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HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

IN

KENT.

FOURTH EDITION.

WITH MAP AND PLANS.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
1877.

(Kent)
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PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

This Handbook for the County of Kent has been drawn up from a careful personal exploration of the country, and from the most recent information that could be obtained. If, however, from the rapidity of change in every part of Great Britain, or other causes, errors or omissions should occur, those who, from living on the spot, have ready means of detecting mistakes, are requested to aid in the object of obtaining a correct guide for all corners of Old England by sending notice of them to the Editor, care of Mr. Murray, 50, Albemarle Street.

The present Edition has been carefully revised; but it is obvious that the task of correcting up to date such a volume as this, is one of no common difficulty.

The Editor gratefully thanks many personal friends, and others unknown, who have aided him in making this Guide more correct than it would otherwise have been. For the convenience of travellers and residents, it has been determined to divide the County of Kent from Sussex, and the two are now published in separate volumes.

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Extent and History.

The county of Kent, the extreme south-eastern corner of England, contains 1624 square miles, or 1,039,419 acres. From east to west (from the North Foreland to London) it "expatiateth itself," in Fuller's words, into 64 miles; from north to south (North Foreland to Dungeness) it "expandeth not above" 38 miles. Eight English counties exceed it in size. At the census of 1871 it contained a population of 417,506 males, and 430,788 females; total, 848,294: being an increase of 114,407, or 16 per cent., since 1861.

Kent, continues Fuller, "differeth not more from other shires than from itself, such the variety thereof. In some parts of it health and wealth are at many miles' distance, which in other parts are reconciled to live under the same roof—I mean, abide in one place together." The entire county, the geological features of which are strongly marked, is divided, according to local experience, into three very distinct districts:—1. That of "health without wealth," embracing the higher parts of the Downs, which stretch in a long line across the county and form what is called the "backbone of Kent:" 2. That of "wealth without health;" this consists of parts of the tree-covered Weald, of Romney Marsh, and of the marshes along the Medway and the Swale, where the pasturage is deep and rich, but where ague and low fever are the common lot of the inhabitants: and 3. That in which "health and wealth are reconciled to live together," covering by far the greater part of the county, but best and richest in the valley of the Medway from Maidstone to Tunbridge, and in parts of the country about Canterbury. Each of these districts assists in producing the diversified scenery and the varied riches that still justify the encomium pronounced on the county in the 'Polyolbion' of Michael Drayton:—

"O famous Kent!
What county hath this isle that can compare with thee?
That hath within thyself as much as thou can'st wish:
Thy rabbits, venison, fruits, thy sorts of fowl and fish;
As what with strength comports, thy hay, thy corn, thy wood,—
Nor anything doth want that anywhere is good."

Notwithstanding, however, the beauty of its scenery, it may be said of Kent, as of Italy, that it is a country in which the memory and the imagination see far more than the eye. It has been the scene of some of the most important events in English history; and if it be true that "to have seen the place where a great event happened—to have seen the picture, the statue, the tomb of an illustrious man, is the next thing to being present at the event in person—to seeing the scene with our own eyes" (*Stanley*)—there is no part of England which will more richly repay the attention of the tourist who is something more than a mere sightseer. The position of Kent, at the narrowest part of the Channel, brought its inhabitants, from the earliest times, into closer connection with those on the opposite mainland, and made it the scene of three important landings, each of them a landmark in the history of England: that of Cæsar (B.C. 55), which united the "remote Britain" with the great world of Rome and prepared it for the changes which were to follow; that of the first Saxons (generally dated A.D. 449), which introduced the Teutonic element, and laid the foundations of "this happy breed of men, this earth, this England;" and that of Augustine (A.D. 597), who re-introduced Christianity, and from the results of whose mission "has, by degrees, arisen the whole constitution of Church and State in England which now binds together the whole British empire." The landing of Cæsar has usually been fixed at Deal (Rte. 4); and notwithstanding the interesting paper of Sir G. B. Airy (*Archæologia*, xxxiv), who has endeavoured to support the claims of Pevensey in Sussex, or the more recent speculations of Mr. Hussey (*Arch. Cant.*, vol. i.) and Mr. Lewin (*Invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar*), who favour Bulverhithe and Romney Marsh, it is probable that the Kentish coast between Walmer and Thanet will still be regarded as the actual scene of the invasion; a view strongly advocated by the late Emperor Napoleon III. in his *Histoire de Jules César*. The historical character of the second landing—that of Hengist and Horsa, which, according to the Saxon Chronicle, took place in the year 449 at Ypwine's fleot (no doubt Ebbsfleet, in Thanet)—is considered as more than doubtful by Lappenberg (*Anglo-Sax. Hist.*), by Kemble (*Saxons in England*), and by Wright (*Celt, Roman, and Saxon*), but has found a champion of no ordinary ability in Dr. Guest, whose essay on the *Early English Settlements in South Britain*, published in the *Proceedings of the Archæological Institute* (Salisbury volume), is entitled to the fullest consideration. It is at least certain that some of the earliest settlements of the Saxons in Britain were made in the Isle of Thanet and on the adjacent mainland, although the exact period at which, and the manner in which, they were effected, must possibly remain undecided.

Some of the most important Roman remains in the island still attest the occupation of Kent by the "terrarum domini" during a period of four centuries (A.D. 1–400), but no historical events of consequence are recorded as having occurred here, although it is probable that during the later years of Roman rule, and especially under the famous

Carausius (287–293), the coasts and strongholds of Kent were among the most frequented and important in Roman Britain. It was at this period that the great fortresses of the Saxon shore (Richborough, Rte. 4; Reculver, Rte. 5; Lymne, Rte. 2) were either first constructed or were materially strengthened, so as to afford some protection against the invading Saxons, whose ships were already hovering about the white cliffs and green marshes of "Kent-land."

For elaborate discussions on the character of their early settlements, and of the religion they brought with them, traces of which may still be found throughout the county, the reader should have recourse to Kemble's *Saxons in England* (vol. i. and Appendix). Like the Romans, the Saxon settlers retained the ancient name of the province—a word, no doubt, of Celtic origin—which is explained by Dr. Guest as the "Caint" (Brit.) or "open country," lying along the sea-shore and the Thames, in opposition to the great forest (the Andred's Wood) which covered the interior. Kent seems to have been at first divided into a number of small independent districts or "kingdoms," which were gradually united under a single ruler. This "kingdom of Kent" continued to exist, with varying fortunes and with a varying inland border, until about the year 823. Baldred, the last King of Kent, was driven from his throne by Egbert, King of the West Saxons, and the first so-called "Monarch of all Britain." The earlier kings of Kent had been the most powerful princes of Saxon England. For notices of the baptism of Ethelbert by Augustine see Rte. 7 (the Isle of Thanet) and Rte. 3 (Canterbury). For all that is known on the subject, however, the reader should here be referred to Dean Stanley's deeply interesting paper on the 'Landing of Augustine' (*Hist. Memorials of Canterbury*); to Kemble's *Saxons in England*, vol. ii. ch. 8; to Dean Milman's *Hist. of Latin Christianity*, vol. i.; and to Dean Hook's *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury*.

A remarkable tradition (see *Swanscombe*, Rte. 6) asserts that, as the Conqueror was advancing into Kent after the battle of Hastings, he was encountered by certain of the inhabitants, who repeated the stratagem of Birnam Wood. They advanced, it is said, under a cover of moving boughs, and presented so formidable a front as to obstruct William and eventually compel him to confirm to their land the territorial privileges or immunities which in some measure it still enjoys. It is possible that the continued existence of the custom of "gavelkind" in Kent gave rise to this tradition, which is referred to by no chronicler until long after the time of the Conquest. By the custom of gavelkind—certainly of Saxon origin and still prevailing in many parts of Kent—the lands were divided equally among the male children at their father's death, the youngest keeping the "hearth." The bodies of Kentish men were said to be free, and they might give and sell their lands without licence (which feudal holders could not do), "saving unto their lords the rent and services due" (*gafol*, A.-S., rent, hence the name of the custom).

They might sell their land at 15 years of age, and it could not be escheated (forfeited) for felony. Hence the old Kentish rhyme—

> "The father to the bough,
> And the son to the plough;"

meaning that, although the father had been hung, the son might still till his ground in peace. This especial privilege seems always to have been peculiar to Kent; the others prevailed to a very large extent in other parts of England in different customary tenures. The custom of partition according to this system of gavelkind exists in the immediate vicinity of London, and gives its name to the manor or township of *Kentish Town.*

The extent of land still remaining subject to this custom in Kent is uncertain. The lands of numerous proprietors were disgavelled by Acts of Parliament between the reigns of Henry VII. and James I., and much gavelkind land belonging to the Church had, at an earlier period, been changed by special grant from the Crown into holdings by military tenure or knight's service. In spite of these changes, however, it is asserted that as much land is at present subject to the control of the custom as there was before the disgavelling statutes were made (Sandys's *Consuetudines Cantiæ*).

Kent, which during the half-century before the Conquest had formed one of the great Saxon earldoms, and had been ruled by the house of Godwin (whose name has become connected with that of the Goodwin sands, and figures in other traditions of Kent and Surrey), continued to give its name to a succession of great Norman lords after its inhabitants had proffered their fealty to the "alien king." Odo of Bayeux was the first Norman earl; and his immediate successors were William of Ypres (founder of Boxley Abbey, Rte. 6, and the tower at Rye, *Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 15) and Hubert de Burgh,—the "gentle Hubert" of Shakespeare's 'King John,' whose life was one long romance, and whose resolute defence of Dover Castle against Louis of France saved the country, in all probability, from the accession of a French dynasty. The earldom of Kent subsequently passed to Edmund of Woodstock, second son of Edward I., and then to his three children, the last of whom, Joan Plantagenet, the "Fair Maid of Kent," was wife of the Black Prince and mother of Richard II. She had been already married to Sir Thomas Holland, whose descendants succeeded as Earls of Kent until the extinction of the male line in the 9th year of Henry IV. William Neville, second son of the first Neville Earl of Westmoreland, was created Earl of Kent by Edward IV., and, on his death without issue, Edmund Grey, Lord Hastings, was similarly honoured, and in his house the earldom continued until the death, in 1740, of Henry Grey, 13th Earl, who had been created Duke of Kent by Queen Anne in 1710. The titles of Earl and Duke of Kent then became extinct, but the Dukedom was revived for the fourth son of George III., the father of her present Majesty.

The great event in Kentish history after the Conquest is the murder

of Becket in his own cathedral at Canterbury on Tuesday, Dec. 29th, 1170. For the minutest details respecting it, the reader must consult Dean Stanley's *Historical Memorials of Canterbury*, or Canon Robertson's *Becket*. The shrine of the archbishop rose into equal importance with the most venerated spots on the continent of Europe, and long strings of pilgrims—

"The holy blisful martyr for to seeke,"—

landed at every Kentish port, and found their way along the solitary hill-crests, and through the wild forest country which then stretched away from Canterbury towards London. The reputation of the great shrine of St. Thomas materially affected the fortunes not only of Canterbury but of all Kent; and although Dover and Sandwich, before the existence of the shrine as well as after its fall, were and continued to be the principal landing-places from Picardy and Flanders, their days of highest prosperity were those in which shiploads of ordinary pilgrims were constantly arriving at them, and when—a more important but frequent event—great personages—emperors of the East and West, kings of France or earls of Flanders—landed at them with their trains, on their way to perform their vows before the famous shrine at Canterbury. The harbours of Kent—Sandwich, Hythe, and Romney, which were the Cinque Port successors of the castles presided over by the Count of the Saxon Shore (see Rte. 2)—became gradually silted up by the action of the tide, and partly perhaps owing to an unskilful system of drainage and embankment. Dover alone, by the middle of the 17th century, remained free and accessible; and, from its position at the narrowest part of the Straits, has continued the favourite landing-place from the Continent. The branch of the ancient Watling Street which extends from Dover to Canterbury, and thence by Faversham and Rochester to London, was the road followed by nearly all travellers from the days of the Romans, until the formation of the South-Eastern Railway diverted them into another track. The North Kent line to Strood, and the more-recently constructed London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, however, follow much of the line of the ancient road; and the tourist, as he flies through that "paradise of hops and high production," may compare the scene as it now exists with the following description by Sorbière in 1663:—

"Kent appears to me to be a very fine and fruitful country, especially in apples and cherries, and the trees, which are planted in rows everywhere, make, as it were, a continued train of gardens. The country mounts up into little hills, and the valleys are beautified with an eternal verdure; and the grass here seemed to me to be finer and of a better colour than in other places, and therefore 'tis fitter to make those parterres, some of which are so even that they bowl upon them as easily as on a great billiard-table. And as this is the usual diversion of gentlemen in the country, they have thick rolling-stones to keep the green smooth. All the country is full of parks, which yield a delightful prospect, and where you may see large herds of deer; but their gardens

have no other ornaments than these greens; and the best castles (châteaux) you meet with are not to be compared with the least of above four thousand pleasure-houses you have about Paris. However, it must be confessed, the eye cannot but be much delighted with the natural and even neglected beauty of the country, and the English have reason to value it. For when Clement VI. gave the Fortunate Islands to Lewis of Bavaria's son, and that they beat the drum to raise men in Italy for that expedition, the English ambassador who was then at Rome was presently alarmed and left the place, as supposing this expedition could be designed against no other country but his. It's so covered with trees that it looks like a forest when you view it from an eminence, by reason of the orchards and quickset hedges which enclose the arable lands and meadows."—*Voyage to England.*

Admiration of bright English turf, and glorification of "nous autres," are characteristics of most French travellers in England. It must be admitted, however, that few country houses of importance are within sight on the Watling Street—the road which Sorbière followed, and the only part of Kent which he saw. But he might have admired what could then have been rivalled in no part of Europe—the wealth and substantial comforts of the Kentish farms:—

> "A squire of Wales, a knight of Cales,
> And a laird of the North Countrie—
> A yeoman of Kent, with half a year's rent,
> Will buy them all three."

Antiquities.

The usual divisions may be adopted in noticing the antiquities of Kent: Primæval or British; Roman; Saxon; and Mediæval,—embracing ecclesiastical, military, and domestic buildings.

In remains of the first or *British* period Kent is not remarkably rich, although there are a few objects in the county of considerable interest. The most important is *Kit's Coity House* (Rte. 6), a large cromlech on the hill above Aylesford. This is, no doubt, a sepulchral structure of the same character as those common in more thoroughly Celtic districts: but it derives an especial interest from the local traditions which connect it with the first battles of the invading Saxons. There is reason to believe that it stands in the midst of a great necropolis of the British period, since the surrounding hills are covered with graves; and parallel rows of stones, resembling what have elsewhere been called "Dracontia," or serpent temples, have been traced across the Medway in the direction of Addington and Ryarsh, where are some large earthen mounds and so-called "Druidical" circles, well worth attention. For ample notices of all these remains see Rte. 6.

Camps or earthworks, which may possibly be of the British period, are found in different parts of the county. None of these, however, are so remarkable as the deep excavations occurring in various parts of the chalk district, but principally along the banks of the Thames and Medway. See, for detailed accounts of them, *East Tilbury* (Rte. 1), *Cray-*

ford and *Dartford* (Rte. 6), and *Chislehurst* (Rte. 8). They are commonly known as "Danes' Pits," and are traditionally said to have been made for purposes of concealment during the period of the Danish ravages. That they may have been used in this manner is very probable (see *East Tilbury*, Rte. 1), but it is certain that chalk was largely exported from Britain during the Roman period (and possibly before it), and it seems to be now generally admitted that the excavations are those of the ancient quarriers. The British chalk was conveyed from the Thames to Zealand as the staple, whence it passed to the interior of the Continent. On the coasts of Zealand, according to Keyssler, numerous altars to Nehalennia, the patroness of the chalk-workers, have been found lodged in the sand, some of which bear votive inscriptions from dealers in British chalk. (*Antiq. Septentrionales.*)

Of the *Roman* period Kent can show some of the most interesting relics in Britain. The county was evidently rich in villas, ranged on either side of the Watling Street; and the walls of many of its ancient churches still bear witness to the wealth of Roman brick and tile which the first Christian builders found at their disposal. The valley of the Medway (Rte. 6) was another great centre of Roman life, and there is scarcely a field or a hill-side throughout the whole distance between Rochester and Maidstone which does not contain some traces of ancient abodes and civilization. No rich pavements, however, such as those of Sussex and Gloucestershire, have as yet been discovered in Kent, although so wealthy and beautiful a province can hardly have been without villas as stately as those at Bignor or at Woodchester. By some fortunate chance, the plough may yet reveal their remains.

Extensive potteries of the Roman period existed at *Upchurch* (Rte. 3) and at *Dymchurch* in Romney Marsh (Rte. 14). An examination of the site of the first of these will amply repay the archæologist. Great quantities of pottery are still to be found in the Upchurch marshes, including many perfect vessels. The manufacture here was of a coarse kind of ware, although the forms are always good.

The grand relics of imperial Rome, however, which still exist in Kent, and which are at least as impressive as any that remain elsewhere, are those of the strong fortresses, anciently under the jurisdiction of the Count of the Saxon Shore,—Richborough, the ancient Rutupiæ (Rte. 4); Reculver, or Regulbium (Rte. 5); and Lymne, or Portus Lemanis (Rte. 2). Every archæologist who visits this part of England should make a point of seeing these remains; and the ordinary tourist will find, at all events, the mouldering walls of Richborough full of interest. The best (and a very excellent) book on the subject, containing all that has been ascertained by research or local exploration respecting these fortresses, is *The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne*, by Charles Roach Smith: London, J. R. Smith, 1850.

Beside these remains, the Pharos at Dover (Rte. 2) may here be mentioned.

The *Saxon* relics, in which Kent has been, and is, especially rich, are for the most part hidden beneath the soil. The graves of the earliest

Teutonic colonists were first explored, on any large scale, by the Rev. Bryan Faussett, of Heppington, near Canterbury, toward the end of the last century; and his researches have been followed up, of late years, with most successful results by the late Mr. Rolfe of Sandwich, Mr. T. Wright, and Mr. C. R. Smith. Unhappily neither Kent nor even London can boast of retaining the most interesting collections of personal ornaments, weapons, glass, and pottery, which have been brought to light from these "narrow houses" of the dead, for the museums both of Mr. Faussett and of Mr. Rolfe are now at Liverpool. A few Saxon relics, however, of much interest, may be seen in the Museum at Canterbury (Rte. 3), and a larger number, the result of systematic excavations at Sarre and Patrixbourne, are in the possession of the Kent Archæological Society at Maidstone.

The sites of the principal Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in Kent hitherto discovered are the hill of Osengal, near Ramsgate (Rte. 7), Gilton, in the parish of Ash (Rte. 4), Sarre, near the Grove Ferry station (Rte. 4), and Patrixbourne, near Canterbury (Rte. 3). Numerous barrows, however, in various parts of the county have been opened with successful results; and it is probable that many valuable "hoards" still remain to reward the zeal of the archæologist. Mr. C. R. Smith has suggested that a consideration of the early state of the localities where the richest remains have been found may lead to important historical inferences. "It is important to be observed, that we do not discover these rich remains in and about the ancient towns. Canterbury, the metropolis of Kent, reveals Roman remains only; but a few miles from it are evidences of regal splendour in the graves at Kingston. Gilton, now a small village, must have been the residence of persons of high position and of affluence; and so with Sarre, Minster, and numerous other places, now of little account. The inference to be drawn is, that the Roman population remained undisturbed in the towns, and that the Saxon chiefs established themselves in the rural districts, surrounded by their dependants, colonizing the country far and wide, implanting their own laws and institutions, while availing themselves of much of Roman civilization."—C. R. Smith, *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. iii.

In the riches of *mediæval* architecture Kent need not fear a comparison with any other county. The following are the churches which will best repay the attention of the tourist:—

Saxon.—Rte. 2: Lyminge; part of the church in Dover Castle. Lyminge Church is especially interesting, as having been partly built with the materials of a Roman edifice. Rte. 6: Swanscombe.

Norman.—Rte. 2: St. Mary, Dover; Paddlesworth. Rte. 3: Bapchild; Barfreston; Darenth; Davington; Harbledown; Patrixbourne; Rochester (nave). Rte. 4: Walmer. Rte. 7: Minster (nave). Rte. 14: St. Margaret at Cliff; Sutton. All of these are interesting; but Darenth, St. Margaret at Cliff, Patrixbourne, and especially Barfreston, are very remarkable examples.

Transition Norman.—Rte. 3: Canterbury Cathedral (choir, very fine).

Early English.—Rte. 2: Folkestone; Hythe. Rte. 3: Bridge; St. Martin, Canterbury; Faversham; Horton Kirkby; Rochester Cathedral (transepts and choir). Rte. 4: Ash; Great Mongeham; Northbourne; St. Clement, Sandwich (the tower, rebuilt, was Norm.). Rte. 5: Graveney. Rte. 6: Chalk. Rte. 7: Minster (transepts and choir); St. Nicholas at Wade. Rte. 10: Lenham. Rte. 12: Westwell (fine E. E. glass).

Decorated.—Rte. 1: Stone, near Greenhithe. Rte. 2: Hever. Rte. 3: Barham. Rte. 5: Herne (Perp. portions). Rte. 7: Chilham; Chartham. Rte. 11: Sandhurst. Of these churches, Stone and Chartham deserve the most particular attention.

Perpendicular.—Rte. 2: Aldington; Ashford; Nettlested (very fine Perp. glass). Rte. 3: Bishopsbourne; Canterbury Cathedral (nave). Rte. 4: Wingham. Rte. 6: All Saints, Maidstone. Rte. 8: Chislehurst; Sevenoaks. Rte. 11: Cranbrook; Tenterden.

Of other ecclesiastical buildings and remains, the most noticeable are:—Rte. 2: Horton Priory, where are some Trans.-Norm. fragments; the remains of a Preceptory of Knights Hospitallers at Swingfield,—Trans.-Norm.; St. Martin's Priory, Dover, E. E. and interesting. Rte. 3: The remains of the Priory of Christ Church, Canterbury,—Norman, including a staircase which is probably unique; the gateway and remains of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury,—Early Dec.; remains of the Dominican Convent, Canterbury,—E. E. Rte. 6: Malling Abbey, chiefly E. E.

The principal relics of *military* architecture in Kent are:—Rte. 2: Hever,—Perp.; Tunbridge,—Dec.; Westenhanger,—Dec.; Saltwood,—Perp.; and Dover Castle,—Norm. to Perp., one of the most important and interesting remains in England. Rte. 3: Canterbury Castle,—Norm.; Rochester Castle,—Norm. and very fine. Rte. 6: Allington Castle, near Maidstone,—for the most part Perp.; Leeds Castle,—Dec. and Perp., and of high interest. Rte. 7: Keep of Chilham,—Norm.

It is worthy of note how many of the castles and castellated mansions are built on the low ground and surrounded by waters collected by damming up some stream. In a country where there were no pinnacles of inaccessible rocks, water and the low ground furnished greater securities than lofty sites. Examples of this occur in Leeds, Hever, Tunbridge, Groombridge, and the Mote at Ightham.

Of *domestic* architecture, the Kentish illustrations, although numerous, are perhaps not so fine as those supplied by some other counties. Many of them, however, possess an historical interest which can hardly be exceeded. The principal are:—Rte. 2: Penshurst, the old seat of the Sidneys,—of various dates, and perhaps the most interesting house in the county. Rte. 3: Cobham, near Rochester,—partly Elizabethan, partly the work of Inigo Jones: the house contains a superb collection of pictures. The hall of Eltham Palace,—temp. Edw. IV. Rte. 7: Chilham,—temp. Jas. I., and fine. Rte. 8: Knole, near Sevenoaks, the earliest portions of which are of the 15th cent., but the great mass of the first part of the 17th,—the house retains its old furniture and

pictures, and is of very unusual interest; Sore Place, dating about 1300, very curious and well deserving notice; the Mote, dating partly from the reign of Edw. II.,—in some respects an unique example. Rte. 10: Battle Hall, Leeds,—a small building of the 14th cent.; East Sutton Place,—Elizabethan; and Boughton Place, of the same period.

The Kent Archæological Society was founded in 1858, mainly by the exertions of its first honorary secretary, the late Rev. Lambert B. Larking. Several volumes of Transactions, entitled *Archæologia Cantiana*, have been printed, and contain much valuable material for the history and antiquities of the county; but they appear only at distant intervals, and, despite the resources of the county, very much less enterprise is shown by this Society than by the one in the neighbouring county of Sussex.

Products and Manufactures—Cherries and Hops—Paper.

Among the "natural commodities" of Kent, as old Fuller calls them, two require especial mention here—fruit and hops. Mr. C. R. Smith has shown, in his *Coll. Ant.*, that vineyards were once common in Kent and other southern counties, and he has proved, as a practical horticulturist, that the grape may still be matured in the open air if treated in the ancient mode. Apple-orchards are still numerous, and would be much more so were his proposal adopted of planting dwarf or half-standard trees along the railway lines (*Scarcity of Home-grown Fruits in Great Britain, with Remedial Suggestions: a Letter to Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.*, 1863); but the specially Kentish fruit is the cherry.

It is probable that one species of the cherry (*Prunus avium*) was indigenous in this country, although varieties of *P. cerasus*, a native of the forests on the southern slopes of the Caucasus, may have been introduced by the Romans at an early period. The cherry was, at all events, one of the fruits cultivated in Kent throughout the middle ages, although the extent of cultivation had much diminished, and the quality of the fruit much deteriorated, when Richard Hareys, fruiterer to Henry VIII., introduced fresh grafts and varieties from Flanders, and planted about 105 acres at Teynham, near Faversham (see Rte. 3), from which cherry orchard much of Kent was afterwards supplied. "I have read," says Fuller, "that one of the orchards of this primitive plantation, consisting but of thirty acres, produced fruit of one year sold for 1000*l*. . . No English fruit is dearer than those at first, cheaper at last, pleasanter at all times; nor is it less wholesome than delicious. And it is much that, of so many feeding so freely on them, so few are found to surfeit." Accidents do occur, however, as in the unhappy case recorded on a tombstone in Plumstead churchyard:—

> "Weep not for me, my parents dear,
> There is no witness wanted here;
> The hammer of death was given to me,
> For eating the cherries off the tree."

According to Busino, Venetian ambassador in the reign of James I.,

it was a favourite amusement in the Kentish gardens to try who could eat most cherries. On one occasion a young woman managed to dispose of 20 lbs., beating her opponent by 2½ lbs. A severe illness was the not unnatural result,—indeed, the "hammer of death" might have been reasonably expected.

Busino finds fault with the English cherries, which are, however, praised by Fynes Morison. The varieties now grown in Kent probably exceed in number and in flavour any to be met with elsewhere. The chief orchards are in the parishes on the borders of the Thames, the Darenth, and the Medway; and in early spring, when

> "Sweet is the air with the budding haws; and the valley stretching for miles below
> Is white with blossoming cherry-trees, as if just covered with lightest snow,"

—the beauty of the scene recalls, though it can hardly rival, that of the apple orchards of Devonshire.

By far the most important "natural commodity" of Kent, however, is the *hop* (*Humulus lupulus*), which, first regularly cultivated in this country toward the beginning of the 16th cent., has long since become one of the principal English crops. The plant is indigenous throughout Europe and the north of Asia, and was certainly used by the Celts and Teutons in the preparation of their beer. It was unknown to both Greeks and Romans (De Candolle, *Géographie Botanique*). At what period it first began to be cultivated is uncertain, although it has been regularly grown and cared for in Central Europe for several centuries. It is referred to in the 'Promptorium Parvulorum,' compiled about 1440, as used in beer; but (although a native plant—its British name was llewig y blaidd, "bane of the wolf") the hop was not extensively grown in England until the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., when the best varieties were introduced from the Low Countries; and by the latter end of the century Reynolde Scot, a Kentishman, and author of the 'Discovery of Witchcraft,' was able to speak of Kent, in his 'Perfite Platforme of a Hoppe Garden,' as *the* great county of hops. "Heresy and hops," it was said, "came in together." *Beer* was barley flavoured with the hop: *Ale* was flavoured with other herbs. Thus the old ballad entitled 'The Ex-ale-tation of Ale'—

> "For now, so they say, beer bears it away,
> The more is the pity, if right might prevail;
> For with this same beer came in heresy here—
> The old Catholic drink is a pot of good ale.
>
> Their aleberries, cawdles, and possets each one,
> And syllabubs made at the milking pail;
> Although they be many, beer comes not in any,
> But all are composed with a pot of good ale."

The system of cultivation has changed very little, and has been so well described in *Household Words*, vol. vi., that we cannot do better than appropriate that account.

There are about 60,000 acres of hop plantations in England, of which nearly half are in Kent. The best and the greatest number of hops are grown in the parishes of Barming, East Farleigh, and Hunton, near Maidstone, where "the luxuriance of hops is a puzzle to theo-

retical agriculturists. 'Though rich mould,' says Bannister, 'generally produces a larger growth of hops than other soils, there is *one* exception to this rule, where the growth is frequently eighteen or twenty hundred per acre. This is the neighbourhood of Maidstone, a kind of slaty ground with an understratum of stone. There the vines run up to the top of the longest poles, and the increase is equal to the most fertile soil of any kind.'" Beside this neighbourhood, the country between Faversham and Canterbury, and that bordering the South-Eastern Railway between Godstone and Ashford, are the principal Kentish hop districts; but the hop-gardens are scattered over the entire county, and there are not many parishes, except in the marshes, which are quite without them.

Wherever they are grown in England, hops are trained on poles, which stand in groups of 2, 3, or 4, at a distance of about 6 ft. apart; and 3600 (costing from 60*l.* to 90*l.*) are required for an acre of ground. The female hop alone is cultivated; the male, commonly called the "blind," hop being of no value; "although it is said that, if the male hop were excluded from the garden, the flowers throughout the ground would be wanting in that yellow powder called the 'farina' or 'condition,' which is their chief value. For this reason, one male hop-plant in every hundred groups is generally planted." There are many varieties of the cultivated hop, the best and most luxuriant of which is known as "Golding's."

No crop whatsoever is so precarious as that of the hop, and the steadiest of growers is compelled to look on his business as a species of gambling rather than as a legitimate branch of husbandry; the ordinary estimate is, two bad crops to one good one, which, however, leaves a profit on the three. "In the warm nights of early summer, when the bine will grow an inch within an hour, fleas and fireblasts threaten it. When the clusters hang so large and full that everybody (but the wary) prophesies the crop will reach an enormous amount, Egyptian plagues of green or long-winged flies, coming from no one knows where, may settle on it, and in a single night turn flower and leaf as black as if they had been half consumed by fire. 'Honey-dew' may fall upon it, and prove no less destructive. Red spiders, otter moths, and the 'vermin' which spring from their eggs, may any day sit down, uninvited, to a banquet costing a couple of millions sterling to the Kentish growers alone. Any cold autumn night, 'when the breath of winter comes from far away,' may blight them; and, finally, mould may suddenly eat up every vestige of flower while the hops are waiting for the picker." It was owing to this extreme precariousness of the crop that the amount of duty annually declared by the Excise, in respect of all the hops gathered throughout the country, until its repeal in the year 1862, became as completely a subject for wagers as the probable winner of the Derby or the St. Leger. This gambling extended to all classes in the hop districts. Almost every tradesman and boy had his "book," or his chance in some "hop club;" and on the publication of the duty many thousands of pounds changed hands.

Toward the latter end of August and the beginning of September

"hop-picking" commences. This is the first process in the saving of the crop; and few scenes are more picturesque than that afforded by the Kentish hop-garden during the picking season. Men, women, and children are all employed. "Labourers, costermongers, factory girls, shirt-makers, fishermen's boys, jolly young watermen, and even clerks out of employment, all throng the Kentish highways at this time, attracted by the opportunity of earning a couple of shillings per day; and still the cry is more, and the farmer in plentiful seasons is frequently embarrassed for want of hands." The work is said to be especially healthy and strengthening, owing to the tonic properties of the hop; and invalids are occasionally recommended to pass whole days in the hop-grounds as a substitute—and a very efficient one—for the usual "exhibition" of Bass or Allsop. Whole armies of pickers encamp at night in the neighbourhood of the grounds. "In huts and stables and outhouses, in abandoned mills, in crumbling barns and dilapidated oast-houses whose cracks are ineffectually stuffed with straw and clay, under pents, against walls, in tents and under canvas awnings, this multitude cook, eat, drink, smoke, and sleep." Serious scenes of riot and disturbance occasionally occur at the hop-pickings, and minor breaches of the law pass altogether unnoticed; *e.g.* the publicans serve their customers at all hours through their open windows, not doors—they dare not admit their customers—and a regular market is held on the Sundays. Thanks, however, to a Society of practical philanthropists, whose head-quarters are at Maidstone, a good deal has been done of late years to improve the morals and lodging of hop-pickers; and as By-Laws to regulate their temporary dwellings may now be prescribed under the 'Public Health Act, 1875,' a further improvement in their condition may be anticipated as time wears on.

The hop-cutter, armed with an instrument called a "hop-dog," which has a hook on one side and a knife on the other, cuts the bine about the roots, and then, hooking up pole, bine, and all, lays it across the picker's bins. "Down comes a hop-pole, and away goes a swift hand up it, plucking the flowers into a canvas bin upon a wooden frame, carefully avoiding the leaves till it gets near the top of the pole, when, with one stroke, it rubs off all that remain, the few little green leaves at top doing no harm. The pole, with the bine stripped of its flowers, is then thrown aside, just as the cutter, who has served 8 or 9 in the interval, drops another pole across the bin. Each of these bins holds 15 or 20 bushels, which is as much as the fastest hand can pick in a day. The lower parts of the poles, which are rotted by being in the earth, are then cut away, and the poles will be carefully stacked to serve for shorter plants next year."

After picking, the hops are removed to the "oast-houses," in which they are dried. These are for the most part built of brick, and perfectly circular up to a height of 14 or 15 ft., whence they terminate in a cone, surmounted by a cowled chimney, peculiarly shaped, to allow the vapour from the hops to escape. "Oast" is said (but very improbably, although we are unable to give a more certain explanation) to be a corruption of the Flemish word "huys"—a house, the first "driers"

having been introduced from Flanders at the same time as the hops themselves. In the lower part of the oast-house, toward the centre of a small circular chamber, is the furnace, in which burns a clear fire of coke and charcoal. Into this some rolls of brimstone are thrown from time to time, the vapour from which gives a livelier colour to the hops, and is everywhere (except at Farnham, in Surrey) adopted. The purchaser is, of course, aware that the colour is produced with brimstone; "but he does not care how you do it, so that the hops look bright." The fire is sometimes enclosed in a sort of oven, and so quite hidden; and sometimes is placed in a brick stove with apertures for the escape of heat, contrived by omitting a brick here and there. These apertures are mysteriously called "horses."

Above the furnace, and accessible by a ladder from without, are the drying-room and cooling-floor. "On a circular floor, about 56 ft. in circumference, formed of strong wire-netting and covered with coarse hair-cloth, through which the warm air ascends, the hop-flowers lie to a depth of 2 or 3 ft. 1050 lbs. weight of green hops are here drying at once; but through the little aperture at the top of this sugar-loaf chamber some 850 lbs. of this weight will evaporate into air, so that a day's work of the fastest picker, weighing 100 lbs. when green, will scarcely weigh 20 when dry. The air is only moderately warm; but the grower, by long experience (for nothing else will make a hop-drier), knows without any thermometer that it is exactly the proper heat—considering the weather, the state of the hops, and a dozen other things. The drying never ceases during the time of picking, and is one of the most difficult branches of the preparation. A man must watch them day and night, turning them frequently until the stalks look shrivelled, and, burying his arms deep in the hops, he feels them to be dry. This is generally after 8 or 12 hours' drying, after which they are shovelled through the little door on to the adjoining cooling-floor to make room for more."

On the cooling-floor the hops are tightly wedged into their "pockets," and, whilst the duty existed, every pocket, before removal, was weighed by a supervisor of Excise, who numbered each, marked the weight, added his own name and parish, and finally made a black cross upon the seam at the mouth of the sack to prevent frauds on the Government by afterwards squeezing in more hops. This was called "sealing" the pocket, and it was considered as a security for the hops really having been grown in the place named. A somewhat similar supervision is now exercised by the officers of various associations of hop-growers.

The ancient clothing trade and the iron manufacture of Kent being now extinct, the single *manufacture* in the county which requires mention here is that of paper in all its varieties, the first mills for the production of which were established at Dartford by Sir John Spielman early in the reign of Elizabeth (see Dartford, Rte. 6). Numerous mills now exist on the Darenth and the Medway, the most important being those of the Messrs. Balston, near Maidstone, and Messrs. Joynson, St. Mary Cray.

GEOLOGY AND TRAVELLER'S VIEW.

Five parallel geological belts, of varying widths and outlines, extend throughout the county of Kent in a direction ranging from N.W. to S.E. The *first*, stretching from London to the Isle of Thanet, and embracing the Isle of Sheppey, is a tertiary formation, consisting partly of plastic and partly of London clay, and is, in fact, a continuation of the so-called basin of London. The *second* belt, that of the chalk, is a continuation of the North Downs, and extends from the border of Surrey to the eastern coast, widening as it advances, and forming a broad mass of cliff—"the white walls of Albion"—between Folkestone and Walmer. A low, marshy coast stretches from Walmer to the Isle of Thanet, where the chalk reappears and forms the fine promontory of the North Foreland. The chalk intrudes on the first or tertiary belt, through the valleys of the Darenth and the Medway, and extends in a thin line along the bank of the Thames from Greenwich to Gravesend. The *third* and *fourth* belts (the first very narrow, the second of somewhat greater width) consist of the gault and lower greensand group, both underliers of the chalk. The *fifth* belt is that of the Weald clay, which extends from Surrey to the sea, between Hythe and the mouth of the Rother, the flat of Romney Marsh lying below it. Some portions of the Hastings sand formation, which covers so much of Sussex, penetrate into Kent, and are occasionally found isolated in the midst of the Weald. This, however, is not of sufficient extent to constitute a sixth belt.

The geological history of all these formations belongs to that of the great valley of the Weald, or the district lying between the North and the South Downs, and will be found noticed at greater length in the *Introduction* to the *Handbook for Sussex*. It should here be remarked, however, that in the *first* or tertiary belt the Isle of Sheppey is of very high interest on account of the fossils with which it abounds. A full notice, with directions for the collector, will be found in Rte. 13. In different parts of the chalk district, landsprings, resembling the Hampshire and Sussex "lavants," break out at intervals, and are here called "nailbournes"—a corruption, it is said, of "an eelbourne," although it scarcely appears that these occasional watercourses are remarkable for the size or quantity of the eels found in them. Like the singular "swallows" on the river Mole (see *Handbook for Surrey*), there can be no doubt that the intermittent character of these springs is due to the cavernous nature of the subsoil. Extensive fissures, filled with loose blocks of rock, are of not uncommon occurrence in the chalk. After wet seasons, the water which has accumulated in these, overflows, and forms the torrent called a "nailbourne."

The *Weald* (Ang.-Sax., *forest*) of Kent, still a wooded district, was anciently covered with a thick forest, the eastern part of the great Andredes-weald, which extended through Sussex as far as the Hampshire border. The timber of Britain was famous at an early period; and possibly it was from Augustine's report of the great oaks which over-

shadowed so much of this district (and perhaps of the oaken buildings he found among the Saxons) that Gregory the Great was induced to request that British timber might be sent to him at Rome for building the churches of SS. Peter and Paul. The oak is still the principal tree of the Weald; on the chalk the beech flourishes, attaining here and there to very unusual size. Whether this tree can fairly be regarded as indigenous, however, is uncertain; it is, at least, remarkable to find Cæsar (V. 12) asserting that the British trees were the same as those of Gaul, with the exception of the beech and fir (præter fagum et abietem). By whatever route the Romans first reached the Thames from the coast, they must have passed over a wide stretch of chalk country on which the beech now grows in profusion.

Except the marshes lying along the Thames and on the south coast, no part of Kent is level. The Weald is a succession of low hills, to the north of which two parallel chains, of greater height, traverse the entire county from N.W. to S.E. The most southerly range is formed of the lower greensand, and is known as "the Quarry Hills;" the other is the line of the North Downs, chalk-hills of varying height, and sometimes known as "the Backbone of Kent." In this range the greatest elevations are Paddlesworth Hill, near Folkestone, 642 feet, and Hollingbourne Hill, between the Medway and the Stour, 616 feet. Some of the greensand hills rise to 800 feet, and from them the views S. over the rich, tree-shadowed Weald are often of extreme beauty. In the first belt, that of the London clay, the greatest height is Shooters' Hill, near Woolwich, 446 feet.

The tourist may be quite sure that from any of the greater elevations in the county he will obtain a view which will amply repay him for all the labour of the ascent. Among the grander Kentish prospects, however, the following deserve especial mention:—From Boughton Hill toward Chatham (Rte. 3); from the cliffs of Minster in Sheppey (Rte. 13); from the high ground of Thanet (Rte. 7); from Dover Castle (Rte. 2); from the hills near Folkestone (Rte. 2); from Goudhurst and its church-tower (Rte.11); from Aldington Knoll (Rte. 2); from Pluckley Church (Rte. 2); from Bluebell Hill, above Aylesford (Rte. 6); from River Hill on the edge of Knole Park, looking south, and from the London road north of Sevenoaks (Rte. 8). All these views will be found noticed in the general routes to which they belong.

The principal collections of pictures in the county are at Cobham (Earl of Darnley), Rte. 3; at Knole (Lord Sackville), Rte. 8; and at Penshurst (Lord De L'Isle), Rte. 2. Of these, the gallery at Cobham is the most important.

SKELETON TOURS.

A TOUR OF SEVEN WEEKS THROUGH KENT AND SUSSEX.*

(EMBRACING ALL THE CHIEF PLACES OF INTEREST).

DAYS.

1. London by railway to Sevenoaks (Rte. 8). In the afternoon see Knole.
2. By road from Sevenoaks to Maidstone, visiting the Mote, Ightham (Rte. 8), Malling Abbey, and Allington Castle (Rte. 6), on the way.
3. See All Saints' Church and College, and the town of Maidstone, in the morning: in the afternoon visit Leeds Castle.
4. By rail to Aylesford. See the town, and visit Kit's Coity House (Rte. 6). Proceed by rail to Rochester.
5. See the Castle and Cathedral in the morning. Visit Chatham and Brompton in the afternoon. (If the Dockyard be an object, an entire day should be given to it.)
6. Visit Cobham Hall (Rte. 3).
7. Sunday at Rochester.
8. By rail to Faversham (Rte. 3). See the Church, and visit Davington Priory. In the afternoon proceed to Canterbury (Rte. 3). (The road should be followed rather than the rail).
9. See the Cathedral in the morning. In the afternoon, St. Augustine's College and St. Martin's Church; and ascend the hill above the latter for the sake of the general view of Canterbury.
10. See the Dane John and the rest of the city in the morning. In the afternoon visit Chartham and Chilham (Rte. 7). Chartham Church is of very great interest. Return to Canterbury.
11. Visit the Churches of Patrixbourne and Barfreston (Rte. 3). Return to Canterbury.
12. By railway to Minster (Rte. 7). See the Church; visit the high ground of the Isle of Thanet, and the Church of St. Nicholas at Wade. Return to Minster, and proceed by rail to Margate (Rte. 7).
13. See the North Foreland. In the evening by rail from Broadstairs to Ramsgate (Rte. 7).
14. Sunday at Ramsgate.
15. By rail to Sandwich (Rte. 4). See the town in the morning; in the afternoon visit Richborough.
16. By rail to Deal. Thence by road to Dover, visiting Walmer Castle (Rte. 4) and the Church of St. Margaret at Cliffe (Rte. 14) on the way.
17. At Dover (Rte. 2). See the Castle and the Western Heights.

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* For the part of Tour, Days 27 to 48, through Sussex, see *Handbook for Sussex.*

DAYS.

18. By rail to Folkestone (Rte. 2). See the Church. In the afternoon visit Castle Hill, N. of the town. Return to Folkestone.
19. From Folkestone by rail to Westenhanger Station, for Hythe (Rte. 2). See the ruins of the manor-house at Westenhanger; Saltwood Castle; the Church at Hythe; and thence proceed to Lymne (Rte. 2). Or by road to Shorncliff Camp and Cheriton Church; in the evening by rail to Ashford.
20. From Ashford by road to Tenterden and Cranbrook or Goudhurst (Rte. 11).
21. Sunday at Cranbrook or Goudhurst (Kilndown Inn).
22. Goudhurst to Tunbridge Wells (Rte. 11).
23. See the Wells, and visit the High Rocks and the Common in the morning; in the afternoon proceed by rail to Tunbridge (Rte. 2). See the Castle there. Return to Tunbridge Wells.
24. Visit Penshurst and Hever (*Wednesday* only) (Rte. 2). Return to Tunbridge Wells.
25. At Tunbridge Wells. Visit Frant Church and Bayham Abbey (*Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 15).
26. From Tunbridge Wells. Visit Mayfield (*Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 15).
27. By rail to Hastings (*Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 15, and see that Hdbk. for remainder of Tour, through Sussex).

PLACES OF INTEREST.

ROUTE.	CHIEF POINTS OF INTEREST [THE MOST REMARKABLE WITH THE ASTERISK].
DARTFORD	Church; Powder and Paper Mills. Exc. up the Darenth to Lullingstone. See *Darenth Church.
ROCHESTER	*Cathedral; *Castle; *Exc. to Cobham Hall.
CHATHAM	*Dockyard. Chatham Lines. Exc. to Isle of Sheppey. *Sheerness Dockyard. Remarkable fossils. Minster Church.
FAVERSHAM	*Church. *Davington Priory. *View from Boughton Hill. Visit Selling Church.
CANTERBURY	*Cathedral. *St. Augustine's College; *St. Martin's Church. Views of city from Harbledown and opposite hills. Exc. to *Chartham and Chilham. View over the valley of the Stour. Exc. to Littlebourne, Patrixbourne, and *Barfreston Churches.
HERNE BAY	Herne Church. *Reculver.
RAMSGATE	*View from high ground of Thanet. *Minster Church. *Church of St. Nicholas at Wade. Osengal Hill.
MARGATE	*North Foreland.
SANDWICH	*St. Clement's Church. *Richborough. Eastry Church.
DEAL	*Walmer Castle. *Northbourne Church.

ROUTE.	CHIEF POINTS OF INTEREST.
DOVER	*Castle. *Western Heights. Maison Dieu. *Exc. to Church of St. Margaret at Cliffe. *St. Margaret's Bay. View from the Prospect Tower in Waldershare Park. St. Radigund's Abbey. *Shakespeare's Cliff.
FOLKESTONE	*Church. *View from Castle Hill. *Lyminge and Paddlesworth Churches.
HYTHE	*Church. *Saltwood Castle. *Westenhanger. *Lymne. Exc. to Romney Marsh.
ASHFORD	Church. Exc. to Wye. Exc. to Eastwell and Charing. *View from Eastwell Park. *Stained glass in Westwell Church. Remains of Archiepiscopal Palace at Charing.
TENTERDEN	Church. View from Church tower.
CRANBROOK	Church. Sissinghurst.
GOUDHURST	*View from Church-tower. Kilndown Chapel.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS	Views from Common. *High Rocks; Toad Rock. Eridge Park. View from Frant Church; *Bayham Abbey; *Mayfield; Buckhurst; Ashdown Forest.
TUNBRIDGE	*Castle. Manufacture of Tunbridge ware. Visit to *Penshurst and *Hever Castle.
MAIDSTONE	*All Saints' Church. *College. Excursions to *Allington Castle; Malling Abbey; Addington; *Leeds Castle; Aylesford; *Kit's Coity House. *View from Blue-Bell Hill. *Stained glass in Nettlested Church.
SEVENOAKS	*Knole Park. *The Mote House, Ightham. *Chevening. Westerham.
BROMLEY	View from Holwood Hill. Chislehurst, Church and Green. *Exc. by Valley of Cray to Crayford.
WOOLWICH	*Arsenal. *Dockyard. View from Shooters' Hill. *Eltham.

AN ARTISTIC AND ANTIQUARIAN TOUR.

Rochester Cathedral and Castle. Pictures at Cobham. Maidstone Church and College. Leeds Castle. Faversham Church. Davington Priory. Canterbury Cathedral and St. Augustine's College. Churches of Minster and St. Nicholas at Wade. Roman remains at Reculver and Richborough. Town of Sandwich. Church of St. Margaret at Cliffe. Barfreston and Patrixbourne Churches. Dover Castle. Hythe Church. Saltwood Castle. Ruins of the Manor-house at Westenhanger. Roman remains at Lymne. Tunbridge Castle. Penshurst. Hever. Pictures at Knole. The Mote, Ightham. Sore Place, Plaxtol.

A PEDESTRIAN TOUR ALONG THE NORTH AND SOUTH DOWNS.

(*For portions of the following Tour—which embraces the most picturesque portions of Surrey and Sussex, and will be found full of interest—see the Handbooks for Sussex and for Surrey and Hants.*)

DAYS.

1. From Reigate along the Downs by Boxhill to Dorking.
2. Visit Leith Hill; and proceed by Shere and Gomshall to Guildford.
3. By the Hog's Back to Farnham (visit Losely and Compton by the way).
4. Across Hindhead and by the Devil's Punchbowl to Headley; thence through Woolmer Forest to Selborne.
5. By Hawskley to Petersfield.
6. Through the Forest of Bere to Rowland's Castle.
7. By Stanstead Park and Bowhill to Cocking.
8. Along the Downs to Bignor. See the Roman villa. Sleep at the White Horse, Sutton.
9. Along the Downs by Amberley to Storrington. Visit Parham.
10. By Chanctonbury Ring, Steyning, and the Devil's Dyke, to Poynings.
11. Along the Downs (over Mount Harry) to Lewes.
12. Lewes to Beachy Head and East Bourne.

HANDBOOK FOR KENT.

ROUTES.

*** The names of places are printed in *italics* only in those routes where the *places* are described.

ROUTE	PAGE
1 *The Thames*—London to Margate, by *Greenwich, Woolwich Dock*, and *Gravesend*.	1
2 London to *Dover*, by *Tunbridge, Ashford* [*Hythe*], and *Folkestone. The Cinque Ports*	22
2A London by Paddock Wood to Maidstone, by *Wateringbury*	58
3 London to *Canterbury* and Dover, by *Beckenham, Bromley, St. Mary Cray, Rochester* [*Cobham*], *Chatham*, and *Faversham*	61
4 London to *Deal*, by *Sandwich* [*Richborough* and *Ash*] ..	149
5 London to Ramsgate, by *Whitstable* and *Herne Bay*.	162
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ROUTE 1.

THE THAMES.—LONDON TO MARGATE, BY GREENWICH, WOOLWICH DOCK, AND GRAVESEND.

For *Margate* (and *Ramsgate*) steamers leave the *London Bridge Wharf* daily during the summer and autumn. The journey, however, can be materially shortened by proceeding by rail (on the Tilbury and Southend line) to Tilbury or Thames Haven, and there joining the vessel.

For *Gravesend*, steamers leave *London Bridge* several times a day all the year round; they touch at Blackwall and North Woolwich, where passengers by rail from the Great Eastern or North London lines can embark, saving from 30 to 45 minutes.

For *Greenwich, Blackwall*, and *Woolwich*, steamers leave *Westminster*

Pier every ½ hour, and touch at the chief piers on the river. *Deptford* and *Greenwich* can also be reached by the Greenwich Railway, from *Charing Cross*, *Waterloo Junction*, *Cannon-street*, and *London Bridge Stations*, but the parts bordering on New Cross and Lewisham are best gained by the *North Kent* line, from the same stations (Rte. 6).

If the trip be made entirely by water (which is recommended, where time is not an object) the passage to Gravesend will occupy 2½ hrs., that to Margate 6 hrs., and to Ramsgate 7 hrs.

The approach to London by the river is the only one which at once impresses a stranger with the grandeur and extent of the metropolis. Every visitor should make a point of passing in a steamer at least from London to Greenwich.

The whole of the Thames, below the bridges, is included in the Port of London, which extends seaward a distance of 4 m; from the N. Foreland lighthouse.

The tide flows nearly as high as Richmond; for a greater distance (60 m.) than is found in any other river in Europe. The average velocity of the tidal wave is 20 m. an hour; that of the stream itself is between 3 and 4 m. an hour—a medium, however, deduced from great inequalities arising from different sources. The water is sometimes brackish at London Bridge; at Gravesend it is salt but turbid—"nevertheless it is not so impure as the waters of the Ganges and other celebrated rivers"—(Cruden's *Gravesend*)—a small consolation to those who have to use it.

No other river in the world has such an amount of traffic. "Thames' fair bosom is the world's exchange." This ceaseless passage of vessels, together with the increase of London itself, have not a little altered the appearance of the river since Spenser wrote of it as the "silver-streaming Thames"—or since Harrison (1580) described the "fat and sweete salmons" daily taken in it. Its only present contributions to the table are flounders, eels, and whitebait—the last sometimes incorrectly asserted to be peculiar to the Thames.

There are sixteen bends or *reaches* on the river between London and Gravesend. This transit was formerly know as "the Long Ferry," and the right of conveying passengers on it was at a very early period attached to the manors of Milton and Gravesend. These were bound to prepare boats for the passage, called "Tilt-boats," duly supplied with trusses of clean straw for the repose of the passengers. The journey in these boats was long and sometimes dangerous; and De Foe has given a graphic picture of the terrors of the river in a storm, when the passenger was glad to be set on shore at Blackwall (*N. and Q.*, ii. 209). The last of these sailing boats was withdrawn in 1834, after a vain struggle against the steamers, which commenced running between London and Gravesend, Jan. 23, 1815.

The voyage up and down the Thames, especially at the turn of the tide, presents a sight which a foreigner cannot look upon but with astonishment, or an Englishman without pride. It is very certain that no other city in the world can present such a spectacle as the haven of London. At first the steam-vessel slowly and with difficulty makes its way, stopping every few minutes until some unwieldy laden barge, or deeply freighted merchantman bound for the docks, can be moved aside or avoided so as to allow the vessel to pass. At times, a whole group of ships of different sizes and classes may be seen as it were entangled and obstructing the passage. It is wonderful with what ease they are disentangled.

The coolness and precision with which the captain of the steamer, pacing the bridge between the paddle-boxes, delivers his orders unaffected by the tumult and disorder around, is especially worthy of notice. Remark also the semi-military order in which the ships are moored on either side of the river, in compact squares or tiers, leaving ample space in the centre for passage up and down.

The river for 4 m. below London Bridge is called *The Pool*, and contains such of the shipping as does not lie in the several docks. The speed of all steamers is restricted to 5 m. an hour in passing through this crowded part of the river.

Leaving the Westminster Pier, the chief points to be noticed are—the works of the Thames Embankment, and the bridges, either for railway or general traffic; Somerset House, the Middle Temple Library, and the Temple Gardens on the l. bank; beyond rise the Dome of St. Paul's, and some 40 spires or towers of the City churches. St. Saviour's Church, rt. is the next point; and below London Bridge the Custom-house and the Tower, l., with St. Katherine's and the London Docks adjoining.

In order to construct *St. Katherine's Docks*, the entire parish of St. Katherine, with its 1250 houses, was excavated and carried away: the earth to raise the low ground about Belgrave Square; the college to be rebuilt in the Regent's Park. The Docks, which were opened in 1828, cost nearly two millions, cover 24 acres, and accommodate annually about 1400 ships, of which from 140 to 150 can lie here conveniently at once.

Very near to, and below these, are the *London Docks*; their groves of masts being also visible from the river. These are of older date, and cover 30 acres. The London Docks and the St. Katherine's Docks are now under one proprietary, the former having absorbed the latter.

Execution Dock, Wapping, l., was the usual place at which pirates and persons committing capital crimes at sea were formerly hung at low-water mark, "there to remain till three tides had overflowed them;" their bodies were also, in some cases, hung in chains in Blackwall Reach, but both these practices have been long abandoned. To Wapping, according to De Foe, many fled during the Plague, in the hope that the smell of tar from the shipping would prove an antidote.

Cherry Gardens Pier, rt.

Tunnel Pier, l.

Off Rotherhithe Church, rt., the "Thames Tunnel," now a Railway Tunnel, is crossed. Beyond are the Grand Surrey Docks.

Limehouse Pier, l.

Cuckold's Point, where the river bends into the Limehouse Reach, was formerly distinguished by a tall pole with a pair of horns on the top. The land from Charlton, near Woolwich, as far as this point, was, says tradition, granted by King John to a miller who had a "fair wife," and in whose house the king was unseasonably discovered. The miller was desired to "clear his eyes" and claim as much land as he could see on the Charlton side of the Thames. He did so, and saw as far as this point; having a grant of the land, on condition of walking once a year to Cuckold's Point with a pair of horns on his head.

West India Docks Pier, l.

Close to the pier is the entrance to the *W. India Docks*, which extend across the base of the flat marshy peninsula called the Isle of Dogs. They were constructed in 1800 at a cost of 1,200,000*l*. Their water area alone is above 54 acres. The *City Canal*, now forming part of these docks, was constructed in order to spare vessels the necessity of making a circuit of 1¾ m. round

the peninsula. The scheme however proved a failure, and the canal was sold to the W. India Dock Company, who use it as a timber-dock.

Passing into Limehouse Reach, rt. are seen the *Commercial Docks*, originally constructed for the Greenland trade. The largest of these docks is supposed to have been the entrance of a canal or trench, dug by Canute the Dane in 1016, during the blockade of London, for the passage of his fleet from here to Vauxhall, in order to avoid London Bridge. Here the oil is boiled during the season when the whalefishers bring home their cargoes. In this reach, at Deptford, is the termination of the Pool.

Commercial Docks Pier, rt.

For ample notices of all the places hitherto mentioned, see Murray's *Handbook for London*.

Earl's Sluice, a little below the Commercial Docks, divides the counties of Surrey and Kent.

Millwall Pier, l.

Immediately beyond, 4 m. from London Bridge, is

Deptford, early a place of rendezvous for shipping, owing to its creek of deep water (*depe* ford)—where the Ravensbourne joins the Thames—and its short distance from London. Henry VIII. granted leave to the "shipmen and mariners of England" to found in the parish church of Deptford a guild or brotherhood of the Holy Trinity and St. Clement, with authority to make by-laws among themselves for the advantage and increase of the shipping. Out of this brotherhood has grown, with some additional privileges, the present *Trinity Board*. Their meetings were formerly held in an ancient hall here, which was taken down about 1787, when a new building for their use was erected on Tower Hill.

Two hospitals still remain at Deptford connected with the Trinity Board, the first dating from the reign of Henry VIII., but rebuilt in 1788; the second built toward the end of the 17th cent. Pilots and shipmasters are the pensioners of both.

A "Storehouse" was first established at Deptford by Henry VIII. about 1513, and it rapidly became the most important of the royal dockyards; but as a Government dockyard Deptford has ceased to exist, and part of the site is now occupied by the new Foreign Cattle Market, opened in 1871 by the Corporation of London. Other portions of the site are occupied by private commercial undertakings of various kinds.

What used to be the Victualling Yard includes the site of the grounds and "most boscaresque gardens," as they are called by Roger North, attached to *Sayes Court*, the well-known residence of John Evelyn; the hedges in whose garden here, *except* those of holly, which could protect themselves (illum nemo impune lacessit, says Eyelyn), were ruined by Peter the Great, who amused himself by driving through them in a wheelbarrow, during his residence at Sayes Court in 1698, whilst studying and working in the dockyard. Sayes Court itself has entirely disappeared, and the site is now occupied by the parish workhouse. Evelyn died here in 1706 and much of the surrounding property still remains in the possession of his descendants. Sayes Court was at an early period the residence of a family of the same name; and it will be remembered as the scene of some fine chapters in 'Kenilworth.'

The two Deptford churches are modern and uninteresting. In the of St. Nicholas, remodelled in 1716 is the monument of Peter Pett (d. 1652), one of the famous shipbuilders—"justus sane vir, et sui sæcu Noah"—and the inventor of the *frigate*: "illud eximium et novu

navigii ornamentum quod nostri frigatum nuncupant, hostibus formidulosum, suis utilissimum atque tutissimum, primus invenit." The name and something more, however, were borrowed from the Venetians, who had only used them as ships of commerce. The English were the first to convert them to warlike purposes.

It was here, on April 4, 1581, that Queen Elizabeth visited the "Golden Hind," the ship in which Drake had "compassed the world." Its hull was covered with barnacles (*Lepas anatifera*); and Camden (*Britannia*) alludes to its condition, as a proof that "small birds have been produced from old rotten hulls of ships." Her Majesty dined on board; and after dinner knighted Sir Francis. The ship was afterwards laid up in the yard here, and the cabin converted into a banqueting-house for the accommodation of London visitors. After it was broken up, a chair made of the wood was presented to the University of Oxford. Cowley's 'Pindarick Ode upon his sitting drinking in this chair,' ends thus—

"Drake and his ship could not have wish'd from fate
A more blest station or more blest estate;
For, lo! a seat of endless rest is given
To Her in Oxford, and to Him in Heaven!"

The little river Ravensbourne, which receives the Lee at Lewisham, flows into the Thames at Deptford Creek, E. of the Dockyard.

The *Isle of Dogs*, opposite Deptford, is said to have been so named from a dog whose fidelity led to the discovery of its master's murdered body in the marsh here. There were, until recently, some traces, toward the centre, of a rude building called "King John's Dog Kennel;" and another though scarcely more probable tradition derives the name from the appropriation of the ground to the king's hounds during the hunting visits of the earlier sovereigns to Greenwich and Blackheath. Baxter gives it a much more ancient origin, and thinks it was the Counnenos of Ptolemy: *Cuninis* (Celt.); *Canum insula*. Since 1830 numerous iron-shipbuilders' yards, chemical works, &c., have sprung up here; docks have been constructed; and two churches have been built, one of them the gift of the late Alderman Cubitt.

Below Deptford remark the very fine view of *Greenwich* which opens as the steamer approaches the hospital.

Greenwich Pier, rt.

5 m. *Greenwich* (Grenawic—the "Greentown")—always a hill of foliage rising above the river, and a favourite station of the old Northmen, whose "host" was frequently encamped on the high ground here—was given with Deptford and Lewisham to the Abbey of St. Peter at Ghent (circ. 900), by Eltruda, niece of King Alfred, and wife of Earl Baldwin of Flanders. The Ghent Abbey held it till the suppression of alien priories by Henry V., when Greenwich was transferred to the Carthusians of Shene, who held it until the Dissolution. There were some reservations however; and on a part of the land thus retained the first royal abode here was built by Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, uncle to Henry VI., who called his palace "Placentia" or the "Manor of Pleasaunce." He also enclosed the park, and built a tower on the site of the present Observatory. Edward IV. enlarged the palace, and it continued a favourite royal residence until the commencement of the Civil War.

Henry VIII. was born here in 1491, and was baptized in the parish ch. by Fox, then Bp. of Exeter. Here he married Catherine of Arragon, and Anne of Cleves; and amongst other solemn festivities during his reign,

the first "disguising after the manner of Italie, called a *maske*, a thing not seen afore in Englande" (Hall), took place here in 1513 "on the daie of the Epiphanie at night." Edward VI. died here, July 6, 1553; Mary was born here 1516; and Elizabeth also, on Sept. 7, 1533. The famous christening scene, which we can only picture to ourselves with Shakspeare's accompaniments, took place in the "Friars' church"; and the house of "Placentia" was honoured by her frequent residence throughout her reign. Here, June, 1585, the deputies from the United Provinces—

> "They whom the rod of Alva bruised,
> Whose crown a British queen refused"—

laid the sovereignty of their country at the feet of Elizabeth. Here it was that Hentzner, in 1598, saw her in all her bravery, in her "dress of white silk, with pearls as large as beans," a small crown on her red hair, and her long train upborne by a marchioness. Here Sir Walter has placed the scene of Raleigh's first interview, when his muddied cloak laid the foundation of his subsequent high climbing; and from the windows of her palace here the Queen watched the pinnaces of her adventurous seamen, as they floated by on their way to fresh discoveries in the "new-found world."

James I. began a new building at Greenwich called the "Queen's House," and intended for Anne of Denmark, which Henrietta Maria employed Inigo Jones to finish. After the restoration, Charles II. commenced a new palace, and formed the park. Mr. Pepys looked anxiously at the designs for the "very great house," "which will cost a great deal of money;" but only that part was completed which now forms a portion of the W. wing of the Hospital.

This new palace was rarely inhabited; and after the naval engagement of La Hogue in 1692, when considerable difficulty was experienced in providing for the care of the wounded, Queen Mary announced her intention of converting it into a hospital. Not much was done, however, until after her death in 1694; when the king, anxious to carry out her designs, ordered plans for additional buildings to be prepared by Sir Christopher Wren, and the first stone of the new portion was laid by John Evelyn (then Treasurer of the Navy), June 30, 1696, "precisely at five o'clock in the evening, Mr. Flamsteed observing the punctual time by instrument." The Hospital was opened in Jan. 1705, when 42 seamen were admitted. There was to have been a statue of the queen in the inner court; but that part of the plan was never carried out; "and few of those who now gaze on the noblest of European hospitals are aware that it is a memorial of the virtues of the good Queen Mary, of the love and sorrow of William, and of the great victory of La Hogue." (*Macaulay*, iv. 536.)

The hospital, as it now exists, is superior in its size and architecture to any royal palace in this country except Windsor; and the foreigner approaching London by the river can hardly fail to be struck with admiration when he learns what was the destination of this noble building; occupying, as it does, a site so thoroughly appropriate, where the veteran sailors of England, whilst enjoying a well-earned repose, were still in their element, among shipping constantly passing and repassing before them

> "Hic requies senectæ,
> Hic modus lasso maris et viarum
> Militiæque."

In 1865–70, the destination of these buildings was altered. It was ascertained that the pensioners, one

and all, much preferred receiving a fixed allowance at their own homes, to being confined within the Hospital. They have consequently been removed from it, and it has been converted into a *Royal Naval College*, for the advanced instruction of officers of the Navy and Marines, and a few selected apprentices from the Royal Dockyards. The College was opened 1873.

The Infirmary is converted into a *Free Hospital for Seamen of all Nations*, an institution transferred from the old hospital-ship 'Dreadnought.'

Passengers are landed from the steamers almost in front of the hospital. Before leaving the pier, observe, in front of the W. wing, the memorial to Lieut. Bellot, of the French Imp. Navy — the well-known Arctic navigator. It is an obelisk of red granite inscribed with his name, and was erected by public subscription.

A noble terrace, 860 ft. long, with a central flight of steps opening to the water, extends in front of *the Hospital*, which consists of four distinct portions—King Charles's (N.W.), Queen Anne's (N.E.), King William's (S.W.), and Queen Mary's (S.E.). King Charles's and Queen Anne's buildings immediately face the river, and are divided by the great square, beyond which are seen the hall and chapel with their colonnades. At the back is the "Queen's House," built by Inigo Jones for Henrietta Maria; and beyond again rise the trees of the Park, clustering about the Royal Observatory. This view — of its kind almost unequalled — should be carefully watched for. It is, perhaps, best seen from the river, but should be also noticed from the pier. The *statue of George II.* in the centre of the square is by *Rysbrach*, and is sculptured from a block of white marble taken at sea from the French by Sir George Rooke. The eastern side only of King Charles's building formed a part of his unfinished palace; the designs for the rest of this portion were supplied by Wren. The governor and other officers formerly had their apartments here; and there were wards for 523 men. Queen Anne's building, on the opposite side of the square, now contains the *Museum of Ships and Naval Models*.

King William's quarter formed part of Wren's designs, and contains what is now known as the *Painted Hall*, originally intended for the common dining-hall of the Hospital. Some of the external decorations are due to Sir John Vanbrugh. The alto-relievo on the E. side is by West, and professes to be an emblematical representation of the Death of Nelson.

Queen Mary's building, opposite, contains the chapel. The hospital had accommodation for nearly 2800 pensioners, seamen of the Royal Navy or marines.

The only accessible "sight" in the hospital is **the Painted Hall* (open free, from 2 to 6 daily), and the "Naval Museum," in the N.E. wing (open free daily, from 10 to 5, except Fridays).

The *Painted Hall* (by Wren, 1703, 106 ft. by 56, and 50 ft. high) contains a very interesting collection of naval pictures, chiefly the gift of George IV. from the royal collections, which have been arranged here since 1825. In the vestibule are casts from the statues in St. Paul's of Howe (*Flaxman*), St. Vincent (*Baily*), Duncan (*Westmacott*), and Nelson (*Flaxman*). The flags above them were taken by these commanders from the enemy at sea. The ceiling of the Great Hall, together with the paintings in the upper division of the hall, are the work of Sir James Thornhill, who was engaged here from 1708 to 1727. In the centre of the ceiling are William and Mary waited upon by the cardinal virtue

the rest is a mass of allegory which the visitor will have difficulty in deciphering, and will hardly care to dwell upon. Remark that the inscription running round the frieze contains Queen Mary's name alone, as that of the foundress of the hospital. In this hall the body of Nelson lay in state for three days before it was removed by water to the Admiralty.

Of the *pictures*, the most interesting are—

In the *Vestibule: Vasco di Gama*, from an original at Lisbon; and *Columbus*, from a portrait by Parmegiano at Naples. Notice also the tablet to Sir John Franklin, his officers and crews.

In the *Hall*, notice by *Zucchero*, Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral in command at the defeat of the Armada After *Zucchero* (a copy of the Longleat portrait—*Handbook for Wilts*) Sir Walter Raleigh. By *Sir Peter Lely*, Prince Rupert; also, all half-lengths, Sir Christopher Myngs, Sir Thomas Tyddiman, Sir John Harman, Montague Earl of Sandwich, Sir Joseph Jordan, Sir William Berkeley, Sir Thomas Allen, Monk Duke of Albemarle, Sir Jeremy Smith, Sir William Penn, Sir George Askue: all engaged in the four-days' action with the Dutch fleet, June 1 to 4, 1666. Mr. Pepys thus refers to these pictures, which were given to the hospital by George IV.:—"To Mr. Lilly's, the painter's, and there saw the heads—some finished, and all begun—of the flagg-men in the late great fight with the Duke of York against the Dutch. The Duke of York hath them done to hang in his chamber, and very finely they are done indeed." By *Sir Godfrey Kneller*, Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral (*Est-il possible?* Macaulay, ii.), Sir Thomas Dilkes, Admirals Benbow and Churchill. By *Dahl*, Sir George Rooke, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Sir John Munden. By *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, Hood Lord Bridport, Sir Edward Hughes, Admiral Gell. Nelson, after *Hoppner*. Collingwood, by *H. Howard*. Exmouth, by *Owen*. Sir Charles Hardy, by *Romney*, &c. &c.

Beside the portraits, remark—Defeat of the Armada, *Loutherberg*. George III. presenting a sword to Earl Howe, on board the Queen Charlotte, at Spithead, *Briggs*. Action of 1st June, 1794, *Loutherberg*. Admiral Duncan receiving the sword of the Dutch Admiral De Winter, 1797, *Drummond*. Death of Cook, *Zoffany*. Bombardment of Algiers, *Chambers*. Six small pictures representing the loss of the "Luxemburgh" galley, burnt in her passage from Jamaica to London in 1727; a part of the crew, 23 in number, escaped in the long boat, and were at sea from June 25 to July 7 without food or drink: 6 only survived. Death of Nelson, *Devis*. The Battle of Trafalgar, *Turner*; presented by George IV. in 1829 from St. James's Palace. Victory of Aboukir Bay, *G. Arnold*. Nelson boarding the San Josef, in the action off Cape St. Vincent, *G. Jones*.

Many of the other pictures, although copies, are of much interest, and deserve examination. Notice also the statues of Lords Exmouth and De Saumarez, Sir Sydney Smith, and Sir William Peel.

The walls and ceiling of the *Upper Hall* are the work of Sir James Thornhill. The subjects on the walls are the two landings fatal to the Stuarts; that of William III. at Torbay, and the arrival of George I. at Greenwich. From the ceiling look down Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark.

In a small room beyond are portraits of King William IV., Hood, Duncan, &c., and a series of pictures illustrating the life of Nelson, most

of which are by *West* or *Westall*. The unfinished portrait of Nelson, by *Abbott* (1798), is interesting. Remark also a view of Greenwich Palace as it was in 1690.

The *Naval Museum* contains a very complete collection of models of ships of different dates, and a great variety of other models appertaining to naval matters. In glass-cases here are preserved the coat and waistcoat worn by Nelson at Trafalgar, also his watch and stock, and the coat worn by him at the battle of the Nile in 1798. Here are also the relics of Sir John Franklin's last Arctic Expedition, recovered by Dr. Rae in 1854. Among the models displayed here are those of the "Victory," lost in 1744—of the "Centurion," in which Anson made his voyage round the world—and of the "Royal George," lost at Spithead 1782. On the model of a ship's capstan is placed an astrolabe which belonged to Sir Francis Drake.

The *Chapel*, in Queen Mary's building, was all-but burnt down in 1779. It was then restored, from designs by *Athenian Stuart;* and in 1851 was again "renovated." The statues in the vestibule are by *West*. Within the chapel, the designs over the lower windows are by De Bruyn, and illustrate the life of Christ. The altar-piece—St. Paul's Shipwreck at Melita—is by *West*, who also supplied the designs for the pulpit and reading-desk. On either side of the portal screen, which is very elaborate, are memorials of Sir Richard Keats and Sir Thomas Hardy, both governors of the hospital. The bust of Keats (*Chantrey*) was given by William IV. as a memorial "of his old shipmate and watchmate;" that of Hardy is by *Behnes*.

The *Queen's House*, called by Anne of Denmark the "House of Delight," at the back of the main courts, and, as seen from the river, situated below the Observatory, has been appropriated, with some additional buildings, as a school for the children of seamen who have served in the navy. There are three distinct schools:—1. for 400 sons of officers; 2. 400 sons of seamen or marines; 3. 200 girls: all fed, clothed, and educated.

The stone globes, celestial and terrestrial, at the W. entrance to the hospital, should be noticed. They are 6 ft. in diameter, and are fixed to accord with the latitude.

Behind the Hospital stretches up the ancient *Park* of the palace, containing about 188 acres. It was walled round with brick by James I., and in the reigu of Charles II. was laid out by Le Notre, who then presided over the gardens of Versailles, but the S.E. part has been remodelled, in the style of the London parks. The scenery is of extreme beauty, the finest points being the high ground of the Observatory, whence is a superb view over London and the Thames (Turner's original drawing of this grand view, engraved in the 'Liber Studiorum,' is in the S. Kensington Museum; and an eminence near the eastern border of the Park, known as "One Tree Hill," from whence the view is said to extend to Windsor Castle. "Would you believe," writes Walpole to Bentley (July, 1755), "I had never been in Greenwich Park? I never had, and am transported. Even the glories of Richmond and Twickenham hide their diminished heads." The only present requisite seems to be more turf. No wonder that Queen Elizabeth "used to walke much in the parke, and great walkes out of the parke and about the parke." Much of the tragedy of 'Irene' was composed by Johnson, who had lodgings in Church Street in 1737, whilst pacing its avenues. "We walked in

the evening in Greenwich Park," writes Boswell, at a much later period. "He asked me, I suppose by way of trying my disposition, 'Is not this very fine?' Having no exquisite relish of the beauties of nature, and being more delighted with the 'busy hum of men,' I answered, 'Yes, sir, but not equal to Fleet Street.' Johnson: 'You are right, sir.'" The elms, says Evelyn, were planted in 1664; the Spanish chestnuts, although arranged in the same regular avenues, are apparently of greater age.

Greenwich fair, famous for its somewhat rough humours, was, until 1856, held in the Creek-bridge road during Whitsun week. It is now abolished. The number of visitors to the Park on fine days, especially fine Sundays, is something enormous.

The *Observatory* was erected in 1675, on the site of Duke Humphrey's Tower, called *Mirefleur*,—said by Hentzner to have been the original of the Tower of Miraflores, figuring in 'Amadis de Gaul.' The remains of this romantic tower were taken down by Charles II., and Flamsteed was appointed the first astronomer-royal for the new Observatory. A series of eminent names has followed his, including those of Halley, Bradley, Maskelyne, and Airy.

The Observatory is not open to the public, as the frequent admission of visitors would be too serious an interruption to the labours of the staff, who work there night and day. Access is therefore only permitted to those who have obtained an "order" from the Board of Admiralty, to officers of the Royal Navy and others officially connected with the Admiralty, and to gentlemen bearing letters of introduction to the Astronomer Royal as possessing astronomical knowledge, or being otherwise of high scientific character; and in these cases it is usually restricted to between the [illegible] of 9 A.M. and 2 P.M. The central part of the building, that most in sight, and which originally composed almost the whole of the Observatory, is now but little used for astronomical purposes; the principal part of the regular observations being made in the low building on the E. of the former, where is placed the great transit circle for observing the celestial bodies as they pass the meridian, and in a revolving dome above the farther end of the same building which contains the altazimuth instrument for observing the moon in other parts of the sky—lunar observations for the purpose of rectifying the tables of the moon, and thereby obtaining the longitude by lunar distances, being a prime object at Greenwich. Other domes contain the equatorial instruments, the largest of which is provided with an excellent spectroscope and is much used for physico-astronomical observations; it is placed in a large dome of peculiar shape, similar to a bandbox, at the south-east of the central building. To the south is the range of building and enclosures in which all the magnetical and most of the meteorological observations are carried on. Part of the latter are however made in a small turret on the top of the central building, which contains a contrivance for registering the force and direction of the wind, and another for marking the quantity of rain that falls. On another and larger turret to the east of this, is the time-ball which descends regularly at 1 P.M., being automatically released (after being raised a few minutes previously) by the clock below, the latter having been carefully corrected by the most recent observations of the stars or sun suitable for the purpose (the former if of the previous night are always preferred). By the ball the ships in the river have an opportunity of rectifying their chronometers; but by the clock itself, by the aid of electricity, the correct time is transmitted to many other places, and

a time-ball at Deal is also dropped synchronously with the Greenwich ball. In the lower part of the building, above which is the peculiar dome referred to as containing the great equatorial, is a chronometer room, in which not only are the largest part of the government chronometers kept and rated (to be issued, when required, to ships of the Royal navy), but an annual competitive trial is also carried on of new chronometers sent by the principal makers in the kingdom, who think it a great honour to stand high on the Greenwich list, and some of the best are afterwards purchased by the Government. The observations made at the Royal Observatory are also carefully reduced and prepared for publication there, several computers being engaged to assist the regular staff in these important operations; and the annual large volumes of observations issued are afterwards made use of in the *Nautical Almanac* and other calculations. Outside the Observatory in the walls are placed a clock to give the correct time to the public, standards of length, a barometer and a statement of the last maximum and minimum readings of the thermometer.

Doorways in the E., W., and S. walls of the Park open on *Blackheath*. (See Rte. 6.)

E. of Greenwich Hospital rises *Norfolk College*, ded. to the Holy Trinity, and marked by its square central turret and low spire. It was built and endowed, in 1603, by Henry Earl of Northampton, younger son of the Earl of Surrey, and grandson of the Duke of Norfolk; hence its name. It supports 22 poor and a warden. The Mercers' Company are the trustees. In the chapel, consecrated 1617, are the remains and monument of the founder, removed here in 1696 from the then ruined church in Dover Castle (now restored: Rte. 2).

Queen Elizabeth's College, S.W. of the town, was founded in 1576 by Lambarde, author of the 'Perambulation of Kent,' the first book of local history published in England.

The roof of the old *Church* at Greenwich, in which Hen. VIII. was baptized, fell in in 1710. The present building dates from 1718 and is quite uninteresting. Gen. Wolfe, the conqueror of Quebec, was buried here in 1759, his family having resided at Blackheath. Here is also buried Lavinia Duchess of Bolton, the original Polly Peachum of Gay's opera. The earlier ch. was dedicated to St. Alphege, Abp. of Canterbury, who, after the sack of Canterbury in 1012, was kept prisoner in the Danish camp at Greenwich for 7 months, and then martyred. It contained monuments to Thos. Tallis, the "King's musician" (d. 1585). "father of the collegiate style," and to Lambarde the Kentish topographer, whose tomb was removed to Sevenoaks, where it now is. (Rte. 8.)

Greenwich (Pop. 100,600) abounds in *Hotels*, or more properly taverns; the best of which are, the Trafalgar (very good), the Crown and Sceptre, and the Ship. All these are much frequented by parties from London, especially during the *whitebait* season. This most delicate fish, one of the spécialités of London gastronomy, is found only in this part of the river, near Greenwich and Blackwall, between the months of April and August. It was at one time supposed to be the fry of larger fish, and the catching of it was pronounced illegal: but English ichthyologists, and principally Yarrell, have proved it to be a distinct species belonging to the *Clupeidæ* (herring family), and have bestowed on it the name of *Clupea alba*; thereby relieving lord mayors and aldermen "from the awful responsibility of convicting whitebait fishers in the morni-

and feasting on the 'pisciculos minutos' in the evening."

Leaving Greenwich, the steamers touch at North Greenwich, Cubitt Town, and Blackwall Piers, all l.

At *Blackwall*, 6½ m., is the terminus of the London and Blackwall Railway, now affiliated to the G.E.R., and, close adjoining, the *E. India Docks*, especially appropriated to vessels trading to India and China. Vessels of 1400 tons get up to these docks.

The *Lea*, which here, at Bow Creek, falls into the Thames, forms the boundary between Middlesex and Essex.

The Essex or l. bank is a tract of marsh, in which, 1 m. beyond Bow Creek, is the entrance of the *Victoria Docks;* inland is a squalid, but populous settlement, part of West Ham parish, sometimes spoken of as "London over the Border." rt. The green hills of *Charlton* (see Rte. 6) are seen, a continuation of the chalk escarpment in Greenwich Park; and then appear the great building-sheds of

Charlton Pier, rt.

Woolwich Pier, rt. 9½ m.

Woolwich Dockyard (no longer used as such) claims, with whatever justice, to be the "Mother Dock of England." A royal dock is at all events known to have existed here in 1515; but Erith disputes with Woolwich the honour of having been the birthplace of the famous "Henrye Grace de Dieu," the ship which conveyed Henry VIII. to the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Giustinian, the Venetian ambassador, describes it as "a galeas of unusual magnitude, with such a number of heavy guns that we doubt whether any fortress, however strong, could resist their fire." It was, according to him, launched at Erith, in October 1515. The King and Queen attended the launch, "with well-nigh all the lords and prelates of the kingdom, and all dined on board at the King's charge." The cost of this "grete shippe" was 6478*l.* 8*s.* 0¾*d.*; and it took 4 days and 400 men to work it from Erith to Barking.

In 1559 Queen Elizabeth was present at the launching of a very large ship here, to which she gave her own name. Among other celebrated ships built at Woolwich was "The Royal Sovereign" (1637), called by the Dutch "The Golden Devil," from the gilt carvings with which she was covered and the active part she played during the Commonwealth war with Holland. The ill-fated "Royal George" was built here in 1751.

The steamer coasts along what used to be Woolwich Dockyard for nearly 1 m., a far more "noble sight" now than when Fielding passed it on his way to Lisbon. Woolwich Dockyard is no longer used for naval purposes.

Beyond the Dockyard are the wharfs of the *Royal Arsenal*, marked by their cranes for loading Ordnance storeships, and by the range of storehouses opposite. There is a military ferry from the Arsenal to Duval's Point on the opposite side of the river, so that artillery may be sent into the eastern counties from the depôt here without passing through London. The river here is ¼ m. broad. (For a full notice of Woolwich see Rte. 6.)

On the Essex shore is *North Woolwich*, the terminus of a branch of the Great Eastern Railway, and the site of numerous unsavoury manufactures.

At the back of Woolwich rises Shooters' Hill, with the tower on its summit, commemorating the taking of Severndroog.

l. The little stream of the *Roding* joins the Thames from the Essex side

a short distance below Woolwich. A little way up it lies *Barking*, the haven for the fishing-smacks which chiefly supply London.

Near this are the outfall works, &c., of the *Main Drainage* of London N. of the Thames.

The Thames, from London to Gravesend, is retained within its present limits by very large *embankments*, the date of which is unknown. The river is several feet higher than the level of the surrounding country, being in effect an aqueduct, raised and supported between its artificial banks. These are well marked in this part of its course. It has been suggested that they were the work of the abbeys of Stratford, in Essex, and Lesnes, near Erith, both of which were established during the 12th cent. Others have given them an earlier date. "The probability is that they are the work of the ancient Britons, under Roman superintendence. That they are the result of skill and bold enterprise, not unworthy of any period, is certain." (Walker's *Thames Report*, 1841.) On either side of the river, behind these embankments, and below the surface of alluvial mud, is a stratum of marine deposit, indicating that a wide arm of the sea once stretched much farther inland than at present. It was long, however, before the banks effectually resisted the very high tides in the river when such came, and breaches were frequent. In the reign of Henry VIII. the marshes of Plumstead and Lesnes were completely drowned, and were not reclaimed for a considerable period. The low lands E. of Greenwich were also inundated, and were reclaimed by two Italians, Acontius and Baptista Castilione. From this time the banks on the S. side were secured. On the N., breaches occurred at Wapping and Limehouse as late as the 16th cent.; and the Isle of Dogs was often overflowed, and recovered with difficulty. The long bank which protects the Dagenham and Barking levels was particularly liable to be burst through; by which the whole valley of the Lea, as well as the rich lands along the S. boundary of Essex, was frequently laid under water. In 1621 a great breach here was stopped by the celebrated Dutch engineer Cornelius Vermuyden, who at the same time embanked or "inned" the whole of Dagenham creek. His works, however, were destroyed in 1707, during the prevalence of a strong N.E. wind; and after various futile attempts, the breach was finally stopped in 1715, by Captain Perry, who had been for some time employed as an engineer in Russia by the great Peter. (See, for a very interesting account of Perry himself, and of his operations at Dagenham, Smiles's *Lives of Engineers*, i. ch. 5.) He drained off the waters by sluices, leaving the extensive inland lake, which was long used by the Londoners as a place for fishing and aquatic recreation, but is now converted into a dock in connexion with a railway to London.

"A good idea of the formidable character of the embankments extending along the Thames may be obtained by a visit to this place (*Dagenham*, between Woolwich and Erith, but on the N. bank). Standing on the top of the bank, which is from 40 to 50 ft. above the river level at low water, we see on one side the Thames, with its shipping, high above the inland level when the tide is up, and the still lake of Dagenham and the far extending flats on the other—at once giving an idea of the gigantic traffic which flows along this great watery highway, and the enormous labour which it has cost to bank up the lands and confine the river within its present artificial limits. These formidable embankments, winding along the river-side, up creeks and tributar-

streams, round islands and about marshes, from London to the mouth of the Thames, are not less than 300 m. in extent."—*Lives of Engineers*, i. 5.

rt. Nearly opposite Dagenham breach is *Crossness*, where the great works of the London *South Main Drainage* are placed; and somewhat further E. the site of the Erith powder-magazines, which exploded with such destructive effect, Oct. 1, 1864. The land now begins to rise, on the Kentish shore, and we reach .

Erith Pier, rt. 16½ m.

Erith (Sax. *ærre-hythe*, the old haven) is still a very pretty and rural village (pop. 8289), in the midst of green lanes and pleasant footpaths, in spite of rly. stat., pier, hotel, lodging-houses, and similar indications of an increasing influx of visitors from London. The claim of Erith to be the place where King Henry's great ship was built has already been noticed. Erith *Church* (not now "Erith's ivied spire," as sung by Bloomfield, slates having been substituted) is picturesquely placed under the rising bank. It contains portions ranging from E. E. to Perp., and is interesting in spite of much disfiguration. There are some good *brasses*, the earliest being for Roger Sencler, "serviens Abbatis et Conventus de Lesens" (Lesnes), 1425; and for John Aylmer and wife, 1435. There is also an elaborate altar-tomb with effigy, for Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, d. 1568; and in the chancel an indifferent monument by Chantrey to the late Lord Eardley. In this ch., the year after the grant of Magna Charta, a meeting took place between Hubert de Burgh and others on the King's part, and certain of the Barons, with the view of effecting a final peace, which the Great Charter had not as yet brought about. Weaver the antiquary, who has preserved so many monumental inscriptions, held the rectory of Erith temp. Jas. I.; and Francis Thynne, the herald, was a native.

W. of the town is an immense sand-pit, with about 40 ft. of perp. frontage, full of interest for the geologist. Below the sand may be traced the bed of ironstone and clay which around London is generally found to rest on the chalk, here seen below. In the clay here bones and tusks of elephants and other mammals have been found. Some rare plants occur in the neighbouring marshes.

Among the trees at the top of the hill, and seen from the river, appears the prospect tower of *Belvedere* (late the seat of Sir Culling Eardley, and now a home for disabled seamen).

The house is a large brick mansion, commanding a fine view over the Thames and its shipping. The collection of pictures here was dispersed in 1859; and the park is now occupied by clusters of villa residences.

[A pleasant excursion may be made by landing at Erith, visiting the ch., and then walking to Woolwich by the lower road, 5 m., seeing Lesnes Abbey by the way (see Rte. 6), and returning to London by railway. "The variety of the scenery along this road is very great, alternating with the beauties of hills, flats, and water. Among the windings of the road, the foliage and uneven ground, with their grand and massive depths of colour, present you with a picture after the taste of Gaspar Poussin. In a few paces the view changes to an open reach of the Thames, all in breezy motion with vessels, and Vandevelde thrusts out Poussin; Vandevelde in his turn gives way to Cuyp, as you come

upon the flat sprinkled with cattle, and lighted up with broad beams of sunshine."—*Felix Summerley.*]

Close to Erith Pier public gardens have been formed along the bank of the river, but the trees and flowers are not very attractive.

About a mile lower we come to the mouth of Dartford Creek, opposite to which rise the chalk and sand cliffs of .

Purfleet, formed by excavations in the chalk resembling those at Northfleet (see *post*). Beacon Hill, immediately above the village, is high and picturesque. Queen Elizabeth, whose chance words are said to have given names to many places in this neighbourhood, has the reputation of having thus named Purfleet; a corruption, says tradition, of "Oh my *poor fleet!*" her Majesty's gracious exclamation when looking from this spot on her ships departing to encounter the Armada. The *fleet*, however, both here and at Northfleet, is the trench or cutting through which the water from the marshes flows into the Thames.

The low grey buildings seen here are the Government powder magazines, established in 1759, when they were removed from Greenwich, the inhabitants of which place petitioned against them as dangerous. They are capable of containing 30,000 barrels of powder. The roofs are vaulted, and the doors, &c., copper-fastened.

A great number of merchant vessels and colliers are always to be seen lying off Erith and Purfleet. Only a fixed number are admitted at once to the Upper or Lower Pool, or the docks, and those in waiting "bide their time" here and at Gravesend.

The river Darenth (or Dartford Creek), which falls into the Thames opposite Purfleet, is navigable as high as Dartford (about 3 m.), having received its tributary, the Cray, below the town. Dartford Creek was formerly famous for its salmon fishery; to the great comfort of the Dartford nuns, whose purse and table were alike benefited thereby.

The *Church* of *Stone*, rt., on its hillock, is the next landmark. "It is a common jest," writes Reginald Scot (temp. Eliz.), "among the watermen of the Thames to show the parish ch. of Stone to the passengers, calling the same by the name of the 'lanterne of Kent;' affirming, and that not untruly, that the said ch. is as light (meaning in weight and not in brightnesse) at midnight as at noonday."—*Disc. of Witchcraft.* The ch., which is for the most part of late E. Eng. character, is of very great interest and importance; it was built from the offerings at the shrine of St. William at Rochester, and has (1860) been most carefully restored under the direction of G. E. Street, who has printed an elaborate account of it in *Archæologia Cantiana*, iii. The chancel, nave, aisles, and western tower, are E.E.; and were probably built during the episcopate of Laurence de St. Martin (Bp. of Rochester 1251–74). In the 14th cent. the vestry N. of the chancel was added, and the windows at the W. end of the nave and aisles were inserted. The tower piers were also altered at this time. In the 16th cent. the Wilshyre Chantry, forming the N. chancel aisle, was added. *Outside*, the ch. is remarkable for having the chancel roof higher than that of the nave. The *N. aisle door* deserves notice for its rich detail and peculiar character; but the chevron, which occurs on it, "is no doubt a curious instance of imitation of earlier work, rather than evidence of the doorway itself being earlier than the rest of the church."—*G. E. S.* *Inside* the church "the most remarkable feature in the design is the way in which the whole of the work gradually increases in

richness of detail and in beauty from W. to E." The window in the eastern bay of the N. aisle is especially good. The E. window of this aisle, as well as one in the chancel, is cut in two by the roof of the Wilshyre chantry, into which the lower part of each opens. The chancel arch is surrounded by a band of very rich foliage, and has 2 quatrefoils above it on either side, within which are carved beautiful combinations of foliage, arranged in the form of a cross. A wall arcade on marble shafts passes entirely round the chancel; and has its spandrels "filled in with sculptured foliage, so beautiful and delicate in its execution, and so nervous and vigorous in its design," that, according to Mr. Street, "it may safely be pronounced to be among the very best sculpture of the age that we have in this country." The groined roof of the chancel has been restored, as have the chancel windows; but in strict accordance with the original designs. The glass in the E. window, forming a memorial to Archdeacon King, who was long rector here, is by Wailes. The windows in the N. aisle illustrate the miracles of Our Lord; those in the S. aisle, the parables. All are by Wailes. On the chancel floor are 2 good *brasses:* for John Lumbarde, rector, 1408 (a small effigy in the head of a cross), and Sir John Dew, circ. 1530. The N. aisle wall retains some ancient painting. The most important figure is that of the Blessed Virgin nursing the Infant Saviour. In the Wilshyre chantry is the tomb of Sir John Wilshyre, Controller of the town and marches of Calais, temp. Henry VIII., who was visited at his stately house of Stone Place, in 1527, by Cardinal Wolsey, when on his way to France; but as the Cardinal's retinue consisted of not less than 900 persons, many of them were obliged to repair to Dartford for shelter for the night.

The chief portion of Westminster Abbey was built at the same time as Stone Church; and from the great similarity between the two works, Mr. Street suggests that the architect of both was the same man. The points of resemblance are—the arcades round the chapels of the choir at Westminster and that at Stone; the window tracery; the sculpture of foliage; the materials, which are the same in both, Caen and Galton stone for the wrought stone-work, marble shafts, and chalk for wall-lining and groining; and lastly, the same general system of proportion. From the early part of the 13th cent. Stone belonged to the Bps. of Rochester, who had a manor-house here, on the road between their cathedral and London. Stone Church, which should on no account be neglected by the antiquary, may be visited from

21¼ m. *Greenhithe*, rt., from which it is distant about 1 m. Here, and at other points on either bank, are numerous chalk-pits and cuttings, some of which are of great antiquity. The chalk worked throughout this part of Kent is converted into lime on the spot, and sent to London and elsewhere for building and manuring purposes. Greenhithe, where there is a pier, derives its principal importance from this chalk traffic. Beyond the village the green lawns of Ingress Abbey (S. T. Umfreville, Esq.), once the seat of the well-known Alderman Harmer, stretch pleasantly down to the waterside. Ingress was a grange attached to the Priory of Dartford. The present house was partly built with stones from Old London Bridge. This place belonged for some time to the father and grandfather of Sir Henry Havelock, although the hero of Lucknow was not born here as has sometimes been asserted, but at Bishopswearmouth, on April 5, 1795.

From Greenhithe, June 19, 1845,

the "Erebus" and "Terror," under Sir John Franklin and Captain Crozier, sailed on their last fatal expedition—the 58th for the exploration of the Polar Seas despatched from England; and from here the iron-plated "Warrior" started on her first voyage, Sept. 1861.

Besides Stone, Crayford, Dartford, and Swanscombe (see Rte. 6) lie at easy distances inland from Greenhithe, and afford very pretty walks and drives.

On the l. bank, which has become rather more interesting below Purfleet, the long irregular street of

23¼ m. *Gray's Thurrock* appears opposite Greenhithe. It has a trade in bricks, which are made here. One of the branches of the "Grey" family formerly held, and gave name to, the manor. The modern Gothic building at the back of the town is Belmont Castle (R. Webb, Esq.). At *Little Thurrock* are some of those remarkable excavations in the chalk, also found at E. Tilbury (see *post*), Dartford, and other places adjoining the Thames. They are here called "Dane holes," or "Cunobeline's Gold Mines."

We are now in "Fiddlers' Reach;" so named perhaps from the irregular swell of the water, called by seamen "fiddling." The tourist may however, if he prefers it, adopt a tradition which asserts that three fiddlers were once drowned here.

At *Northfleet*, rt. (*Inns:* India Arms; Plough and Harrow), closely adjoining Gravesend, remark the singular masses of chalk along the bank, now covered with brushwood. These have been left during the excavations, as not containing chalk of good quality, and the result is very picturesque. Advantage has been taken of these excavations in forming the *Rosherville Gardens* (so named from their first proprietor, Jeremiah Rosher), which lie between Northfleet and Gravesend, and have become a favourite resort. Some of the cliffs in these gardens are upwards of 150 ft. high.

Rosherville Pier, rt.

Much chalk is still burnt here, and lime is exported from the works to Holland and Flanders. Flints from the chalk-pits are sent not only to Staffordshire, for the use of the potteries, but even to China for similar purposes. Chalk fossils, chiefly echinites and glosso-petræ (sharks' teeth), abound. There is a large yard for shipbuilding at Northfleet, and a dock, excavated in the solid chalk, which will hold 6 or 7 large ships. In the ch. are some good *brasses:* Peter de Lacy, rector, 1375; Will. Lye, rector, 1391; Wm. Rikhill and wife, 1433. The tower of this ch. is said to have afforded so conspicuous a mark to pirates and other "water thieves" sailing up the river, that it was thought necessary to make it a fortress, like many of the church towers on the English borders. It has been partly rebuilt; but the steps which lead from the churchyard to the first floor are probably connected with its early defences. A similar stair running under the N. wall of the tower occurs at Rochester.

On an eminence near Stone Bridge, and seen from the river, is *Huggins College*, founded by John Huggins, Esq., of Sittingbourne, and consisting of 40 residences for decayed tradesmen; a chapel with a lofty spire is attached. The founder is buried in the churchyard, under a hideous mausoleum erected by himself; it is pyramidal, with views of Huggins College on 2 of the sides.

Gravesend Pier, rt. 26 m.

Gravesend (Pop. 21,265. *Inns:* Clarendon; Clifton; Mitre; New Inn)

which almost forms one town with Northfleet, is always a place of considerable importance, since it occupies the first rising ground after entering the river, the passage up which it to some extent commands. Only a *hythe*, or landing-place, is mentioned here in Domesday, but the town grew up about it soon after the Conquest. Outward-bound ships lie here to complete their cargoes, and here the early voyagers assembled their little fleets, as Sebastian Cabot in 1553, and Martin Frobisher in 1576; the queen, "as their pinnaces passed Greenwich, having bade them farewell with shaking her hand at them out of the window." The town was incorporated by Elizabeth, and received for arms (which it still retains) a boat steered by a hedgehog, the latter being the device of Sir Henry Sidney, steward of the royal honour of Otford, in which Gravesend is situated. The right of conveying passengers to and from London was from a very early period attached to the manor, and was confirmed by Richard II. after the town had been burnt by the French in 1377. All eminent strangers arriving by water were received here by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and City Companies, and conducted up the river in state; processions which, "in days when the silver Thames deserved its name, and the sun could shine down upon it out of the blue summer sky, were spectacles scarcely rivalled in gorgeousness by the world-famous weddings of the Adriatic."—*Froude.*

Gravesend at present contains little to interest the tourist. The town consists of an older portion, chiefly narrow and dirty lanes near the river, and a new quarter, S. of the London road, and W. of the old town, composed of streets and squares due to the facilities of transport between this place and London, afforded by the railway and the numerous steamers. With these advantages, and the further recommendations of salubrious air and cheap living, Gravesend has become a sort of watering-place for the London citizens, and on Sundays in summer the place is literally overrun with swarms of Londoners who come down in the morning and return in the evening. Beside the usual rows of cardboard lodging-houses, and villas in all the exuberance of the Florid Cockney style, the improvements made here within the last few years consist of two *Piers* thrown out into the river to facilitate the landing of passengers, the first erection of which was violently opposed by the watermen of the place, who had previously gained a livelihood by transporting passengers from vessels to the shore in boats. One of the piers was destroyed by them at night, but the damage was quickly repaired, and the watermen punished. The other new buildings are a Market, Theatre, Library, Assembly Rooms, and

The Baths, an extensive range of buildings by the river-side, a little to the W. of the town, containing hot, cold, and vapour baths. Bathing machines are provided on the shore. The saltness of the water here is the leading article of a Gravesender's creed, and indeed, if not as salt as the sea, it is considered sufficiently so for all bathing purposes. Adjoining the baths is a garden laid out with agreeable walks, and furnished with seats.

The parish church of Gravesend has been twice burnt; and the existing building dates from 1731, when it was dedicated to St. George, "in compliment to the King's name," says Hasted. Beneath the chancel of the older ch. was buried Pocahontas, the Virginian "princess," who saved the life of Captain Smith, and who, after her baptism, became the wife of Thomas Hrolf, one of the first adventurers to Virginia. She

died 1616, of the small pox, aged 21, off Plymouth Harbour, and was brought to Gravesend for interment. There is a second ch. near the railway station.

In 1793 Mr. Ralph Dod attempted for the first time to carry a "drift-way" for foot-passengers beneath the Thames at this point. He had proceeded but a short way however before the water burst in, and put an end to the undertaking. Vessels entering or quitting the Thames here take on board pilots.

The town of Gravesend stretches up the hill-side, from the top of which there are good views over the Thames. The best point is *Windmill Hill.*

For railway communication with Gravesend see Rte. 6; the town may also be reached by ferry from Tilbury Railway Pier. (See *Handbook for the Eastern Counties.*)

Closely adjoining Gravesend, E., is *Milton*, where is a late Dec. church (restored). The sedilia are of good design, and the corbels of the original roof are worth notice. Some remains of a chantry, founded by Aymer de Valence, about 1322, adjoin the Parsonage House. The site is now appropriated to the service of the Board of Ordnance.

At Gravesend is the entrance of the Thames and Medway Canal, which originally opened into the latter river opposite Chatham. It was completed in 1824, but was unsuccessful, and was at length purchased by the S. E. Railway Company, when some portion of its course was adopted for their N. Kent line. A part still remains open, and is used as docks.

1. The historical associations connected with *Tilbury Fort*, on the opposite bank, are among the most interesting of the Thames. Some kind of fortification here is mentioned as early as 1402; but the first block-house at Tilbury was erected by Henry VIII. in 1539, when the line of forts along the S.E. coasts (including those at Deal and Walmer) was also completed under fear of an immediate invasion. At the time of the Armada, Henry VIII.'s fort was strengthened by fortifications, designed by the Italian engineer Gianibelli, the inventor of the famous fire-ships which all but destroyed Parma's bridge across the Scheldt during the siege of Antwerp in 1585 (see Motley's *United Netherlands*, chap. v.); and the recollection of which created so great a panic among the ships of the Armada as they lay off Calais on the night of Sunday, July, 28, 1588 (Motley, chap. xix.). Gianibelli, a Mantuan by birth, had "gone from Italy to Spain that he might offer his services to Philip, and give him the benefit of many original and ingenious inventions." He was kept long in attendance, and at length departed indignant, "vowing that, the next time the Spaniards heard the name of the man they had dared to deride, they should hear it with tears;" a vow amply fulfilled at Antwerp and off Calais. "A mighty army" was encamped at Tilbury, "as it was given out that the enemy meant to invade the Thames." (*Hakluyt.*) The "mighty army" consisted of 10,000 men, and some traces of the camp in which they were assembled under the Earl of Leicester still remain near the ch. of West Tilbury, at some little distance from the river. It was here that "Great Gloriana" reviewed her troops in person, riding through the camp, and exciting them by words as well as brave looks. After the appearance of the Dutch fleet in the river in 1667, it was determined to erect a regular fortification at Tilbury. This has been strengthened from time to time, and it now forms one of the main defences for the entrance of the Thames. It is encompassed by

deep wide fosse, and on its ramparts are several formidable batteries of heavy ordnance, mostly toward the river. The garrison have it in their power to lay the whole surrounding level under water, thus adding not a little to the strength of their defences. Strangers are admitted to the fortification on application to the resident governor.

In a chalk-pit, near the village of E. Tilbury, are numerous excavations called "Danes' Holes," which resemble those at Dartford and elsewhere in the neighbourhood of the river, and are of great interest. A horizontal passage is said to lead from these caverns to others resembling them at Chadwell, near Little Thurrock. The entrance is from above, by narrow circular passages, which widen below, and communicate with numerous apartments, all of regular forms. The size and depth vary.

Similar excavations, though apparently formed with greater regularity, exist in the chalk and tufa on either bank of the Somme, as high as Peronne in the diocese of Amiens. They have been traced in more than 30 parishes; and there is every reason to believe that, if not originally formed, they were enlarged and rendered available, during the "furor Normannorum" of the 10th cent. In many cases these "souterrains" have a communication with the parish ch.; a fact to which a portion of the district seems indebted for the title of "Territorium sanctæ liberationis" which it bore in the 12th cent. The tradition of the country still asserts that these caverns were used for the retreat and concealment of the inhabitants in time of war, whence their ordinary name—"les souterrains des guerres." There is no trace whatever of their having served as catacombs, which indeed their arrangement seems altogether to contradict. (For an interesting notice of them, and a plan of one of the largest, see *Mém. de l'Acad. des Inscrip.*, t. xxvii.) The Thames was haunted by the galleys of the Northmen not less frequently than the Somme; and it is very probable that the excavations adjoining, and on the banks of, our own river, may have served a similar purpose. The name here given to them, "Danes' Holes," is at least a proof of the lasting impression made by these sea-rovers. It is much to be desired that the pits here, at Dartford (see Rte. 6), Aylesford (Rte. 6), and elsewhere, should be more carefully examined, and compared with those in Picardy. They may be of British origin, and sepulchral (see Aylesford), but at a later period appropriated as hiding-places.

The width of the Thames at Gravesend is more than ½ mile, and the depth at low water about 48 ft. Notwithstanding this, the bank at *Higham*, 2 m. below Gravesend, is one of the points which have been fixed upon as the scene of the fording of the Thames by Aulus Plautius, the lieutenant of Claudius, A.D. 43. There is, however, not the slightest proof that the estuary here was ever more fordable than at present, and the conjecture may therefore be dismissed without much hesitation. Dr. Guest (*Proceedings of Arch. Inst.*, 1866) suggests, with much probability, that Plautius landed on the N. bank of the Thames, and forded the Lea, at or near the present Stratford.

The river widens rapidly below Gravesend, as it forms "The Hope," the last of its many reaches, but the flat banks on either side have few points of interest beyond the formidable fortifications at *Coalhouse Point* on the Essex, and at *Shornmead* on the Kentish shore, which are armed with the heaviest ordnance, and furnished with Torpedoes.

1. The tower of Stanford-le-Hope

is seen, and, more distant, the spire of Corringham.

l. At *Hole* or *Thames Haven*, where is a branch rly. from Stanford-le-Hope, and a pier, supplies of lobsters from the Norwegian and Scottish coasts are deposited, for conveyance up the river.

The ancient importance of the tract from Higham to the Isle of Grain is attested by the many (mostly small) churches, Norm. and E. E., which are scattered over it. (See Rte. 6.)

l. *Canvey Island* consists entirely of marshland, about 3500 acres, and is banked in all round. It is about 5 m. long, and is a great sheep-pasture. Camden has fixed on Canvey as the Counnenos of Ptolemy, placed by Baxter at the Isle of Dogs. Off Canvey notice the screw-pile lighthouse on the Chapman Sand.

Beyond Canvey Island, l., is seen the Perp. Church of *Leigh*, with its little village; mainly occupied by persons engaged in the oyster and shrimp fisheries, for which the mouth of the Thames is famous. The shore at Leigh is found to be well adapted for the formation of oyster "nurseries," in which the jelly-like spawn, brought from beds at considerable distances, including the "Rocher de Cancale" on the coast of France, is laid to grow and fatten.

l. A short distance below Leigh is a low obelisk called the *Crow Stone*, which originally marked the eastern limit of the Lord Mayor's jurisdiction as "Conservator of the river." From this stone there is a good view of the ruins of *Hadleigh Castle*, called the "Tower of Essex," and built by Hubert de Burgh, temp. Hen. III. (See *Handbook for Eastern Counties.*)

l. The shrubberies and long pier of *Southend* (40 m.) are next seen. (*Inn:* Royal Hotel.) The pier, 1½ m. in extent, has a tramway on it for conveyance of passengers from the steamers which touch here. The town was formerly very small and quiet—"a mere shrimp of a sea-town; Erith is a mighty lobster compared to it;"—but since the opening of the rly. from London a handsome suburb (Clifftown) has sprung up. It has the advantage of being the sea-bathing-place nearest to London. The view of the entrance of the Thames, alive with vessels, and the open sea beyond, is very fine, and the surrounding country is pleasant. (See *Handbook for Eastern Counties.*)

The "marriage of the Thames and Medway" takes place off the Isle of Grain, *Sheerness* (see Rte. 13), marking the entrance of the latter river. This is the scene of Dibdin's song:—

"And see where the river in branches divides,
Cut in two, all the same as a fork,
How proudly the Commerce with Industry rides!
Then the Blarney,—oh, she's bound for Cork.
There 's the homeward-bound fleet from the Downs, only see!
So taut their topgallant-masts bend:
There 's the Silkworm, the Beaver, the Ant, and the Bee,
And all standing on for Gravesend."

On the *Nore Sand* (41 m.), at the mouth of the Thames, is fixed the famous light-vessel which guides all the shipping of the world in and out of the port of London. Like many other lights on the English coast, it was first placed here by private enterprise; a Mr. Hamblin, in 1731, having obtained a patent for "an improved distinguishable light," proved it on board a vessel called the "Experiment," which he moored on this sand. Its benefits were at once obvious, and the "Nore Light" was soon afterwards placed under the control of the Trinity House. The breadth of the Thames estuary at the Nore is 6 m.

We are now fairly in the German Ocean, the Essex coast trending away northward (observe, 3 m. below Southend, the dreary beach of *Shoeburyness*, the scene of the "Battle of the Guns"), but the long line of that of Kent still extending S. and E. The cliffs of *Sheppey*, gradually undermined by the waves, are here conspicuous. In sight are the churches of *Minster* and *Warden*. The cliffs, like the whole of the island, are masses of London clay. (For *Sheppey*, see Rte. 13.)

rt. Beyond the Swale, which separates Sheppey from the mainland, the long, thriving town of *Whitstable* (Rte. 5) is seen, famous for its oyster fisheries (an attempt to introduce the French mode of "culture" is now in progress); its courageous divers, who visit every part of the coast to recover valuable cargo from wrecks; and its colliers, which from this point supply the greater part of E. Kent. Between Whitstable and the E. extremity of Foulness Island on the Essex coast, the tideway has a breadth of 18 m.

The pier of *Herne Bay* has fallen into ruin, but one of iron has been erected not far off (see Rte. 5), and, 1 m. westward, there is a breakwater where goods are landed, and by means of a tramway are placed on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. Next the twin spires of *Reculver* (Rte. 5) appear cresting the low clay cliff. As we near Margate this is replaced by the more bold and picturesque chalk. The handsome tower of *St. Nicholas-at-Wade*, the spire of *Birchington*, and the *Waterloo Column* in Quex Park, come in sight in succession, and we reach at

72 m. *Margate*. (Rte. 7.)

ROUTE 2.

LONDON TO DOVER, BY TUNBRIDGE, ASHFORD [HYTHE], AND FOLKESTONE. THE CINQUE PORTS.

(*South-Eastern Railway.*)

*** The quickest way to Tunbridge and Dover is by the direct line through Sevenoaks (Rte. 8), avoiding Redhill. Distance from *Charing Cross* to Dover, *viâ* Sevenoaks, 76 m.; *viâ* Redhill, 89 m.

The S.E.R. Co.'s trains start from the *Charing Cross* terminus, and call at *Cannon-street* and *London Bridge*. Thence they proceed by New Cross, Croydon, and Merstham, to Redhill, where the line, hitherto running S., sweeps round eastward in the direction of Kent, passes Godstone (*Handbook for Surrey*), and continues as straight as a Roman road to Ashford.

4 m. beyond Godstone we enter the county of Kent. 1 m. further we reach,

33 m. (from Charing Cross) EDENBRIDGE (Stat.).

The town (Pop. 1891) lies S. ½ m.; it has a monthly corn-market, and chalybeate springs, probably as potent as those of Tunbridge Wells, but not so well known. The large ch., mainly Perp., has some remains of painted glass, and a *Brass* to John Selyard, of Brasted, 1558.

3m. S.E. from the station, and partially seen from the rail on rt., is *Hever Castle* (open to visitors on Wednesdays only), interesting from its associations with Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, and quite as much so from its affording an excellent specimen of the later castellated mansion. The castle, which stands close by the river, forms a quadrangle of moderate size, with high-pitched roofs and gables, and is surrounded by a double moat, fed from the Eden. A gatehouse with 2 (restored) portcullises forms the S. front, and contains a large room, in which are some questionable Tudor relics, and some portraits of the Waldo family. The rest of the building is occupied as a farmhouse, but the hall remains, and what are shown as Anne Boleyn's apartments, and the room in which Anne of Cleves died. The first, however, have the date of 1584 on the outside (all except the gatehouse seems to have undergone an Elizabethan renovation), and the second Anne died at Chelsea. There is the usual gallery in the roof of the N. front, and in the staircase window is some stained glass with the arms of Boleyn, Butler, and Howard. The wooden stables, with the sleeping apartments above, are very curious, and should be noticed. They are not later than the 15th cent. Fronting them is an open gallery, overlooking the castle bowling-green.

An earlier Castle was rebuilt, temp. Edw. III., by Sir William Hevre of Hevre, near Northfleet, whose co-heir carried it to the Lords Cobham of Sterborough. It was bought by Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, mercer, and Lord Mayor 37 Hen. VI., who began the present castle (the older building being apparently in a ruined state), which was completed by his grandson, Sir Thomas, father of Anne Boleyn, and afterwards Earl of Wilts. It is uncertain whether Anne Boleyn was born at Hever; but she was certainly educated here, under the care of her French "gouvernante," Simonette, before she went to France in the train of the Princess Mary; and here subsequently the king often visited her during the troubled years of his courtship. Her first meeting with Henry after her return from France is said to have taken place in the Castle gardens. Several of Henry's letters are addressed to her here. "In order to remind you of my affection," he writes, "and because I cannot be in your presence, I send you the thing which comes nearest that is possible, that is to say my picture, and the whole device, which you already know of, set in bracelets, wishing myself in their place when it pleases you." On the death of the Earl of Wiltshire Henry seized the estate and granted it for life to his repudiated wife Anne of Cleves. Queen Mary gave the manor to the Waldegraves, and it was sold in 1745 to Sir T. Waldo, with whose descendants it now remains.

Hever *Church*, which stands on an adjoining hill, and is conspicuous by its lofty spire, is for the most part Dec., the Boleyn Chapel being late Perp. In the S. wall of the tower is an arch with ogee canopy, under which is fixed an inscription, taken from a slab in the pavement below, for John de Cobham, 1399. In the Boleyn Chantry, on an altar-tomb, is the fine brass of Sir Thomas, Anne Boleyn's father (d. 1538). Other *Brasses* are—Margaret Cheyne, 1419 (good); and William Todde, 1585.

A small inn in the village exhibits the figure of Henry VIII. as a sign. Hever roads bore a bad name. That they were fully equal in depth of mire to those of Sussex or the Weald appears from a tradition which asserts that Henry, riding over from Greenwich or Eltham, used often "to stick in the mud"

as he drew near the place after nightfall; when he would blow his horn and summon the inmates of the Castle with torches to his assistance.

The scenery about Hever is pleasant, though not equal to that nearer Penshurst.

1½ m. E. of Hever is *Chiddingstone Castle*, anciently called High Street House, the residence of H. D. Streatfeild, Esq., whose family have been settled here since the reign of Henry VIII. The present castellated house is modern. Under the trees on the edge of the park, behind the village, is the so-called "Chiding-stone," said, though very questionably, to have given name to the parish. It is a large, well-worn mass of sandstone, about 18 ft. high, and would certainly be no bad outdoor "pulpit" or "judgment-seat," to which uses tradition has assigned it. Similar masses, however (beside those at Tunbridge Wells), are found throughout all the sandstone district, as at West Hoathly and Hellingly in Sussex (the latter termed the "Amberstone")—at both which places some sort of tradition is attached to them; and although they may possibly have been used by either Britons or Saxons, the rocks themselves are beyond all doubt in their natural position.

Chiddingstone Church is in the village adjoining the park. The tower is Perp., but the church itself has some Dec. portions. It contains many monuments of the Streatfeilds; some of them iron slabs resembling those of Sussex. In the neighbourhood is *Stonewall Park* (E. W. Meade Waldo, Esq.).

There are some picturesque timber houses in the village, including a quaint old inn. *Boar Place* and *Boreshill* in this parish are said to be so named from the wild boars which anciently haunted this great forest district.

38 m. PENSHURST (Stat.), nearly 2 m. N. of Penshurst village and Place.

2 m. N.E. is *Leigh* (in the vernacular "Lye") *Church*, which has a *Brass* of a female, without name or date, not early, but of unusual character. The half figure rises from an altar-tomb, within which the body is seen, wrapped in a shroud.

Adjoining is *Hall Place* (S. Morley, Esq., M.P.), and the quiet retreat and pine-grove of James Nasmyth, Esq., the Engineer, *Hammerfield*.

¾ m. S., on the other side of the rly., is *Redleaf*, celebrated under a former owner (Mr. Wells) for its pictures, which are now dispersed, and for the beauty of its gardens, which remain. The views from the grounds are very striking. Remark the picturesque cottages built by Mr. Wells near the park gates.

A pleasant, tree-shadowed road, 1½ m., leads to one of the great Kentish shrines—

Penshurst Place (Lord De L'Isle).

The fixed days for seeing the house are Monday and Saturday, but in the absence of the family it is shown at all times. The house has been carefully restored by its owner.

A footway enters the park opposite Redleaf, and from it a fine view is obtained of the grand old house with the church and village at its back. The building is of various dates and irregular plan; but as the Sidneys invariably placed either an inscription or an heraldic escutcheon on every new building, the time at which each was erected is ascertained with certainty. It must be noted, however, that very extensive works of reparation have been effected, in good taste, since 1840.

The air of venerable antiquity which at once impresses the visitor as the grey walls of Penshurst appear

among their sheltering trees, is thus celebrated by Ben Jonson :—

"Thou art not, Penshurst, built to envious show
Of touch or marble; nor canst boast a row
Of polish'd pillars or a roof of gold:
Thou hast no lantern, whereof tales are told;
Or stair, or courts; but stand'st an ancient pile,
And (these grudged at) art reverenced the while.
Thou joy'st in better marks, of soil, of air,
Of wood, of water; therein thou art fair.
Thou hast thy walks for health, as well as sport;
Thy mount, to which the Dryads do resort,
When Pan and Bacchus their high feasts have made
Beneath the broad beech and the chestnut shade."

The N. or main front has a gatehouse, temp. Edw. VI.; the rest was rebuilt 1852. Crossing the great court, the picturesque outlines of which will at once attract attention, we first enter the *Hall.* It was built by Sir John de Pulteney about 1341, and is perhaps the most ancient of its size remaining in the kingdom. The tracery in the window-heads is of unusual design, known as "Kentish;" and should be compared with that at Chartham (Rte. 7), at Leeds Castle (Rte. 10), and in the hall of the archbishop's palace at Mayfield in Sussex (*Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 22A), all nearly of the same date. The open timber roof is of excellent design. The hearth is central, with a massy brand-iron still remaining. The oak tables (ancient, though uncertain date) should also be noticed. At one end is the Minstrels' Gallery, supported by a wainscot screen of later date than the hall, but of good design. The bear and ragged staff, the badge of the Dudleys, is frequently repeated among its ornaments.

Among the numerous great personages who have been entertained in this hall we may reckon James I., whose unexpected visit gave Jonson an opportunity for praising my Lady Sidney's good housekeeping—

"That found King James, when hunting late this way,
With his brave son, the prince; they saw thy fires
Shine bright on every hearth, as the desires
Of thy Penates had been set on flame
To entertain them; or the country came,
With all their zeal, to warm their welcome here.
What great, I will not say, but, sudden cheer
Didst thou then make them! and what praise was heap'd
On thy good lady, then! who therein reap'd
The just reward of all her housewifery;
To have her linen, plate, and all things nigh,
When she was far; and not a room but dress'd
As if it had expected such a guest!"

Through the screen were the usual communications with kitchen and buttery. The first has been destroyed, but there remains at this end of the hall a mass of building of 2 storeys of the same date as the hall itself.

At the opposite end of the hall a door leads into the cellar, which is vaulted, with a range of arches down the centre. It is earlier than the hall, and apparently of the 13th cent.

The fragments of armour once shown have been removed to the private apartments. They are the relics of a most noble collection, suits of the Sidneys from generation to generation, which disappeared about 50 years since: at which time also the greater part of the Sidney correspondence preserved in the Evidence Chamber found its way to the hands of London collectors, under the auspices of the ingenious Mr. Ireland, then a frequent visitor at Penshurst. Among the papers which still remain here, however, are several MS. treatises in the handwriting of Algernon Sidney.

A staircase, refitted, but perhaps not later than the hall, leads to the main suite of 6 rooms. The furniture is partly Elizabethan, partly of the last cent. "The apartments," wrote Walpole (1752), "are the grandest I have seen in any of these old palaces. There are loads of por-

traits, but most of them seem christened by chance, like children at a foundling hospital." The pictures are still numerous. As they are undergoing re-arrangement (1876) the following particulars may not be exact. The most interesting are—

Page's Room. — "Here," writes Walpole, "are four great curiosities; I believe as old portraits as any existing in England—Fitzallen, Abp. of Canterbury; Humphrey Stafford, 1st Duke of Buckingham; T. Wentworth; and John Foxle—all four with dates of commissions as Constables of Queenborough Castle" (Rte. 13.) "They are not very ill done. Six more are heads. Sir Edward Hobby, last but one of the Constables, is said to have collected these portraits." John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, *Holbein.* Duke of St. Albans, the son of Nell Gwyn.

Queen Elizabeth's Room (the furniture of which is said to have been a present from the queen herself). Sir Philip Sidney, aged about 23, reading, with a staff of office in his hand, and his armour about him. His sister, Mary Sidney, Countess of Pembroke (engraved by Lodge), *M. Garrard.*

Algernon Sidney, leaning on a book labelled 'Libertas;' behind are the Tower and the executioner's axe. Robert Dudley, Queen Elizabeth's Earl of Leicester: *Gerard.* Henry Rich, Earl of Holland: *Vandyck.* Robert Earl of Leicester, 1632: *Vandyck.* Philip Lord Lisle (fine): *Vandyck.* Barbara Gamage, Countess of Leicester, 1596, and six children; very curious: artist unknown. George III.: *Gainsborough.* Queen Charlotte: *id.*

Many relics of the Sidneys: the bust of Algernon, a series of miniature portraits, with locks of their hair.

Tapestry Room.—Edward VI.: *Holbein.* Sir Henry Sidney, father of Sir Philip. Lady Dorothy Percy, Countess of Leicester, mother of Algernon Sidney, and her sister Lady Lucy Percy, Countess of Carlisle. Nell Gwyn as Venus: *Lely.*

The Gallery.—Lady Mary Dudley, mother of Sir Philip. Algernon Sidney. Hubert Languet, the friend and correspondent of Sir Philip Sidney. Dorothea Sidney (Waller's Sacharissa): *Vandyck.* The same Dorothea Sidney as Countess of Sunderland: *Hoskens.* Sir William Sidney, to whom Penshurst was given by Edward VI: *Lucas de Heere.* Sir Philip Sidney, and his brother Robert, 1st Earl of Leicester of this line; very curious and interesting. Sir Philip is about 16, the younger brother 13 or 14. "Sidney's keen look" is very marked in this picture.

Among the other pictures remark a Head of Christ and a Madonna, attributed to *Simone Memmi*, 1340; and a Halt of Cavaliers: *Wouvermans.*

The apartments inhabited by the family are in the W. front, and overlook a very beautiful garden.

Over the porch is a small wainscot-lined room, of which the panels are well designed. Its oaken bookcases and reading-desks are temp. Jas. I.

Beside the great court, the S. side of the hall, and a view in the inner court, E. of the Buckingham wing, should be noticed for their fine architectural groupings. In this inner court is a bell, hanging in a wooden frame-work, with the inscription, "Robert Earl of Leicester at Penshurst, 1649."

Penshurst owes its chief celebrity to the Sidneys, its latest grantees. As early as Edward I. it was the residence of Sir Stephen de Penchester, whose effigy is seen in the church. Sir John de Pulteney embattled the house, 15 Edw. III. (1341), and it afterwards passed to the Bohuns, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and the Fanes. 6 Edw.

VI. it was granted to Sir William Sidney, who commanded a wing of the army at Flodden, and already had a house in the parish. His son, Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Justice of Ireland, married Mary, daughter and finally heiress of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. *Sir Philip Sidney*, their eldest son, is supposed to have been born here 24th Nov. 1554. He left only a daughter. His sister *Mary*, celebrated in the 'Arcadia' and in Jonson's famous epitaph—

"Underneath this marble hearse
Lies, the subject of all verse,
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother;
Death! ere thou hast slain another,
Learn'd, and fair, and good as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee,"—

married Henry Earl of Pembroke. Sir Robert Sidney, Philip Sidney's next brother, was created Viscount Lisle and Earl of Leicester. He married Barbara Gamage, of Glamorganshire. He died here, 1626, and has a tomb in the church. Robert, 2nd Earl, married Dorothy Percy, and was father of *Dorothy*, Waller's Sacharissa, who married, 1st, Robert Earl of Sunderland, and 2nd, Robert Smith of Bidborough. Her brother was *Algernon Sidney*, beheaded 1683. Her great-nephew, Jocelyn, was 7th and last Earl. The estate eventually, by a daughter, passed to the Perrys, whose heiress married Sir Bysshe Shelley, ancestor of the present possessor, whose father assumed the name of Sidney, and was created Lord De L'Isle. Anne, a natural daughter of Earl Jocelyn, married Streatfeild of Chiddingstone, and had the Glamorgan estates which came with Barbara Gamage. This brief sketch will explain most of the inscriptions, arms, and pictures.

The scenery of the *Park*, once much more extensive, should be explored at leisure. After long neglect, it is regaining much of its ancient dignity, and much of its former extent, lands formerly disparked having been restored to it, so that it now approaches nearly its original size. "The park is forlorn," wrote Walpole: "instead of Saccharissa's cipher carved on the beeches, I should sooner have expected to have found the milkwoman's score." To most visitors Penshurst will now suggest feelings very different from those with which Walpole regarded it. The thoroughly English character of Sir Philip Sidney—a character which has been more or less displayed by the noblest of his fellow-countrymen from the days of the Black Prince to those of Inkerman and Delhi, and to which, far more than to his learning, he is indebted for his lasting reputation, found but little favour at Strawberry Hill. (See Walpole's curious letter to David Hume, July, 1758.) Very differently writes Southey:—

" . . . Tread
As with a pilgrim's reverential thoughts
The groves of Penshurst. Sidney here was born.
Sidney, than whom no greater, braver man
His own delightful genius ever feign'd
Illustrating the groves of Arcady
With courteous courage and with loyal love."

If the 'Arcadia' was not actually written here, many of its descriptions may have been suggested by the surrounding country, which still displays the "accompaniable solitarinesse" so greatly loved by the hero of Zutphen. The picture of Laconia might still pass for that of Penshurst and its neighbourhood. "There were hils which garnished their proud heights with stately trees; humble vallies whose base estate seemed comforted with the refreshing of silver rivers; medowes enamelled with all sorts of eie-pleasing flowers; thickets, which being lined with most pleasant shade were witnessed so too, by the cheerfull disposition of many well-tuned birds: each pasture stored with sheep feeding with sober security, while the pretty lambs with bleating oratory craved the dammes comfort: here a

shepheards boy piping, as though hee should never be old; there a yong shepheardess knitting, and withal singing, and it seemed that her voyce comforted her hands to worke, and her hands kept time to her voice-music. As for the houses of the countrey (for many houses came under their eye), they were all scattered, no two being one by th' other, and yet not so farre off as that it barred mutuall succour; a shew, as it were, of an accompaniable solitarinesse, and of a civill wildnesse."—*Arcadia*, lib. i.

The best points of view are gained in the line of the long avenue from Penshurst to Leigh. The scene from a barn near the Leigh end of the avenue should especially be noticed. The venerable beeches of *Sacharissa's Walk* are also to be visited. They are commemorated in Waller's lines:—

"Ye lofty beeches! tell this matchless dame
That if together ye fed all one flame,
It could not equalize the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart!

. . . . . .

While in this park I sing, the listening deer
Attend my passion, and forget to fear.
When to the beeches I report my flame,
They bow their heads, as if they felt the same."

And directly in front of the gateway four stunted limes mark the site of *Barbara Gamage's Bower*, once a woody coppice praised by Ben Jonson for its never-failing supply of "seasoned deer."

Bear's Oak, above the large pond called Lancup Well (and *Lincup* by the natives), is said to be the tree referred to by Waller—

"Goe, boy, and carve this passion on the bark
Of yonder tree, which stands the sacred mark
Of noble Sidney's birth"— . . .

Near the "lofty beeches" *was* the heronry of which the colonists are now established at Cobham in Kent. (Rte. 3.)

Not far from Penshurst Place is Penshurst *Church*, which has been restored by Sir G. G. Scott, chancel and the Sidney chantry rebuilt. It was rebuilt in a debased Gothic; but some parts of the interior seem portions of the older structure. In the ch. are a part of the effigy of Sir Stephen de Penchester, temp. Edw. I., and some monuments with effigies of the Sidneys. *Brass:* Paul Iden, 1514. There is an inscription recording Margaret Sidney, d. 1558, infant daughter of Sir Henry, and sister of Sir Philip; and a small brass cross for "Thos. Bullayen, son of Sir T. Bullayen:" no date. There is also a modern *Brass* to the memory of the first Lord Hardinge. Built into the interior wall of the tower are two stone coffin-lids, found under the N. aisle. One displays in relief the upper part of a female figure in the attitude of prayer, clinging to a floriated Greek cross; the face has great expression. On the other coffin-lid is a floriated Latin cross. Algernon Sidney is believed to be buried here, but he has no monument. The eminent Dr. Hammond was rector here from 1633 to the sequestration in 1643, and resided in the present rectory. Sir John Temple had married his sister; and their son, William Temple, the future statesman, was educated by his uncle at Penshurst until the sequestration, when he was sent to school at Bishop's Stortford.

There are some old houses in the village worth notice (particularly a 15th-cent. timber one, at the entrance to the ch.-yard), and the *Inn*, the Leicester Arms (where carriages may be hired), affords comfortable accommodation.

Hever Castle is 2 m. distant.

½ m. S. is *South Park* (Lord Hardinge). From the hill on which the house stands are fine views toward the ridge of Tunbridge Wells.

In the churchyard of *Fordcombe Green*, 1½ m. S.E. of South Park,

under an unpretending tomb, repose the remains of the first Lord Hardinge, friend of "the Great Duke," and Governor-General of India, who died here, 1856.

TUNBRIDGE Junct. Stat. Hence railways diverge on rt. to Tunbridge Wells and Hastings (*Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 15); and l. (N.) to London direct by Sevenoaks (Rte. 8). Tunbridge is 42½ m. from London *viâ* Redhill, and 29½ m. *viâ* Sevenoaks.

Tunbridge (Pop. 8209. *Inns:* Rose and Crown; Bull) is built on ground rising from the banks of the Medway, which here divides into several branches and winds round toward the N. The spire of St. Stephen's, a modern Dec. ch., first catches the eye on leaving the station. The *Checquers Inn*, in the High Street, is an excellent specimen of an old Kentish timbered house. There are others of similar character.

Adjoining the principal bridge over the Medway is the chief manufactory of Tunbridge ware, the best specimens of which find their way to Tunbridge Wells.

Near the N. end of the town is the *Grammar School* (a handsome Gothic building, with *Chapel* detached), founded in 1553 by Sir Andrew Judd, a native of Tunbridge, who bequeathed lands for its support in trust to the Skinners' Company. The revenues are now very considerable. 16 exhibitions, of 100*l.* a-year each, are attached to this school, tenable at either University, beside 12 others of less value. Among the remarkable scholars was Sir Sidney Smith, of Syrian reputation. The school was rebuilt in 1865 by Burnell, of native sandstone; the style E. E. The arms on the front are those of Sir Andrew Judd (the boars' heads) and the Skinners' Company (fleurs-de-lys). From the playground there is a very good view over the surrounding country.

The *Church*, large and old, has been sadly disfigured. It was granted by Roger de Clare, temp. Hen. II., to the Knights Hospitallers. The tower and nave are Dec. with some Perp. additions. The chancel has on either side two small round-headed windows, high in the wall, which *may* be early Norm. Within are mutilated effigies of Sir Anthony Denton and wife, temp. Jas. I. Many De Clares were interred here, but have no memorials remaining.

The remains of the *Castle* stand on the Medway, near the centre of the town, close to the Crown. It is included in the grounds of a private house, now a Military School. A card to visit the ruins on *Saturdays* may be obtained from Mr. Snelling, bookseller, opposite the Crown. The entrance is across a filled-up moat and through a noble square *Gate-house*, flanked by 4 round towers at the angles, of great size and tolerably perfect. Note the excellence of the masonry; the durability of the very soft stone; the holes for the pivots of the drawbridge, much higher than usual; the extraordinary number of perforations in the vault; above, the state-room, with large and handsome windows; and generally, the various mouldings and enrichments, rare in castellated buildings, and showing this to be of the Early Dec. period, 1280-1300.

Beyond the gate-tower is the *inner ward;* l., beyond the modern house, is a wall with fragments of Norm. and E. E. work; rt., forming a part of the enceinte of this ward is the so-called *Norman Mound*, on which stood the keep, covering an acre, 100 ft. above the river, and 70 above the court. On its top is a shell of wall which may be Norm. A walk leads from this mound, along a thick curtain wall, to the upper storey of the gate-tower. Under this curtain is an arch, which seems to have been

a water-gate, by means of which boats could be brought from the Medway, along the moat, into the inner ward. The arrangement is peculiar and deserves examination.

The keep-mound was probably the work of Richard Fitzgilbert, who acquired the estate in exchange with Abp. Lanfranc, and established a jurisdiction over the "leuca" or "lowy" of Tunbridge. The later earls added the gate-tower, and dug the outer moats, which include 6 or 7 acres.

The descendants of Fitzgilbert assumed the name of De Clare, and the castle descended with the other estates of that great house to the Audleys and Staffords. It was forfeited by the Duke of Buckingham to Richard III., and afterwards at various times regranted to Dudley Duke of Northumberland, Cardinal Pole, and Carey Lord Hunsdon. It is now the property of Lord Stafford, a representative of its ancient owners. A modern house has been added, which is now occupied as an academy, but the ruins may be seen on application.

The Castle was besieged and taken by Henry III. before the battle of Lewes; Gilbert de Clare, its then owner, having joined the party of the barons. His ancestor, Richard de Clare, was one of the chief opponents of King John.

The lords of Tunbridge were hereditary chief butlers and stewards of the Abps. of Canterbury, and attended their enthronization feasts in great state. At their termination they claimed the right of remaining three days in one of the Archbp.'s manors "ad sanguinem minuendam,"—a process looked forward to as necessary after the streams of hippocras and malvoisie set flowing in the hall at Canterbury. The earls, however, may have had their own wine-vats nearer home, for Hasted asserts that a vineyard existed at the castle when he wrote, "from which quantities of exceeding good and well-flavoured wine was produced." This was planted by a Mr. Hooker toward the middle of the last century, who, while thus appropriating the enclosure, built the present dwelling-house with part of the ruins. "We honoured the man for his taste," wrote Walpole, who ought rather to have condemned his Vandalism; "not but that we wished the committee at Strawberry Hill were to sit upon it, and stick cypresses among the hollows. But, alas! he sometimes makes 18 sour hogsheads, and is going to disrobe the 'ivy-mantled tower' because it harbours birds."

Nearly on the site of the railway station was a priory of Premonstratensian Canons, founded by Richard de Clare, temp. Hen. II. Its few remains were entirely destroyed during the construction of the line in 1840.

Sevenoaks and Knole (Rte. 8) can be conveniently visited from Tunbridge by rail, 7 m., but the road over River Hill is a very pleasant one, and has fine views.

Hadlow Church, 3½ m. N.E., was attached to the preceptory of Hospitallers in West Peckham, the adjoining parish. In it is a monument for Sir John Rivers and wife, temp. Jas. I.

Hadlow Castle (R. Rodger, Esq.—it is entirely modern) is rendered conspicuous by its lofty prospect tower of stone and brick, seen from the railway, N., after leaving Tunbridge.

Somerhill (Julian Goldsmid, Esq., M.P.), 1½ m. S., a large James I. house, stands in the S. Frith, and was a favourite haunt of the courtiers during the visits of Charles II. to Tunbridge Wells. It was then the property of Lady Muskerry, the "Babylonian Princess" of Grammont's Memoirs. The house was built 1624 by Richard de Burgh, Earl of Clanrickarde and Baron Somerhill.

An earlier mansion here had belonged to Sir F. Walsingham, whose daughter and heiress conveyed it to her 1st husband, Sir Philip Sidney. The present house was granted by Cromwell to President Bradshaw "in return for his great service to his country." "There is now," says Walpole, who made a pilgrimage to Somerhill in 1752, "scarce a road to it. The paladins of those times were too valorous to fear breaking their necks; and I much apprehend that La Mouscry' and the fair Mademoiselle Hamilton must have mounted their palfreys and rode behind their gentlemen-ushers upon pillions to the Wells. . . . The house is little better than a farm; but has been an excellent one, and is entire, though out of repair. . . . It stands high, commands a vast landscape beautifully wooded, and has quantities of large old trees to shelter itself, some of which might be well spared to open views." Roads have been mended; and Somerhill, restored and enlarged by Jeffrey Wyatville, is now a most picturesque object from whatever point it comes into sight.

The *Church* of *Pembury*, 1 m. S.E. beyond Somerhill, has some Norm. portions; there is also a good modern church, built by the 2nd Marquis Camden.

From Tunbridge the rail passes through a richly wooded country, having on N. the Quarry Hills and on S. the hills of the Weald, to

34½ m. PADDOCK WOOD JUNCTION, properly Parrox Wood, a hamlet of Brenchley, where a neat village, with church and schools, has sprung up since the formation of the line.

A line here branches off, l., to *Maidstone*, 10 m.

London to Dover continued.

Brenchley, 2½ m. S. of Paddockwood Stat., has a ch. with lofty square tower; there are also a few good timbered houses now used as cottages. A tree known as the "Umbrella Tree" on the top of the hill above the village, and 350 ft. above the sea, is the landmark of all this district.

At *Nutfield*, 2 m. on the road to Pembury, a *Ch.* has been recently built.

39 m. MARDEN (Stat.). The *Ch.*, close to the line, is of some interest, and remains, as yet, untouched by "restorers." 3 m. N. is *Linton Place* (Viscount Holmesdale, M.P.). In the Ch. of Linton are some good monuments by Bailey for members of the Cornwallis family. (See Rte. 6, Excursion (*e*) from Maidstone.)

41½ m. STAPLEHURST (Stat.) (*Inn:* South-Eastern Hotel); good conveyances may be had here. Coach 4 times a day to and from Cranbrook, 6 m. The town is ½ m. S. The ch. stands on rising ground, whence a fine view into the Weald is gained. *Staplehurst Place* (H. Hoare, Esq.) is a fine timber mansion; as has been *Great Fuller House*, but this last is now divided into labourers' tenements, and is fast falling into ruin.

At *Frittenden*, 2 m. S.E., is a good Perp. ch. with lofty spire, restored by Hussey for the rector, Rev. E. Moore.

44¾ m. HEADCORN (Stat.).

The *Ch.*, ½ m. W., is Perp., with some fragments of stained glass. The panelled roof, the font, and some carved bench-ends, deserve notice. In the churchyard is an enormous oak, 40 ft. in circumference, the upper branches of which have perished; local tradition gives it the age of 1000 years. The village contains many old timbered houses, and there are some picturesque points on the stream of the Beult.

At *Mottenden*, 2 m. N. of stat., was the first house of Crouched (crossed)

Friars established in England, temp. Hen. III., and at the Dissolution granted to Sir A. Aucher. There are no remains; but the name is preserved by a farmhouse. The friars were famous for their Miracle play acted in the ch. on Trinity-Sunday.

50 m. PLUCKLEY (Stat.). (*Inn:* Dering Arms.) The village, which contains many good houses, stands on a hill, 1 m. N. The large and handsome *Church* is E. E., with Dec. and Perp. windows inserted. (One in the Surrenden chancel is filled with early German glass of some interest.) The ch. is said to have been built by Rich. de Pluckley, temp. Hen. II. *Brasses*, Richard Malemayns, 1440; "Julyen Deryng, gentylwoman," 1526. From the ch.-yd. is an extensive view over the Weald, the ch. of Goudhurst being very conspicuous. ½ m. E. of the ch. is *Surrenden Dering* (Sir E. C. Dering, Bart.), the ancient seat of the Derings, to whom it came by marriage (through the heiresses of the families of Pluckley, Surrenden, and Haute) in the latter half of the fifteenth centy. The house, a modern structure, contains, among other valuable records, the celebrated Surrenden Charters, which extend into the Saxon period, some of which have been printed and well illustrated by the Rev. L. B. Larking in the *Arch. Cant.* A great part of the collection formed by Sir E. Dering at the period of the Commonwealth came into the possession of the late Sir T. Phillipps, of Middle Hill.

Little Chart, 1 m. N., has a *Ch.* with portions from E. E. to late Perp. There are some fragments of stained glass. In the N. aisle is the effigy of an armed knight with collar of SS—one of the Darell family, to whom this aisle belongs. It is enclosed with a Perp. screen of wood.

The towers of this ch., of Egerton, and of Charing, are said to have been built by Sir John Darell, temp. Hen. VII. Adjoining is *Cale Hill* (R. Darell, Esq.), the seat, since the reign of Henry IV., of the Darells, one of the few remaining Roman Catholic families of Kent.

Chart is recorded in Domesday as possessing a vineyard of "three arpents." It may be remarked that the soil much resembles that of the champagne districts about Epernay, though a competition is hardly to be recommended.

The tower of *Egerton* Church (2 m. W. of Little Chart) is marked as one of the boundaries of the Weald. It stands high on the Quarry Hills, at the back of which rises the chalk, and looks out far over the wooded district to the S.

The low range of hills, N., now approaches nearer the line, which at

55¾ m. reaches ASHFORD JUNCTION STAT.

l. is the branch line to Canterbury Ramsgate, and Margate. (Rte. 7.)

rt. the branch which, skirting Romney Marsh, runs by Appledore and Rye to Hastings. (*Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 16.)

This is the principal "repairing" station on the South-Eastern Railway, and the ground adjoining the line is covered with extensive workshops. A miserable suburb, called South Ashford, has also sprung up, part of which, being often flooded by the Stour, bears the well-deserved name of "the Dismal Swamp."

Ashford, although of some size (Pop. 8458—*Inn:* the Saracen's Head), and important as the junction of 3 lines of railway, contains nothing to attract the tourist except the *Church* (restored), the fine Perp. tower of which is conspicuous. This, which has been too flatteringly compared with the Bell Harry Tower of Canterbury Cathedral, was built by Sir John Fogge, of Repton, temp. Edw. IV., who also rebuilt, or restored, the entire church, the greater part of which

is of this date. The tomb of Sir John Fogge remains in the chancel, but without its brasses; over it is suspended his helmet, weighing 16½ lbs. On the pavement is the much mutilated *Brass* of Elizabeth wife of David de Strabolgie, Earl of Athole (1375): she married secondly John Malmayns of Kent: hence her interment in this ch. Here are also some elaborate 16th-century monuments for the Smythes of Westenhanger (ancestors of the late Viscount Strangford), which deserve notice.

Ashford is indebted to Shakspeare for the honour of figuring as the native place of the "headstrong Kentish man, John Cade of Ashford" ('Henry VI.,' Part II.). Hall, who describes him as of a "goodly stature and pregnant wit," calls him only "the lusty Kentish captain."

Hothfield, 2½ m. N.W., contests with Heathfield, in Sussex, the honour of having been the place at which Jack Cade was killed by the Sheriff Iden. "Jack Cade's Field" is still shown adjoining *Hothfield Place* (Sir H. J. Tufton). Sussex however seems to have the better claim. (*Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 16.)

Godinton (J. L. Toke, Esq.) adjoining Hothfield Place, passed to the Toke family by intermarriage, temp. Hen. VII. The house, an interesting red-brick Tudor mansion, little altered, contains much good oak-carving and stained glass, and some ancient andirons. The chestnuts in the park should be noticed. Nicholas Toke, of Godinton (d. 1680), like his predecessor in this parish William Sharpe, survived 5 wives, and, according to the family tradition, walked to London at the age of 93 to seek a sixth, but died before finding her. This veteran's portrait remains in the hall, and he has a *Brass* at Great Chart (Rte. 11).

In *Willesborough Church* (restored), 2 m. E., are several Dec. sedilia, somewhat resembling those at Lenham (Rte. 10) and Corhampton (see *Handbook for Hants*): they are figured in *Gloss. Arch.* A tradition in the family of *Masters*, long resident here, and one of whom was Queen Elizabeth's physician, is said to have furnished the plot for Otway's tragedy of 'The Orphan.'

Beyond Ashford the undulating lines of the chalk hills soon become visible, N.; but the railway does not yet leave the greensand.

60 m. SMEETH (Stat.).

The village is 2 m. E. N. of the station is *Mersham Hatch* (Sir W. Knatchbull, Bart.), the seat of the K. family from the time of Henry VII. Mersham *Ch.* contains, among other memorials of that family, a fine monument to Sir N. K. (1636). The painted glass in the W. window is curious, and deserves notice.

Smeeth *Church* contains Norm. portions, especially a fine chancel arch with enriched mouldings. In this parish was *Scott's Hall*, the ancient seat of the Scotts, a family claiming descent from William de Balliol, *le Scott*. Sir Thomas Scott, the head of this house, was appointed leader of the Kentish forces at the time of the Armada, and so diligent and popular was he, that he sent 4000 men to Dover the day after receiving the Council's letters. Reginald Scott, author of the 'Discoverie of Witchcraft' (first published in 1584), was of this family. The mansion has disappeared, but the site is known.

Brabourne Church (restored: the chancel by Sir G. G. Scott, and the rest by Christian), among the low hills (2 m. N.E. of Smeeth), where are many monuments of the Scotts, has a remarkable stone erection against the S. wall of the chancel. It is about the usual height of an altar, but is much smaller. Cut on the stone on the top is a cross enclosed in a

circle, and 3 sides of a parallelogram rt. and l. At the back is a low-arched canopy, under which is a shield which has been painted. It is apparently late Dec., and has been called a credence-table; more probably it marks the place where the heart of some important personage was deposited, like the tabernacle at Leyborne near Maidstone (*see* Rte. 6): it is too high for a seat. In the N. wall of the chancel is a small window of very early stained glass. Six fine *Brasses* (ranging from 1434 (?) to 1528) have been relaid: they are mostly of the family of Scott, and the great Scott tomb occupies the place of the altar. With the arms of Scott are impaled those of Gower (on a chevron, 3 leopards' heads) which are identical with the bearings on the tomb of Gower the poet in St. Saviour's, Southwark, who on the strength of this evidence is claimed as a Kentish worthy. (See *Arch. Cant.*, vol. vi.) In the ch.-yd. was formerly an old yew-tree, 59 feet in circumference, mentioned by Evelyn (*Disc. on Forest Trees*, 1664); it has disappeared nearly a century, but De Candolle, judging from some fragments that had been preserved, ascribed to it an age of 3000 years. (*Longév. des Arbres*, p. 65.) The yews of the Kentish churchyards are many of them of extreme age and size (as at Stowting, *post*); and it has been suggested that they mark ancient religious sites which were Christianised by the building of the ch. Notice in the churchyard a long ridge, which marks the burial-place of a large number of the sufferers from the Walcheren expedition. Several of the regiments, on their return, were encamped on Brabourne Leas, where fever made terrible havoc among them.

A remarkable conical hill in this parish, called "Collier's Hill," seen rt. from the rail, has a large pond on its top, which is said never to become dry.

[The *Church* of *Aldington* (2 m. S. of Smeeth Stat.) is E. E., with Perp. tower. It was given by Archbp. Warham to Erasmus in 1511. He resigned it the next year, receiving a pension of 20*l.* per annum from its revenues. The carved oak stalls in the ch. deserve notice. The tower, which is still without battlements, is a landmark to the whole district. *Aldington Court* (now a farm-house) adjoining the ch., is built on the site of the ancient palace of the Abp. It still retains the remains of the chapel, and 2 large 2-light windows of the 14th cent., and there are traces of the park and fishponds.—(*J. H. Parker.*)

Court-at-Street is a hamlet in the parish of Lymne, about 1 m. E. of A. Ch. The chapel to which it gave name was the scene of the prophecies and ecstasies of Elizabeth Barton, the Nun of Kent, whose revelations against the divorce of Catherine of Arragon formed so remarkable an episode in the history of that period. Among those implicated in this imposture were the rector of Aldington, and several monks of Christ Church, —Archbp. Warham himself hardly escaping the charge of conniving at it. Some wall fragments still mark the site of the chapel, which stood below a ridge of wooded ground that stretches E. as far as Hythe, and overlooks the marshes. The sea view is very striking.

Court-at-Street is also known as *Belerica*, and has traditions of ancient greatness, which are probably due to its vicinity to Lymne. It stands on the Roman road which ran from Lymne to Pevensey (Anderida), the straight course of which, along the high ground, at once betrays its origin. "Remains of Roman settlements are discovered all along, on both sides of the road, which seems to have been bordered with villas."—*Wright.*]

63¾ m. WESTENHANGER (Stat.). (A branch railway runs to Hythe, 3½ m.

S.E., and thence to Sandgate; and it is in contemplation to extend it on to Folkestone, with the view of bringing Folkestone into more direct communication with London. If the tourist likes to walk to Hythe he may conveniently take either Lymne or Saltwood in his way.)

Adjoining the station, W., among some fine old walnut-trees, are the remains of the ancient mansion of *Westenhanger*, a good example of the fortified manor-house of the 14th cent. It is surrounded by a broad moat, enclosing a quadrangle, the walls of which were defended by 9 towers, alternately square and round. Of these towers, 3 only remain; and the interior buildings have all but disappeared, a farm-house having been built on part of the site. The round dovecot tower at the N.E. angle has holes for 500 pigeons, and is curious. The central tower (a square one) of the 3 remaining is called Fair Rosamond's, from a tradition that the "Rosa Mundi" had her bower here before her removal to Woodstock. A long gallery adjoining the tower, now destroyed, was called her "prison." The single confirmation of this tradition is the fact that the left hand of a statue grasping a sceptre —"a position peculiar to Henry II.," says Hasted,—but query?—was long since found in the ruins. The existing towers, however, are of later date, and are probably the work of Bertram de Criol, temp. Hen. III. The manor subsequently passed into the hands of the Poynings family, by one of whom, Sir Edward Poynings, the chapel and other parts of the mansion now destroyed were built, temp. Hen. VIII. It then lapsed to the crown; and Queen Elizabeth rested during one of her progresses "at her own house at Westenhanger." In the register of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, the manor is called "Le Hangre" (*angra*, Sax., a corner of land). It was subsequently divided into Osten and Westen Hanger.

The ch. of Westenhanger, now long since destroyed, was, in the 16th cent., ecclesiastically united to the neighbouring ch. of *Stanford* (1 m. N.), in which the ancient font which belonged to Westenhanger is still to be found. (The landlord of the little inn at Stanford (the Drum) will be found a very serviceable guide for his locality.)

[*Hythe* (the *harbour*, Sax.), Pop 3383 (*Inns:* Swan; White Hart) one of the Cinque Ports, is, like the others, the successor of one of the Roman fortresses placed under the control of the Count of the Saxon shore. *Portus Lemanis*, the ancient castle and harbour, is more than 3 m. distant, the sea having gradually retired, first to *West Hythe*, until the haven from which the place is named has become quite silted up.

Hythe exhibits many traces of ancient prosperity. Its harbour, which lay "strayt for passage owt of Boleyn" (*Leland*), was greatly narrowed in Elizabeth's time, and soon became all-but closed. There is now a waste of shingle, in some part a mile wide, between the town and the sea, but efforts are being made to establish a suburb on the shore, where handsome baths and some few houses have been erected. An Act has been passed for *Docks* at Seabrook, between Hythe and Shorncliff. The School of Musketry is established at Hythe, and the shore westward is thickly studded with rifle-butts, so that caution on the part of the explorer is absolutely necessary.

The **Church*, dedicated to St. Leonard, stands on high ground commanding a fine view (though a finer view is to be had a little higher up) of the sea and Romney Marsh, and well deserves a visit. It is mainly E. E. and Dec. The tower and S. transept were rebuilt toward

the middle of the last cent., and extensive restorations have been recently effected, including a good S. porch, over which is the muniment-room of the corporation. The E. E. triple chancel still remains. The main chancel is raised by 8 steps above the nave, and has a farther ascent of 3 to the altar. The view from the W. end is thus rendered very impressive. Round the chancel is an arcade of Bethersden marble, which is also used for the clustered shafts below. The mouldings and enrichments should be carefully noticed. There are no monuments of special interest, but one or two modern memorial windows deserve notice. A Norm. doorway in the external wall of the N. transept has lately been opened after having been long blocked up. An arch of like date exists in the S. aisle.

In what is improperly called the crypt, under the chancel, is an extraordinary collection of human skulls and bones, reminding the visitor of the Breton ossuaries. Many of the skulls have deep cuts in them, and are thought to have become blanched by long lying on the sea-shore. Their age and date are altogether uncertain, nor can it be fairly assumed that they are the relics of any battle, in spite of the local hypothesis, which makes them the remains of Britons and Saxons, or of Saxons and Danes. Similar collections once existed at Folkestone and Upchurch, on a creek opening to the Medway. Mr. Wright has pointed out that no tradition with respect to the origin of the collection of bones at Hythe existed at the beginning of the last cent., and he suggests that they may have come from a Saxon or Roman cemetery, on which the original ch. may have been constructed. A more probable suggestion is, that they came from the graveyards of the 4 other chs. (SS. Bernard, Mary, Michael, and Nicholas) which Hythe possessed prior to the Reformation.

In the ch.-yd. notice the gravestone of Lionel Lukin, a London coachmaker, who, in 1785, patented an "unimmergible boat," of which the present lifeboat is merely an improvement.

Like the other Cinque Ports, Hythe had 2 well-endowed hospitals, which still exist—*St. Bartholomew's*, founded 1342 by Bp. Hamo of Rochester; and *St. John's*, of unknown but early foundation, rebuilt 1802.

The quarries of greensand near Hythe abound in fossils. Fragments of an enormous marine saurian found here some years since are now in the British Museum.

An excursion of some interest may be made from Hythe to Romney and Lydd. (Rte. 14.)

The *Royal Military Canal* (30 m. long), which begins somewhat E. of Hythe, and crosses the marshes to Rye, was commenced in 1807, when the Martello towers along the coast were also erected. The canal was intended more for defence than for the conveyance of troops and stores, but for some years a packet-boat ran on it, and it is still used for the transport of road material, &c. An Act was passed in 1867 allowing the Secretary at War to dispose of it, and a project has been mooted to convert a part of its bed into a *Railway*, connecting Hythe with London by a line through the Weald. (Rte. 11.) Small houses, erected at intervals of about 2 m., are mostly occupied by pensioners of the Ordnance Department, who act as "walksmen," and exercise a kind of supervision of the traffic. There is a very picturesque walk by the side of the raised bank on the N., under flourishing elms, to West Hythe (1 m.) and Studfall, (1½ m. further); the view of the wooded height on which Lymne Ch. stands on the one hand, and on the other the wide extent of shingle, interspersed every here and there with

pools, in which many curious marsh-plants flourish, beyond which is seen the sea, with the Martello Towers, is one that will not easily be forgotten.

Of **Saltwood Castle*, 1 m. N. of Hythe, there are considerable remains, and the site is sufficiently picturesque; low, wooded hills stretching away on either side, and the sea opening at the end of the valley in front. *Within* the outer walls, forming a long oval, was a broad deep moat, now dry, but originally fed from the Saltwood brook, which runs W. of the Castle. Beyond the moat is the inner *gatehouse*, flanked by 2 circular towers. The portcullis groove is visible over the arch. The gatehouse was the work of Abp. Courtenay, temp. Rich. II.; and the shields above the entrance bear on one side the archbishop's coat alone, on the other that of Courtenay impaled with the see of Canterbury. The circular flanking towers are perhaps a century earlier. This fine gate-tower has not been improved by its long use as a farm-house. The visitor should ascend to the top, for the sake of the view, which extends to the French coast, and is very striking.

The inner court was surrounded by a lofty wall with turrets at intervals; and here were the principal apartments, remains of which still exist. The foundations of the chapel may be traced toward the centre of the court; the remains on the S. side, usually pointed out as belonging to it, being probably those of a hall or solar. Much of the castle was overthrown in 1580 by an earthquake.

Saltwood was granted to the see of Canterbury in 1026, by Healthegen, with the permission of King Knut (Kemble, *Cart.* 742). The castle was at first held by different knights under the archbishops, and Henry de Essex, Constable of England, is said to have rebuilt it temp. Hen. II. His lands were subsequently forfeited, and the king seized and retained the castle of Saltwood. It was claimed by Becket as among the ancient possessions of his see. Hence the great enmity displayed towards him by Randulf de Broc, who then held it. It was he who executed the orders for the banishment of Becket's relatives "with a barbarity beyond what was required." The De Brocs had the charge of the palace at Canterbury during the archbishop's absence, and one of them guided the knights through its passages on the evening of the murder. It was at Saltwood that the 4 knights assembled after landing separately at Dover and Winchelsea, and here during the night (Dec. 28, 1170) the murder is said to have been concerted, the candles being extinguished, according to popular belief, since they feared to see each other's faces. Hence they rode to Canterbury along the Stone Street, and here was their first resting-place after the murder. (Stanley, *Hist. Mem.* 50.) King John restored the castle to the archbishops, one of whose residences it continued until Cranmer exchanged it for other lands with the Crown. It has since passed through various hands, and is now the property of Wm. Deedes, Esq., of Sandling.

Saltwood *Church* (restored) is large and deserves a visit. The font is enclosed in a case of carved oak. *Brasses:* John Verien (c. 1370); Thomas Brokhill (1437); Dame Anne Muston (1496).

Near Saltwood Green are the ruins of the old house of *Brockhul*, and of the small ancient chapel (now part of a neighbouring cottage) which belonged to it. This was the seat of an old family of that name.

The road to Lymne, 3 m., extends along a tract of high ground overhanging the marshes, but is not picturesque until Lymne itself is nearly reached, when a very fine view seaward, extending over Dungeness to

Fairlight, opens suddenly. The ancient *Castrum*, known as *Studfall Castle*, by which name the tourist must inquire for it, occupies a wild and solitary position somewhat below the crest of this broken tract, at the point where it begins to turn landward. The ruins, though scarcely less interesting, are not so intelligible at first sight as those of Richborough or Reculver. The area (about 12 acres) is uneven and intersected by hedges; and the visitor who desires to obtain a proper idea of the situation of the Castrum, and of its relation to the haven, should walk down to the canal bank and thence look back upon it.

The plan of the Castrum was more irregular than that of either of those just mentioned, owing no doubt to the form of the ground. The E. and W. sides were straight; that on the N. bent upwards in a semicircular form. On the S., where it overlooked the harbour, there seems to have been no wall, as was also the case at Richborough. Like the others, it had circular towers (at least 12 in number) at intervals in its line of wall. Nearly in the centre of the E. side was the Decuman gate, flanked by 2 circular towers. There were many small postern entrances. The walls which are now best seen are the N. and W., large portions of which are yet standing. At the S.W. corner is the most perfect tower remaining (10 ft. high, 45 ft. circumference). The N. E. and W. sides have fallen outwards in masses so confused as to render it difficult to trace their lines. This is the result of landslips, to which this whole district is subject. Remark the trowel-marks on the mortar, and some circular perforations in a fragment of wall on the N.E. side, which were probably scaffold-holes, though it has been suggested that they were intended for conveying water. The facing stones and tile bonding courses have suffered greatly in these parts of the wall; but in the foundations and masses uncovered during the excavations in 1850 they were found perfect. The stone used is that of the district, and the central mass of the wall is filled up with rough pieces. The whole works were as carefully finished as those of any modern edifice.

The walls of Lymne were probably built at a late period of the Roman occupation, since many of the stones appear to have belonged to earlier buildings. In the Decuman gate part of an altar was discovered, bearing the inscription, "Præfect. Clas. Brit.;" thus confirming the existence of an early company of "British Marines" (Classiarii Britannici), which had been already guessed at by Mr. Roach Smith, from the letters Cl. Br. on tiles found at Dover. Some few ornaments and weapons were also discovered, and some coins, the greater number belonging to the Constantine family.

Portus Lemanis is mentioned in all the early Itineraries; and at the compilation of the Notitia was garrisoned by the Prepositus Turnacensium, a body of soldiers from Tournay.

The river Lymne or Lemanis, the Sax. Limene, has been identified with the *Rother*, which now joins the sea at Rye, having greatly changed its ancient course. It seems doubtful whether it ever flowed near the Castrum; but from the high ground above the ruins the bay or estuary—the ancient *Portus*, now dry land—is distinctly traceable as far as Hythe. The sea-sand lies almost on the surface, and affects the colour of the soil throughout.

Studfall, the present name of the ruins, signifies a fallen place; and is found applied to ancient remains in other counties. Besides the landslips, from which all this district has suffered, and which have aided in changing the course of the rivers, the castle has been injured by depre-

dators like Abp. Lanfranc, who used much of the squared stone for building the church of Lymne.*

The *Church* of Lymne, on the hill above Studfall, is large and handsome. The nave and chancel are E. E., but the tower (built by Lanfranc) is Norman, and many stones from the Roman fortress may be traced in its walls. There are some ancient tombs, ascribed to Archdeacons of Canterbury. The castellated house adjoining (and popularly known as the Castle) belonged till recently to the Archdeaconry, but is now only a farm, formed part of a "castelet embatayled," as Leland calls it, and is said also to have been the work of Lanfranc, though the existing remains are Edwardian. It was probably a watch-tower, the Norm. successor of the Castrum. The views from this high ground are very fine.

½ m. E. of the ch. is *Shepway Cross*, where the earliest general courts of the Cinque Ports were held in the open air. Here also the "Limenarch," or warden of the ports, took and received the oaths on first entering on his office. These courts were at an early period removed to *Romney*, as the central port.]

[The road which led from Canterbury to Portus Lemanis was the *Stone Street*, which, however, has not been traced in the immediate neighbourhood of the Castrum. From the *Westenhanger* station it stretches away in a straight line to the hills above Canterbury, 16 m., and the tourist may still travel to Durovernum by this old path of the legions. It serves, with some slight exceptions, as a boundary to the parishes on either side of it. W. of this road, 2 m. from Westenhanger, and in what was once the park of Mnt. Morris (now called *Horton Park*, J. Kirkpatrick, Esq.), is the Church of *Monk's Horton*, where there are some remains of stained glass. 1 m. S.W., in a low situation among woods, by the side of a stream, are the remains of *Horton Priory*, now converted into a farmhouse. A large apartment, now a sitting-room, is panelled, and retains a 16th-cent. ceiling, the compartments of which are richly ornamented. Some remains of the W. front, and an arch in one of the offices, belong to the original building and are Tr.-Norm. The whole deserves examination. The Priory, founded early in the reign of Henry II., by Robert de Vere, was Cluniac, and a cell of the famous house of St. Pancras at Lewes. It was made "indigena" by Edward III. The manor of Monk's Horton was attached to it; but the Priory was of no great value when resigned to King Henry's commissioners. From the Priory a field-path leads to the Westenhanger Station, 1½ m.

Stowting Church, 1 m. N. of Monk's Horton, has been beautifully restored by a late rector, the Rev. F. Wrench, and contains several objects of interest. The S. window on the E. of the Porch, contains some remarkable stained glass to the memory of Ricardus and Juliana de Stotyne (circa 1500), with kneeling figures and canopy work, apparently of foreign design. There are some fine yew-trees in the churchyard; and at the rectory is a collection of Saxon remains discovered from time to time in the parish. On the chalk hills, here called "the backbone of Kent," were discovered, not many years since, at least 30 skeletons and many Romano-British remains, indicating either a cemetery or the locality of a battle.]

Leaving Westenhanger, the line intersects *Sandling Park*, the seat of W. Deedes, Esq., whose family, for the last two centuries, has held a

* For all that is known of Lymne, and of these ruins, see C. R. Smith's *Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne*: London, 1850.

conspicuous place in the political history of the county. The park, formed out of portions of the ancient parks of Saltwood and Westenhanger, is remarkable for the beauty and variety of its scenery. The first glimpse of the sea is gained soon after passing the *Saltwood* tunnel, cut through the greensand. The ruins of Saltwood Castle are here visible at some distance rt., and on one of the conical hills l., which are characteristic of this district, is the summer-house of *Beachborough* (*post*). The house lies behind, and is not seen from the line.

69 m. SHORNCLIFF (Stat.). The camp, ½ m. S., is mainly composed of wooden huts, of very unprepossessing appearance, but the views from the heights on which it stands are very fine (*post*).

Nearing Folkestone, the line is carried over the Ford Valley viaduct, which is 758 ft. long, and consists of 19 arches, some of them 100 ft. high. At

70½ m. FOLKESTONE JUNCTION, a branch line turns off S. to

71½ m. FOLKESTONE HARBOUR (Stat.). *Inns:* The Pavilion, at the end of the pier—a table-d'hôte twice a day, and a fixed scale of prices hung in every room; West Cliff Hotel, well situated on the heights; Royal George; York.

The town (Pop. 12,698) is situated at the E. extremity of the rich plain which extends from the entrance of the valley of Elham to the sea, and is protected from the north winds by a range of high hills, among which the hill called Castle Hill (or Cæsar's Camp), and the Sugarloaf Hill, are conspicuous for the boldness of their outline. This position, and the advantage of the picturesque road under the cliff to Sandgate, recommend it to those invalids who require a mild climate during the winter.

The name, which first occurs (A.D. 835) as "Folcanstane" (Kemble, *Cart.* 235), has been variously interpreted Folks-stane (the people's rock)—the rock of the *small* people (*fairies*), thinks Baxter—or Flos-stane, a "flaw in the rock," which, says Lambarde, "beginneth here." The place, which was a manor belonging to Godwin, and after the Conquest became a "limb" of the Dover Cinque Port, was known in mediæval times for little more than its Priory of St. Eanswith, but it grew into some reputation toward the end of the last century for the "free-trade" propensities of its inhabitants. The real prosperity of Folkestone, however, dates from the opening of the railway in 1844, the consequent improvement of its harbour, and the establishment of packets to Boulogne. New streets, and villas, and churches sprang up; and the *wide sea-view* from the cliff top, always alive with vessels, the pleasant neighbourhood, and the great excellence of the air, combine to make Folkestone an attractive watering-place.

The chief relic of ancient Folkestone is the *Church* (dedicated to SS. Mary and Eanswith), which stands very picturesquely on the W. cliff. The tower is placed between the nave and chancel: this last is E. E., with an unusually high-pitched roof, and is very interesting. A great part of the nave fell during a storm in 1705, and only a portion was rebuilt. In 1859 the ch. was restored (R. C. Hussey, archt.), when the whole of the building W. of the tower was taken down and rebuilt, and the galleries with which it was formerly crowded were happily swept away. The rope of the tolling bell is brought into the ch. from the tower through an octagonal opening, of Perp. date. (Comp. Glastonbury, *Handbook for Somerset, &c.*) The font is Perp. On the N. side of the chancel is a much shattered altar-tomb, of late

Dec. character and good design, with an effigy, in all probability that of Sir John de Segrave (died 1349) Lord of Folkestone. (See *Arch. Cant.*,' vol. ii. Mr. Blore suggests it may represent Richard de Rokesle, Lord of Folkestone, died 1320. The armour is, according to him, of this date; and the entire monument resembles one in St. Peter's, Sandwich, and another in Ash church.) In the S. chancel is a 17th-cent. monument for John Herdson; and a *Brass* in the nave, which deserves notice, commemorates Joan Harvey, d. 1605, who among other virtues is praised as "a charitable, quiet neighbour," and who was the mother of William Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, born here, Apr. 1, 1578. A new aisle was erected in 1874 as a "Harvey Memorial," and likewise a painted window, paid for by contributions from more than 3000 medical men. Adjoining the N. door is a vault, which once contained a collection of skulls resembling that at Hythe (*ante*). In the Singing Gallery is the stone lid of an early coffin bearing a cross of unusual shape.

No part of the existing ch. can belong to that built by William d'Avranches, lord of Folkestone, A.D. 1138. This earlier building, like the present, on the site of which it stood, served as the conventual ch. for the Benedictine priory of St. Eanswith, which Nigel de Muneville (1095) first established within the limits of the *Castle* of Folkestone, and which afterwards, owing to the wasting of the cliff, was removed to a site adjoining the present ch. It was attached as a cell to the Norman Abbey of Lonlay, in the diocese of Seez. Some scanty remains, thought to indicate the site of this priory, exist in the vicarage garden; and much so-called Roman tile was traceable among the ruins in Hasted's time. The body of St. Eanswith, daughter of King Eadbald of Kent, was removed from the castle to the existing ch.; and her stone coffin is said to have been discovered in the wall of the S. aisle, toward the middle of the 17th cent.

The Castle of Folkestone, which stood on the cliff, a short distance S. of the ch., is said to have been founded by King Eadbald of Kent, about 630, on the site of a Roman watch-tower. A later Norman fortress was built on the same site by the great house of Avranches (de Abrincis), who became lords of Folkestone soon after the Conquest. The present *Bail* (ballium) marks the spot, and a length of ancient wall on the E. side may perhaps be Norm. The *bail-pond*, or reservoir, is supplied with water from St. Eanswith's spring, which she brought miraculously here from Lyminge, "over the hils and rocks to her oratorie at the seaside." Within this castle was the nunnery of St. Eanswith, destroyed during the Danish ravages, and afterwards replaced by the Benedictine priory, which in its turn was removed near the site of the present ch. St. Eanswith, daughter of King Eadbald, who is himself said to have founded a church ded. to St. Peter at Folkestone (*Capgrave*), was one of the many canonized Kentish princesses, and her nunnery, according to Tanner, was the first female religious house established in Saxon England. Her aunt Ædilberge was at the head of another at Lyminge (about 6 m. N.W.), founded after her return from Northumbria with Paulinus in 633.

Fragments of Saxon arms and pottery, marking the site of a Saxon cemetery, have been found here in the Bail; "one of many proofs that the Christian missionaries established their churches not unfrequently near the places of burial of the unconverted Saxons."—*Wright.* There may have been, as Mr. Wright suggests, another reason for the establishment of Eadbald's church and

Eanswith's nunnery here; if, as seems probable, there was a deserted Roman settlement at Folkestone, its ruined buildings furnished ready materials for the mason.

The *Piers*, enclosing the harbour of Folkestone, were commenced in 1808, and the work was carried out by Telford. The harbour, however, was not rendered available until the opening of the railway in 1844, when it was cleared from its accumulation of shingle; but there is still difficulty in keeping it open. A low-water landing-pier was added in 1861, laid with a double line of rails, along which trains can advance close to the steam-packets.

The views from the pier extend to Shakespeare's Cliff E., and across the marshes to Fairlight Down above Hastings, W. Eastward stretches away the French coast, the flagstaff on the heights at Boulogne being distinctly visible in clear weather.

Along the shore, between Folkestone and Hythe, the yellow horned poppy (*Glaucium luteum*) grows in abundance. Scraped upwards, says ancient folklore, its root is a powerful emetic; downwards, an excellent cathartic.

The neighbourhood of Folkestone abounds in interest for the geologist. At *Copt Point*, beyond Eastweir Bay, with its picturesque cliffs, is a very fine section of the gault, which underlies the chalk and upper greensand. Ammonites, belemnites, nautili, and other characteristic fossils of the gault, may here be procured in plenty, the constant slipping of the cliff affording the greatest facility for its examination. "At Copt Point the *lower* greensand rises from beneath the gault, and the line of junction of the two beds is well defined on the face of the cliff thence to Folkestone. A layer of coniferous wood occurs just above this line of junction." About ½ m. from the town is a *chalybeate spring*, more beneficial than agreeable.

Walks from Folkestone may be—along the cliff to *Sandgate*, 2 m., commanding noble sea-views. Sandgate is a small bathing-place of some reputation, with a very picturesque country inland. Its *Castle*, on the site of an earlier one, at which Henry of Bolingbroke embarked when exiled by Richard II., was one of those built by Henry VIII. for the defence of the coast, on the same plan as its brothers at Deal and Walmer. It was somewhat altered in 1806, when the Martello towers were constructed here. At the same time an encampment was formed at *Shorncliff*, between Sandgate and Hythe, which soon became of importance. Sir John Moore trained some of the old Peninsular regiments here. Hut-barracks were subsequently built, which, during the Crimean war, were appropriated to the Foreign Legion, reviewed on the Downs above by Queen Victoria in the autumn of 1855. The camp has been since greatly enlarged, and from 4000 to 5000 men are usually stationed there. A church, hospital, reading-rooms, &c., have been built, and water is supplied from the reservoir at Cherry Gardens.

About 2 m. N. of Folkestone, and seen l. from the railway, is a remarkable series of conical chalk-hills, almost all of which are crowned with ancient tumuli or with intrenchments. The 3 largest are *Sugarloaf Hill*, *Castle Hill*, and *Idsford Hill*. The first is crested with a large low barrow, probably of British origin. (The Saxon mounds, as those on Barham Downs (Rte. 3), are generally much smaller). A road has been cut into the side of the hill, and winds round to the top. At the foot is a spring called St. Thomas's Well. *Castle Hill*, or Cæsar's Camp, which "the country people" in Lambarde's time "ascribed to King Ethelbert, the first godly king of this shyre," has on its summit "three lines of intrench-

ments, of which the first incloses a very considerable space of a long oval form. In the S. end, seaward, is a 2nd intrenchment, rising immediately within the former, but leaving a large open area within the outer intrenchment to the N. Within the inner intrenchment again, on the highest point of the hill, is another circular intrenchment, closely resembling (though not so large) that which incloses the pharos at Dover. In fact, after examining Dover Castle closely, its original intrenchments seem to me to have borne so close a resemblance to the so-called 'Cæsar's Camp' on the hill I am describing, that I am inclined to believe that this latter also was the site of a Roman pharos, that served as a guide to the sailors approaching the coast."—*Wright.* Roman tiles and pottery have been found within these intrenchments, and "there are many inequalities in the ground which seem to indicate the sites of former buildings." Roman burial urns have been found in the field below. From all these hills noble views are commanded.

Cherry Garden Valley, below Cæsar's Camp, has scattered among its ash-trees some very ancient cherry and apple-trees. There is a small inn here, where refreshments may be procured.

Cheriton, 2 m. W. of Folkestone, has an E. E. *Ch.* of interest, which has (1861) been satisfactorily restored. There is a picturesque arcade in the chancel. The sea-view from the ch.-yd. is very fine, and the walk to *Seabrook,* near Hythe (2 m.), is an exceedingly pleasant one.

1½ m. beyond, in the parish of Newington, is *Beachborough-house,* the seat of F. D. Brockman, Esq., whose family has resided here from the time of Queen Elizabeth, a branch of the same family having been settled in Lyminge in 1470. There are many family portraits in the house, including that of Sir William Brockman, the defender of Maidstone against the Parliament in 1648. His coat and sword are preserved. On a hill adjoining the house is a summer-house (which strangers are allowed to visit) commanding very fine and extensive land and sea views.

The return may be made to embrace *Newington* (1 m. N.W. of Cheriton), where the *Ch.* deserves a visit. The font was formerly cased in carved oak, like that of Saltwood, but the casing has been converted into a pulpit. *Brasses:* a lady, c. 1480. Thos. Chylton, 1501. John Clerk, vicar, 1501. Richard Rigge and 3 wives, 1522. From the hills above Hythe, about 1 m. beyond Newington, there is a magnificent view S. and W.

[*Longer excursions* may be made, to *Hythe,* 5 m., and thence to Saltwood and Lymne (*ante*); to *Swingfield* (properly "Swainfield") *Minnis,* 4½ m. N., where are the remains of a Preceptory of the Knights of St. John; and to *St. Radigund's Abbey,* 5 m. (*post*).

(*a*) The excursion to *Swingfield* will take the tourist among the chalk-hills N. of Folkestone, a picturesque district abounding in small Norm. churches.

The *Preceptory,* a farm now called St. John's, lies at the further end of the Minnis, or Common (Celt. *Maenys*—a stony heath), and just beyond the ch. The principal remains, at the E. end of the present house, are those of the chapel, and are Tr.-Norm. and E. E. At the E. end are 3 lancets with 3 circular openings in the high-pitched gable above them. Other portions of the original building remain worked into the house, and should be examined. A Commandery of Knights Templars certainly existed here early in the reign of Henry II., though by whom it was originally founded is unknown. On

the dissolution of the Order of the Temple in 1312 their lands at Swingfield were granted to the Knights of St. John. Rich. de Swingfield, Bp. of Hereford, a native of this place, d. 1316. He is said to have transplanted a little colony of Swingfield men to Hereford. The scene of King John's submission to Pandulph has frequently been laid here. It really took place, however, in the Church of the Templars, at Dover (*post*).

Alkham, 2 m. S.E. of Swingfield, has an interesting E. E. ch.

(*b*) Either in going or returning the churches of *Acrise*, *Paddlesworth*, *Lyminge*, *Elham*, and *Hawkinge* may be visited.

Acrise, 2 m. W. from Swingfield, has a chancel arch, which is Trans-Norm., and of singular character, *Brass:* Mary Haymen, 1601. *Acrise Place* (formerly the seat of the Papillons, now of W. A. Mackinnon, Esq.) is an early brick mansion of some interest.

Paddlesworth, on very high ground, 1½ m. S. of Acrise, is also Norm. The chancel arch, simple and solid, remains nearly as perfect as when restored by Abp. Lanfranc, who, when dividing the domains of the Church of Canterbury, took the manor of Lyminge as a part of the episcopal estate. The doorways, N. and S., should be noticed, and the column which supports the font. The ch. is celebrated as the smallest, and the highest, on the eastern side of the county. The hill on which it stands is 650 ft. above the sea, though so short a distance from the coast. Paddlesworth was anciently attached to the Church of *Lyminge*, 2 m. N.W., where a Benedictine nunnery was founded by Ædilberge, daughter of King Ethelbert, and wife of Edwin of Northumbria, after her return to Kent with Paulinus in 633. She died at Lyminge, and was interred in the church, which must no doubt be regarded as the primitive Christian church of all this district. The nunnery having been removed to Canterbury, a monastery was established here, which, in 965, was incorporated with that of Christchurch. The Northmen had, it is said, killed the monks, who opposed them in regular battle order. Vast quantities of human bones, thought to be those of the monks, were found here long since under a wall.

Lyminge *Church*, which is of various periods, will well repay examination; it retains portions of undoubted Anglo-Saxon masonry in the E. and N. walls, and inside the nave in the S. wall. On the stones here used, fragments of Roman concrete, formed of pounded brick, shells, and small stones, remain; the reddish colour of which contrasts singularly with the deep yellow of the Saxon mortar. In the interior of the ch. there is a small recess entirely formed of Roman bricks, which appear to be of the same date as the wall itself, and probably formed the receptacle for the Sacrament at the period of Easter. In the chancel are 3 small round-headed windows (internally arched with Roman bricks), which are probably older than the Conquest. The Saxon Church of St. Ædilberge was in fact built from the materials of a Roman building (either an original Christian church, or a basilica), the foundations of which extend under the S. wall of the ch., and have been partially laid open by the incumbent (Rev. R. C. Jenkins). A circular apse, of great peculiarity and interest, belonging to this building, is now visible; besides some portions in the adjoining field. The arches between the nave and the N. aisle were completed by Cardinal Bourchier, circ. 1480. The tower was begun by Card. Morton, and completed by Abp. Warham. The chancel arch was apparently inserted by Abp. Peckham, circ. 1281. (It must be remembered that the

manor of Lyminge was the property of the archbishopric until the Reformation.) A remarkable half-arch rests against the S. wall of the ch. and the burial-place of the queen (described by Goscellinus A.D. 1095) is still distinguishable near the S. wall of the nave. The E. window has been filled with stained glass of singular beauty, representing the humility and the glorification of Christ, designed and executed by Mr. Gibbs, of Bedford-square, under the superintendence of Mr. Butterfield.* Lyminge Church is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Ædilberge; and that of Paddlesworth to St. Oswald of Northumbria, whose fate and character must have had an especial interest for Ædilberge, the probable foundress of the ch. Lyminge lies about 1 m. E. off the line of the ancient Stone Street, —the Roman "Via Limenæa" (an adaptation of the British "Heol-y-maen"), which gave its name to the parish, of whose western side it forms the boundary. There was probably a Roman station here, between Durovernum (Canterbury) and Portus Lemanis (Lymne). The ch. and nunnery are mentioned in 14 Anglo-Saxon charters still existing, including those of Wihtred of Kent (697) and Cuthred of Kent (804).

Elham, 2 m. N. of Lyminge, formerly a market-town, and one of the manors of Juliana de Leybourne, the "Infanta of Kent," has a large and handsome ch. partly of the Transition, partly of the E. E. style. The square pillars of the nave are of very early date and massive size. The chancel is a restoration, three E. E. lancets having succeeded a Perp. window, which occupied nearly the whole of the eastern wall of the chancel. A library, bequeathed to the ch. and preserved in the vestry, contains, among other rare books, a valuable collection of tracts of the period of the great Rebellion.

Hawkinge, 2 m. E. from Paddlesworth, is not so interesting as the other churches, though parts are probably Norm.

The district between Ashford, Canterbury, and Folkestone, which includes the rich valley of Elham, Wye Down, Brabourne Leas, the curious unrestored churches of *Hastingleigh* and *Elmstead*, and the picturesque common of Stowting, is as yet unpenetrated by railways, and is therefore less known than it deserves to be; but an Act was passed for an Elham Valley line, which would traverse it. The Westenhanger and Wye Stations are available points for its exploration.]

(*c*) Those who are not afraid of 8 or 10 m. rough walking, may make their way from Folkestone to Dover along the shore of East Weir Bay. The Undercliff has been greatly interfered with by the railway, but there are many picturesque bits remaining, and there are zigzag roads and paths (particularly at Lydden Spout and Capel), which give access to the high road if the beach-walk should threaten to prove too fatiguing; the Undercliff, however, is a complete flower-bed of several of the more rare species of orchis, and should not be left unvisited.

Turning E.ward from the Junction Station, and passing between Martello towers 1 and 2, a walk of 2 m. brings the tourist to the site of a coast-guard station, abandoned because dangerous, from which the whole of the coast as far as Shakespeare's Cliff is commanded. 1½ m. further is the Great Gun platform, with 2 ship guns in position, and a store of rockets, life-lines, &c., for the use of the coast-guard, one of whom is usually at

* For further details see *An Historical Sketch of the Church of Lyminge*, by the Rev. R. C. Jenkins: Folkestone, 1859.

hand to explain matters if required. Then succeeds 1 m. of fine firm sand, affording excellent walking, and next we meet with masses of fallen chalk of huge size, beyond which again is a wall of cliffs, nearly 500 ft. high, through which the railway is tunnelled, and from the face of which gushes the pretty small waterfall called *Lydden Spout*, at least so much as is left after a large part has been intercepted in the tunnel and carried off to the reservoir of the Folkestone waterworks. ½ m. E. is *Peter Becker's Stairs*, a series of 391 steps and several inclines, which leads to the coastguard station on the top of the cliff (490 ft. high). Just beyond is *Otter Cottage*, the Robinson-Crusoe-like establishment of an old fisherman, named Gatehouse, who with children and grandchildren pursues a variety of avocations, keeping goats, pigs, and poultry, looking out for "flotsam and jetsam," and cultivating with success fig-trees and vines against the lofty railway embankment. Another mile brings the tourist to the W. face of the Shakespeare Cliff, which he will do well to ascend by a rough but safe path over the tunnel, when he will make his way into Dover, between the Citadel on the Western Heights on l., and Archcliff Fort on rt. When the tide is falling, it is possible to walk round the cliff, and so by the side of the viaduct to the Admiralty Pier at Dover, but this lengthens the journey 2 m. at least, and can hardly be recommended, although the vast masses of fallen cliff that are seen heaped up in chaotic confusion present a fine sight; they can be viewed more easily, though not so well, from a boat.

Just beyond Folkestone the *Railway* enters on the chalk, and passes through a series of tunnels and deep cuttings, between which are pleasant glimpses of the sea, rt., and the picturesque country, l.; to Dover. The whole course here is a series of engineering triumphs. First in order is the *Martello Tunnel* (766 yards), so named from the towers on its top. To this succeeds the *Warren Cutting*, on the shore of East Weir Bay; it is 2 m. long, and the cliffs, which are very lofty and of picturesque outline, are cut at an angle of 70° (thus, V). Then succeeds the *Abbot's Cliff Tunnel* (1940 yards), and, on account of its depth below the surface, ventilated by openings in the face of the cliff. Between this spot and the double tunnel through Shakespeare's Cliff, the line is carried on a strong sea wall over the site of *Round Down*, a mass of chalk, 300 ft. long, 375 ft. high, and 70 ft. in average thickness, the whole of which during the construction of the line, was removed by gunpowder, fired by means of galvanic batteries, under the direction of Col. Pasley, R.E., Jan. 26, 1843. Long galleries, with shafts and chambers, were constructed in the cliff; 18,500 lbs. (180 barrels) of powder were placed in them, and, after the discharge from the batteries, the rock, without any violent explosion—"a low murmur lasting hardly more than half a second"—"glided like a stream into the sea," distant about 100 yds. from its base. About 18 acres were covered with the chalk fragments, which were afterwards used in the formation of the sea-wall.

Passing through the tunnel under Shakespeare's Cliff (1331 yds., nearly ¾ m.), the line is carried on a lofty timber viaduct over the sea, next burrows under the Archcliff Fort, and, having descended 120 ft. from Folkestone, reaches

76 m. DOVER TERMINUS.

Inns: The Lord Warden, built by the S. E. Rail. Co., close to the pier; good, and comparatively not extravagant. (The Ship, celebrated by sundry tourists and novel-writers, is no longer open as an hôtel.)

Dover Castle, in Clarence Place; Gun Hotel, Strond Street, cheap and tolerably good.

Dover (Pop. 22,244) has been famous for its "long bills" and extortions, from the days of Erasmus, who declares that all the boatmen here were thieves, to those of Don Juan, who

"here saw Albion's earliest beauties,
Thy cliffs, *dear* Dover! harbour, and hotel;
Thy custom-house, with all its delicate duties;
Thy waiters running mucks at every bell;
Thy packets, all whose passengers are booties
To those who upon land or water dwell;
And last, not least, to strangers uninstructed,
Thy long, long bills, whence nothing is deducted."

There is still great room for improvement in the matter of the bills though the contrast between thorough English comfort and the arrangements of a continental hotel may dispose the returning traveller to look on their high charges with somewhat less displeasure. The most monstrous item of extortion, relatively speaking, is the tariff of the Town Porters for the removal of luggage, viz., 2d. under 14lbs. and 4d. over that weight, however short the distance, even for the 50 yards from the S. E. Station across to the Lord Warden Hotel. Nor can it be said that the character of the boatmen has much changed for the better since the days of Erasmus.

The town of Dover is bustling and full of movement: now that the railway facilities are so great, people come and go without remaining to sleep as they used to do.

No idea, however, of the beauty or of the general situation of Dover can be obtained until the visitor has climbed either the Castle Hill or the Western Heights, or better, both. The town itself lies in the valley between them, down which runs the little stream of the *Dour* (Dwr, Brit.; water), giving its name to the Roman port and town of *Dubræ*, whence the modern *Dover*. The walls and gates of this Roman town have been traced. Little is recorded of Dover during the Saxon period, and the Northmen are not known to have troubled it. It was burnt and suffered much at the Conquest, but afterwards soon rose in importance. The castle was enlarged and strengthened, and numerous churches and religious houses were built in the town below. Dover became one of the "Keys of England" (the lock and key—"clavis et repagulum regni"—it is called by Matt. Paris); and the strength of its castle, which enabled Hubert de Burgh to hold out during the siege by Louis of France (1216), in all probability saved England from a French dynasty. On this occasion Philip Augustus swore by "St. James's arm" that nothing was done till Dover was gained. After the battle of Lewes, 1264, when Henry III. was defeated by the barons, his son Prince Edward and other prisoners were confined in this castle. Edward was freed the next year, and afterwards besieged the castle, setting at liberty his friends, who, in the mean time, had risen on the guard and taken the keep.

During the civil war Dover Castle fell by stratagem into the hands of the Parliamentarians. On the night of August 1, 1642, a merchant of Dover named Drake, an eager Parliamentarian, scaled the cliff on the side next the sea with a few followers, and, before the garrison were on the alert to repel them, threw open the gates. The king's party tried in vain to recover it, both then and at a subsequent siege in 1648.

Numberless are the great personages who at different times have landed or sailed from here. From Dover Richard I. embarked for Palestine in 1189. In 1382 Anne of Bohemia, the bride of Richard II., arrived here. The sea "fell into

fury" immediately after her landing, and the ship she had left was dashed to pieces. The Emperor Sigismund, in 1416, landed at Dover to mediate between Henry V. and France. Here in 1520 Henry VIII. embarked in his "grete shippe," the Harry Grâce-de-Dieu, for the Field of the Cloth of Gold; and here, two years later, the Emperor Charles V. landed, and was received on the beach by Wolsey. King Henry himself arrived the next day, and the two monarchs rode hence in state to Canterbury. In the narrow strait between Dover and Calais the Armada received its first great check (see *post*). Henrietta Maria landed here as a bride in 1625, and in 1642 again sailed from Dover on her departure for France, having taken leave of Charles I. in the castle. Charles II. first touched English ground at Dover on his restoration, May 25, 1660, and was received by General Monk under a canopy erected on the beach, the mayor at the same time presenting his Majesty with a "large Bible with gold clasps embossed." From the castle cliffs and from the beach "an innumerable company of gazers" beheld the fleet of William of Orange, as, Nov. 3, 1688, it passed the straits, "spreading to within a league of Dover on the N. and of Calais on the S., so that the men of war on the extreme l. and rt. saluted both fortresses at once." Louis XVIII., after his English exile, left Dover for France, April 23, 1814; and the allied sovereigns landed at Dover, from Boulogne, on the 6th of June in the same year. Prince Albert arrived here on the occasion of his marriage. Not the least remarkable landings that have taken place at Dover were those of Napoleon III. and his consort, as Emperor and Empress of the French, in April, 1855, and the same on separate occasions, in 1871 as exiles.

On emerging from the station, the two points of interest in Dover, the *Castle*, and the *Admiralty Pier*, which is close at hand, and commands a very pleasant view, at once catch the eye.

The **CASTLE is a mile off, across the harbour; it occupies a space of 35 acres. It is now open to the public. Arrangements have to be made at the Engineer's office in the castle for a guide and lights to visit the underground passages, but no order is requisite; the armoury is shown on application at the door without any order. There are two gates, the "main" and the "old entrance," both used by the public. Fulbert de Dover's tower is approached on foot by a long inclined plane from the top of Castle Street, or by a zigzag carriage-road. The interior of the castle has been entirely remodelled since 1780. From a small hill-fort of the Britons, the Castle increased by the gradual extension of the defences, till the entire hill was surrounded by Norman walls and watch-towers. In spite of much alteration, it is still a very perfect type of a Norman castle, with keep, inner and outer courts or baileys, gates, and watch-towers.

The size of the Roman Castellum is uncertain; it probably took the place of an earlier British stronghold, to which Pennant thought "the vast foss in the remotest part of the precinct" might have belonged. This circular intrenchment, however, is now considered a part of the Roman work; and within it stands the ruin of the famous lighthouse which guided the Imperial galleys into the port below, or lent its flickering glare to the British oyster-boat laden with the spoils of the Rutupium.

The lower part of this *Pharos* is the only fragment of Roman masonry remaining. The wall, like that of its sister light at Gessoriacum (Boulogne), is composed of a casing of flints and tufa, with bonding-courses

of large Roman tiles, filled up in the interior with smaller stones and mortar. Owing, perhaps, to some difficulty in procuring tiles, Folkestone rock, cut tile-shape, is occasionally used in the bonding-courses. The Pharos is octagonal without, and squared within, each side being about 14 ft. The windows are said to have been altered by Bp. Gundulf in the course of his Norman additions, and the upper portion is of the Tudor era. The arms on the N. side are those of Lord Grey of Codnor, constable about 1259. The Pharos has been recently restored in some measure. There was a corresponding Pharos on the W. heights but traces of the foundations alone remain.

The adjoining *Church of St. Mary within Dover Castle* is a cruciform edifice (nave, 62 ft. by 34 ft.; chancel, 27 ft. by 25 ft.; transepts, each, 22 ft. by 20 ft.; tower, 70 ft. high); the walls chiefly of flint, but with jambs and arches of windows, &c., of Roman brick. The work is unmistakeably "Saxon," but whether early or late is an open question. About the close of the 12th cent. the interior was remodelled, and an E. E. character given to the whole, by, as Sir G. G. Scott supposes, "William the Englishman," one of the architects of Canterbury cathedral (Rte. 3). The ch. continued in use until the beginning of the 18th cent., when it was dismantled and turned into a storehouse, its bells sent to Portsmouth, and its communion plate lent to the ch. of St. James, at the foot of the Castle-hill. In 1860, the building being then used as a coal depôt, it was proposed to pull it down, and build a modern military chapel in its place. In consequence, however, of urgent remonstrances from various quarters, a better course was taken; the ruin was placed in the hands of Sir G. G. Scott, and in 1862 it was again opened for divine worship; about 700 persons can be accommodated. It has a good painted window at the E. end, beside a few small memorial ones; and the Sunday afternoon service, to which the public is ordinarily admitted, is choral, and exceedingly well performed.

The walls of the later fortress were thickly planted with watch-towers, for the most part mere shells, open to the court within. The greater part have been destroyed. Of those remaining, and of the larger gate-towers, the most remarkable, beside the keep, are *Constable's*, *Peverell's*, the *Avranches*, and the *Colton*.

Constable's Tower, sometimes called *Fiennes'* (on the W. face), is said to have been the work of John de Fiennes, the first constable after the Conquest. No traces of Norman work however remain. The unaltered portions are Edwardian; but sashed windows and modern chimneys are not improvements outwardly, however agreeable they may be to the Commandant, whose residence is in this tower.

Beyond Constable's Tower, proceeding E., is *Peverell's* Tower and gate. The upper part has been removed. What remains is perhaps temp. Edw. I. It had a drawbridge and moat, now filled up, and guarded the entrance to the keep-court or inner ballium.

On the N.E. face of the outer wall is the *Avranches* or *de Abrincis* Tower, the probable work of William de Abrincis (temp. Stephen), and "one of the most perfect and curious Norman edifices existing." The foundations are below the bottom of the deep ditch on the N.E. side. The wall, 10 ft. thick, is raised to a level with the upper ballium. There is a gallery in the thickness of the wall, with a platform for archers behind apertures, on all five sides of the tower. In the tower is an arched room or recess, open in front, in which weapons were deposited. Above this chamber

is a platform into which the gallery in the wall opened. This tower commanded an important angle of the fortifications, and was therefore constructed with unusual care.

The *Colton* Tower and Gate exist in a partially restored condition at the angle W. of the Pharos. The shield of arms in front is that of Lord Burghersh, who commanded this tower temp. Edw. III., and who perhaps then restored it.

The *Keep* remains. The foundation walls, 24 ft. thick, are said to have been built by Henry Fitz-Empress (afterwards Henry II.), about 1153. Another tradition (for it is nothing more) asserts the architect to have been Bp. Gundulf of Rochester, the builder of Rochester Castle and of the White Tower of London. The Dover keep has three storeys. The *first* had originally no entrance except from the storey above. In it is a hall, 50 ft. square, divided by 8 massive arches and pillars. Narrow flights of steps ascend to the loop-holes, which are at the top of the walls. The *second* storey was entered by a flight of steps on the S.E. side, which were altered when the modern entrance was made below. Here is the **Chapel*, with Norman arches and mouldings, and two large apartments, each 50 ft. by 25 ft. There are galleries in the walls. The walls are covered with inscriptions scratched by the French prisoners confined here during Marlborough's campaigns. In the *third* storey are the state apartments: the stairs leading to them were strongly guarded with gates and a portcullis, and at the sides are concealed galleries for archers. At the top, on the left of the entrance to the apartments, is a well descending through the thickness of the wall. A plummet gives a depth of 293 ft., but great part of the well was filled with rubbish by French prisoners. This well was long called "Cæsar's," and is no doubt the same which Harold, on his Norman visit, undertook to deliver to Duke William, together with the castle itself.

The view from the top of the keep, 468 ft. above the sea-level, is magnificent. The line of cliffs between Folkestone and the two Forelands, and the French coast from Boulogne to Gravelines, are traceable in clear weather. The distance to the tower of Notre Dame, Calais, is 26 m., to Dunkirk 46. Those "aditus insulæ mirificis molibus muniti," which well-nigh baffled Cæsar, of which Cicero writes to Atticus, and which suggested the masses of rock that accompany the figure of Britannia on Roman coins, are nowhere better seen or more impressive. Here, too, the visitor may recall the first great check of the Armada; when, after fighting its way up the Channel, it dropped anchor in Calais roads on the afternoon of Saturday, July 27, 1588. It had been arranged that the junction of Medina Sidonia's fleet with that of the Duke of Parma was to be effected here. The English fleet, under Howard, Drake, Frobisher, and Hawkins, had followed the Armada, and at last dropped anchor within 1½ m. of the Spaniards. "Never, since England was England, had such a sight been seen as now revealed itself in those narrow straits between Dover and Calais. Along that low, sandy shore, and quite within the range of the Calais fortifications, 130 Spanish ships—the greater number of them the largest and most heavily armed in the world—lay face to face, and scarcely out of cannon-shot, with 150 English sloops and frigates, the strongest and swiftest that the island could furnish, and commanded by men whose exploits had rung through the world." (Motley, *United Netherlands*, ii., 484.) On the night of Sunday, July 28, the Armada was thrown

into disorder by fire-ships, which the Spaniards dreaded as repetitions of Gianibelli's "floating volcanoes" at Antwerp; and the whole fleet drifted off toward the Flemish coast.

Arthur's Hall, on the N.E. side of the keep-court, is now converted into mess-rooms and a range of barracks. In the *Lesser Hall*, or *Guinever's Chamber*, on the opposite side of the court, now destroyed, certain stores of salt and wine, "which," says Kilburne, "by long lying had become as thick as treacle," used to be pointed out as "Julius Cæsar's," to whom tradition assigns the building of the castle, equally with the other "Towers of Julius," on the banks of the Thames. Here also was shown a brass horn called Cæsar's, and said to have been used "for calling his workmen together." The stores, it has been suggested, may have been part of those collected here by Henry VIII. before his French expedition.

Near the edge of the castle cliff are the handsome *Artillery Barracks* (built in 1858), and just below is a brass cannon, cast at Utrecht in 1544, and really a gift from the Emperor Charles V. to Henry VIII. (Gen. Lefroy's *Catalogue of the Woolwich Artillery Museum*, p. 6), though, from a tradition that it was presented to the Virgin Queen by the Hollanders, it rejoices in the name of "Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol." It is 23 ft. 1 in. long, though its calibre is little over that of a 12-pounder, and is covered with devices representing the contrasts of peace and war. It is further graced by a Dutch verse, to this effect,—

"O'er hill and dale I throw my ball,
'Breaker,' my name, of mound and wall."

A popular rhyme which runs—

"Load me well and keep me clean,
And I'll carry a ball to Calais Green"—

is supposed to refer to this gun, which is now much honeycombed and useless.

From this spot (Dec. 1784) Jeffries and Blanchard "set sail" in their balloon, and after a perilous crossing alighted safely on the opposite side of the straits, in the Forêt des Felmores, near Guines.

The visitor should make a point of getting a view of the castle from the sea, when he will understand how it came to impress the minds of strangers arriving in England so forcibly as to give rise to the belief that it was built by evil spirits. "A cacodæmonibus extructa," says the Bohemian, Leo von Rotzmital, in 1446, "adeo valida et munita ut in nullo Christianorum provincia par ei reperiri queat."

The excavations in the chalk cliff on which the castle stands were made toward the end of the last century. Casemates for lodging 2000 men, and magazines for provisions and powder, are formed in the cliff, which is honeycombed in all directions with long galleries and chambers. Air is supplied through brick funnels. This part of the castle (which includes a communication with the beach near East Cliff-terrace) is not shown without a special order.

We may now descend into the town. Of the old *Churches*, only two remain in use. **St. Mary's*, in Cannon-street, has been almost rebuilt. The *Norman (?) tower is remarkable. Until the alterations the mayor and corporation occupied here the ancient position of the bishop with his presbyters, and had seats at the E. end, *behind* the altar. They are now happily compelled to take a lower place. In this ch. are monumental inscriptions for Foote, the dramatist, and Churchill, neither of whom was buried here. Foote died at Dover, in the Ship Hotel, Oct. 21, 1777, and was interred in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. The inscription for Churchill cele-

brates him as "the great high-priest of all the nine."

St. James's Church, at the foot of the Castle hill, is a mere fragment of a larger edifice. After long disuse it has been restored in a very indifferent fashion. The Admiralty Court for the Cinque Ports was formerly held in the S. chancel. It seems to have been even more vexatious in its proceedings than its great prototype. In the ch. is a monument for Sir Nathanael Wraxall, the well-known diarist; and there also were buried the father and grandfather (Simon and Philip Yorke) of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, who was born at Dover in 1690. The house occupied by his parents is still pointed out in Snargate Street (on the N. side, about half-way down).

There were till Oct. 1864, some considerable fragments of the College of *St. Martin's-le-Grand* behind the market-place, but the greater part then fell suddenly. In its churchyard was buried Churchill the poet, who died at Boulogne, 1764. His tomb still exists, with the edifying motto from his own 'Candidate,' "Life to the last enjoyed, here Churchill lies." It was here, at the "grave of one who blazed the Comet of a season," that Byron wrote his well-known lines, recording

> "the old sexton's natural homily,
> In which there was Obscurity and Fame,
> The Glory and the Nothing of a Name."

"The grave of Churchill," says Sir Walter Scott, "might have called from Lord Byron a deeper commemoration; for, although they generally differed in character and genius, there was a resemblance between their history and life. . . . Both these poets held themselves above the opinion of the world, and both were followed by the fame and popularity which they seemed to despise. . . . Both carried their hatred of hypocrisy beyond the verge of prudence, and indulged their vein of satire to the borders of licentiousness. Both died in the flower of their age in a foreign land."

The modern churches are, a new *St. James*, with handsome tower and spire, *Trinity* (carpenter's Gothic) and *Christ Church*, the last tolerable E. E. It is nearly opposite the ancient *Priory of St. Martin*, of which the story is as follows. The College of St. Martin for 22 secular canons, which had been at first established in the castle, was removed into the town by Withred King of Kent (700). They were exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, and subject only to the Pope and King of England. They were moreover wealthy; and an extreme jealousy early arose between them and the archbishops, who were anxious to bring them under the control of the great Canterbury Priory, and who at length succeeded in obtaining a grant from the king of the whole lands and revenues of the canons. Abp. Corboil immediately built (1132) the priory and placed in it certain canons from Merton. The old canons, thus expelled, complained to the king; but after a series of ecclesiastical squabbles the archbishops had their way, and the priory became Benedictine, like that at Canterbury.

The site, with the greater part of the lands, still continues attached to the see of Canterbury.

The *gatehouse*, the *refectory*, and part of the *dormitory* remain, and a partial restoration having been accomplished the buildings have been converted into "Dover College." The *gatehouse* is good Dec. The *refectory*, is nearly perfect, and is part of the original foundation. It has 8 windows and 6 buttresses N. and 7 S. Its extreme dimensions are 107 ft. by 34, the walls being 3 ft. 6 in. thick.

The original entrance was on the S. side, but is now blocked up without. An E. E. entrance, also blocked up, is visible on the same side. The interior is very striking, and should not be left unseen. The wall is blank to the height of 12 ft. 6 in., above which an arcade is carried quite round the apartment. The 2 arches next the E. end are pierced for windows to light the high table; after them every alternate arch is pierced, producing good effects of light and shade. On the wall at the E. end, under the arcade, are faint traces of a mural painting of the Last Supper; some of the nimbi surrounding the heads may still be made out. Of the *roof*, the central bay is perhaps 15th-cent. work; the rest is modern. The work throughout is very plain, but massive.

The foundations of the large and magnificent ch. were laid open in 1844, when the ground was levelled: some portions of the plan may still be traced. Under an apse, on the S. side of the chancel, were found 24 silver coins of Henry II.

There was a considerable library in the priory. Of the priors, one, Richard, succeeded Becket as archbishop, and was the "Canterbury" in whose lap "York" sat down at Westminster during the famous fight for precedence, A.D. 1175.

The *Priory* Stat. of the London, Chatham, and Dover Rly. is a very short distance W. of the remains (Rte. 3).

The *Maison Dieu*, now the Town Hall and Sessions House, was founded by Hubert de Burgh as a resting-place for strangers and pilgrims, who had hitherto been entertained by the canons of St. Martin's. Much land was attached to it. In this mediæval "Lord Warden" the Kings of England used to lodge in their way to and from the continent.

The present Town Hall is a handsome apartment, 127 ft. long, 40 ft. high, with a good wooden roof, and may date from the reign of Edw. I. It was well restored by Poynter and Burges, 1858-61. The ch. attached to the *Maison Dieu*, which was built by Henry III. after the foundation had been resigned to him by De Burgh, and dedicated in 1227, has disappeared. From the time of Henry VIII. to 1830 the hall was used as a victualling office. In it are pictures of sundry Dover worthies, and of personages otherwise connected with the town — Elizabeth, Anne, Charles II., William III., Wellington, and Palmerston.

The *Old Court Hall*, formerly in the market-place (date 1607), had some curious grotesques on the pillars supporting it. Near its site is the *Museum*, which is open to the public, and contains a good collection of natural history; some local antiquities—Roman tiles, urns, &c.; Saxon brooches and bracelets; a monumental slab, with runic inscription; bronze weapons, and seals connected with Dover. There is also a stone, with mason's mark, said to have come from the church of the Templars, on the western heights, in which took place the famous scene of King John's resignation of his crown to Pandulph.

These **Heights* and *Batteries*, beyond the town, W., are more elevated than the castle. The position was formed during the years preceding the peace of 1814, when more than once the camps of France and England were in sight of each other on the opposite shores, but vast works are still in progress on both the Deal and Folkestone roads. Gravel walks, usually open to the public, are carried all along the heights, and the view from them across the town to the Castle is very striking. It must be borne in mind that Dover is a garrison town, and that admission to the Castle and Heights is a matter of favour on the part of the authorities; and is therefore subject to restriction at their will.

The barracks here have a communication with the town by a *Military Shaft* entering from Snargate Street. "Three spiral flights, of 140 steps each, wind round a large shaft or tower, open at the top to admit light, and 59 more reach the barrack-yard." Within the enclosure of the barracks are the foundations and remains of the *Ch. of the Templars*, a circular building, 32 ft. in diameter, with a vestibule, in which King John made his degrading submission to the Papal Nuncio. They were accidentally discovered in 1854. The manor on which the heights are situated, it is well known, belonged to the Templars; and from Hardy's 'Itinerary of King John,' it appears that on the 13th of May, 1213, the king came to Dover from Temple Ewell, where he had been since the 8th. On the 15th John delivered to Pandulph (no doubt in this ch. on the western heights) the charter containing the terms of peace, and there made his famous homage.

A tunnel of the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, 615 yds. long, passes under these heights to reach the Dover terminus of that company, which is about ¼ m. distant from the S. E. terminus.

A deep valley separates these heights from *Hay* or *Shakespeare's Cliff*,

> "whose high and bending head
> Looks fearfully on the confined deep."

It is now 350 ft. above the sea-level; but, although falls of chalk are of frequent occurrence, and the height has perhaps diminished, it is only possible to repeat Wordsworth's wonder (*Memoirs*, vol. ii.) that any one should have imagined the famous description in 'King Lear' to be, or to have been intended as, an accurate copy from nature. At what time the name of "Shakespeare's Cliff" began to be applied to this particular headland does not ear: the wild larkspur grows in the crevices, and samphire may yet be gathered there; but there are no choughs, and the crows look much larger than beetles.

The *Harbour* of Dover formerly extended some way up the Charlton valley, and has gradually retreated, owing to débris brought down from the hills, and the effects of a shifting bar of shingle, which frequently closed it altogether. Dover is the only one of the ancient Cinque Ports which still exists as a harbour; but it would long since have shared the fate of its brethren, had it not been for the large and important works which have been undertaken here at different times. Henry VIII. commenced an enormous pier, stretching 20 rods further into the sea than the present pier-heads, which remained unfinished at his death, and soon became quite ruinous. The loss of Calais greatly affected Dover, and the town was reduced to considerable distress, when Raleigh reported that an improved harbour there would be of great service, since "no promontory, town, or haven in Europe was so well situated for annoying the enemy, protecting the commerce, or sending and receiving despatches from the Continent." Fresh works were accordingly commenced by Elizabeth, and continued by James I.; and by dint of these and later operations the harbour has been kept open. The outer harbour, and the *Pent* or eastern basin, have been much enlarged of late years. A second basin, called the "Granville Dock," was opened in 1874.

The **Harbour of Refuge* (Messrs. Walker and Burges, engineers), which was commenced in 1847, was in part designed to prevent the passage of "beach" [shingle] from the westward, in front of the harbour's mouth, which had been a cause of great trouble and expense, and it has answered this purpose, at least, but too effectually, as the cliffs to

the eastward, losing the protection which the shingle afforded, are being undermined by the sea. The wall, of concrete faced with granite, extends about 800 yards into the sea, but it is doubtful, from the increasing depth of the water, whether it can be carried out much further. The blocks of concrete are worthy of notice; they are made at Rye Harbour by steam-machinery specially designed for the purpose. The diving operations also are carried on on a larger scale than has hitherto been attempted; the solid mass of masonry, upwards of 80 ft. in width at the base, being raised from 45 ft. below low water, as far as the surface, by means of diving-bells. It has been contemplated to build another wall further to the E. and so form a Harbour of Refuge of about 700 acres in extent: such a work would be of national usefulness, but want of money seems at present to be an obstacle to its execution.

Both the railway companies have lines running to the end of the pier, so that passengers are conveyed to within a few paces of the vessels; but this only applies to a limited number of trains, namely, those running in direct connection with the steamers. On the W. side of the pier there is a raised promenade, whence a fine sea-view is commanded.

Dover is the chief pilot-station of the Cinque Ports, having attached to it 56 pilots employed in the Channel service. Steamers cross from here twice a day to Calais and to Ostend.

The first submarine telegraph ever undertaken was laid down between Dover and Cape Grisnez, in August, 1850. This cable, however, broke in consequence of fretting on a ridge of rocks under the Cape; and a second was connected with the French coast at Sangatte, about 2 m. nearer Calais. Another cable crosses from here to Ostend.

There can be little doubt that the countries now united by these submarine cables were at one time connected by an isthmus which was gradually broken through by the action of the sea. "The greatest depth of the straits between Dover and Calais is 29 fathoms, which only exceeds by 1 fathom the greatest depth of the Mississippi at New Orleans."—*Lyell.* Desmaretz, who gained a prize essay on this subject in 1753, attributed the rupture of the ancient isthmus to the preponderating violence of the current from the north.

The bathing at Dover has been said to be dangerous, owing to the sudden shelving of the beach; for those who think so, there are fixed baths on the parade.

A pleasant excursion from Dover is to *St. Radigund's* or *Bradsole Abbey*, 3 m. N.W., founded 1191 by Jeffrey and Thomas, Earls of Perche, for Premonstratensian monks. The principal gateway, part of which may belong to the original foundation, remains nearly perfect, though much covered with ivy. The chapel and some domestic buildings, now converted into a farmhouse, also remain. Of this last "the facings of the wall are curious from the variations of pattern in the flint and Caen stone." —*Rev. A. Hussey.* The ground beneath the ruins is pierced by long subterranean passages, which have not been thoroughly explored. The abbey stands on high ground, and commands a good view of the beautiful valley of Poulton. Adjoining is a large pond, in Kent called a "sole"—a Saxon word—from which the abbey was named.

For other excursions from Dover see Rte. 3.

A short notice of the *Cinque Ports*, of which Dover is the only one that remains in use and open, may not be out of place.

During the later Roman period the Count of the Saxon Shore had under his especial control 9 great fortresses, which guarded the principal landing-places on the coast from Yarmouth to Portsmouth, and 4 of these castles occupied sites nearly identical with those of the most ancient Cinque Ports, viz. Rutupiæ (*Sandwich*), Dubræ (*Dover*), Portus Lemanis (Lymne, *Hythe*), Anderida (Pevensey, a "limb" of *Hastings*), a strong presumption in favour of the Roman origin of the system by which the southern coast was defended in the middle ages, although we meet with no mention of its existence in the Saxon period, and the government of each town by mayors or bailiffs and jurats (which existed in all cases until the passing of the Municipal Corporations Reform Act in 1835, and in some cases still, *e.g.* Pevensey and Seaford) is certainly of Norman form, and the first "Warden" known to history is John de Fiennes, soon after the Conquest. The district was, in effect, a county palatine, extending from the "Red Cliff" at Seaford to the N. shore of the Thames, and, for special services rendered, its supremacy was extended by Edward I. in 1277 to Yarmouth, but that port bore the subjection uneasily, and finally shook it off in 1663. The Cinque Ports proper consisted of Sandwich, Dover, Hythe, Romney, and Hastings; to these, Winchelsea and Rye were added at an early date, and are known as the "ancient towns," and so many other places were desirous of sharing the privileges (and burdens) of the Ports that almost every coast town is a "limb" or member, from Pevensey to Faversham, as is also Brightlingsea, in Essex, and even places remote from the sea, as Tenterden, Lydd, Sarre, and Fordwich. From an ordinance of Henry III. (1229) we learn that the ports had to provide 57 ships (each carrying 21 men and a boy) to serve the king at their own cost for 15 days, and as long after as they might be wanted, if paid. Dover was to furnish 21 ships; Winchelsea 10; Hastings 6; and Sandwich, Hythe, Romney, and Rye, 5 each; a rough illustration of the relative importance of each town. Subsequent ordinances differ little from this, except that Hastings and Winchelsea lost their eminence in consequence of the ravages of the French (temp. Rich. II.). This Cinque Port fleet was the germ of the Royal Navy, and it was carefully distinguished, not only by its ensigns, but by the dress of its mariners. "Every person that goeth into the navy of the Ports," says the Register of the Ports, A.D. 1514, "shall have a coat of white cotton, with a red cross (the royal badge), and the arms of the Ports underneath, that is to say, the half lion and the half ship;" a bearing that is to be met with still in most S. coast-towns, either on some public edifice or as the sign of a tavern.

To compensate for the burden of providing this fleet the privileges of the Cinque Ports were very great. The enterprise of their mariners secured to them the almost exclusive commerce with France, Spain and Italy; their towns were entirely self-governed, the King's writ being only of force through the concurrence of the lord warden, and all the freemen being styled "barons," who traded toll-free in every corporation in the kingdom—a very important matter in mediæval times—and who successfully asserted this right, even against the City of London, as late as the reign of Henry VIII. Beside this, for offences wherever committed, they could only be tried by their peers, before the lord warden, or before the king in person. They were exempt from all military duties in the field, and could not be removed beyond their own jurisdiction but for the assistance of each other. The main court, called the "Court of Brotherhood," for up-

holding their privileges and regulating the affairs of each port, was held twice a-year—first at Shepway Cross, near Hythe, and then at Romney, as the central port. 7 persons attended from each head port. The Ports had parliamentary representatives from a very early period, and at the coronation of Richard II. (1377) they claimed, as their right from time immemorial, that these "barons" and "other noble liegemen of the Ports" should carry canopies of cloth of gold or silk over the king and queen. To allow of "reliefs," 16 barons were named to each canopy, which was borne up by 12 silver standards, with bells of silver gilt attached, the whole being provided at the royal charge. The canopy-bearers (and any of the other "barons") claimed to sit at the king's right hand at the banquet (a claim resisted occasionally, A.D. 1661 —see *Pepys*), and they received the canopy, &c., for their fee. This was assigned to two of the towns in regular rotation, as is shown by the records of the Court of Claims, and it was, in early days, usually presented to the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury. In later times it has been literally divided among the bearers, or sold towards defraying their charges (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xv.), but some few of the bells are yet preserved in the town-halls of the Ports.

Several of the ancient Custumals are still in existence, as at Sandwich (extracts may be found in Boys's *History*), and, together with the Registers of each Port, which are an official record of the proceedings of the annual courts of "Brodhyll" (brotherhood) and "Guestling," they afford much curious information; explaining existing customs, &c. (*e. g.* notice of the intended election of a mayor is ordered to be given by sound of trumpet at midnight before, and this is still practised at New Romney) (Rte. 14). If a mayor elect refused the oath—"to be true to the king, to maintain the liberties of the Ports, and to do justice to the poor"—at Dover and Rye his house was pulled down,—at Romney, Winchelsea, and Hastings, he was turned out with his family, and the doors were sealed up. A thief taken "back berende" in Dover or Folkestone was thrown from the top of a precipice; at Sandwich he was smothered in the marshes, or drowned in the Delf. In all the towns a tub of water was to be placed at every house-door as a precaution against fire.

In modern times, the functions of the lord warden, and the special privileges of the Cinque Ports, have been greatly abridged, especially by the "Municipal Corporations Act, 1835." The lord warden or his deputy still presides, however, at the courts of "Brotherhood" and "Guestling," now seldom held except previous to a coronation; and as admiral of the coast his jurisdiction continues in force, except where modified by statute. The office of lord warden has been held by some of the most eminent men in every age of English history, but in modern times it has been usually accepted by the prime minister at the time of a vacancy. Thus it came into the hands of William Pitt, the Earl of Liverpool, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Palmerston; it is now held by Earl Granville. In this capacity he is the supreme judge of the Court of Lode-Manage, in which pilots are licensed, and complaints heard of their incapacity or ill-conduct. The warden is also constable of Dover Castle—an office which, although now always united with the wardenship, was not so formerly.

Of the present state of each of these famous Ports it will be sufficient to say that Hastings, Romney, and Hythe are no longer harbours; Sandwich possesses a few small vessels, so does Rye; Dover alone is of any maritime importance. The "limbs," have been somewhat more

fortunate than their principals. Faversham, Margate, Ramsgate, Deal, and Folkestone are still of some importance. Winchelsea and Pevensey, however, read even a more striking lesson of change than the main harbours on which they depended.

ROUTE 2A.

PADDOCK WOOD TO MAIDSTONE BY WATERINGBURY.

Rail, 10 m.

This line follows for the greater part of its course the valley of the Medway, here very rich and beautiful. The old turnpike-road from Maidstone to Tunbridge, which runs through the same district (here known as "the Garden of Eden"), used to be called the "finest 10 miles in England," and, so far as fertility and richness of soil are concerned, this corner of Kent is perhaps entitled to retain its pre-eminence. "It is a district of meadows, cornfields, hop-gardens, and orchards of apples, pears, cherries, and filberts; with very little of any land which cannot be called good with propriety. There are plantations of chestnut and ash; and as these are cut, when long enough, to make poles for hops, they are at all times objects of great beauty. From Maidstone to Mereworth are the finest 7 m. I have seen in this county. The Medway is on your l., with its meadows about a mile wide. I should think there were hop-gardens one-half of the way on both sides of the road. Looking across the Medway you see hop-gardens and orchards 2 m. deep on the side of a gently rising ground."—*Cobbett.*

The branch line, after passing for 3 m. through a hop-covered plain, reaches

37¾ m. YALDING (Stat.).

Yalding (in Domesday, *Ealdinges*) —"a praty townlet," says Leland—stands at the confluence of the Beult with the Medway. In the pavement of the ch. are slabs of a marble crowded with minute shells, resembling that of Bethersden, and found in the parish.

Bockingfold, in the S. part of the parish, is called by Twine (*de Reb. Albion.*) "the forest of Buchinswald" (Beech-wood), and mentioned as one of the great Kentish woods, in which wild animals still lingered temp. Eliz.

1 m. E. is *Hunton*, where is said to be the largest "hop-garden" in Kent (280 acres). *Burston*, in this parish, formerly the seat of the Fanes, but now a farmhouse, commands a fine view over the Weald, the range of gault and sandstone hills which form the outliers of the chalk beginning to rise here.

39½ m. WATERINGBURY (Stat.).

The village has been almost entirely rebuilt in the last few years by the late Alderman Lucas, whose family possess *Wateringbury Place*, and considerable property here, purchased from Sir Thomas Style, Bart., whose ancestors held Wateringbury from the reign of James I. The present house is a Queen Anne structure.

The *Church*, seen on the high ground l., is Perp. with an E. E. tower. In the churchyard is the monument of Sir Oliver Style, whose marvellous escape from an earthquake at Smyrna is commemorated in the inscription. He was at dinner with a large party, including a lady to whom he was engaged, when the earth suddenly yawned, and all perished except Sir Oliver.

At Wateringbury the visitor may inquire for "the dumb borsholder of Chart," which is still preserved, and was exhibited at the Rochester meeting of the Kent Arch. Soc. in

1859; it is figured and described in *Arch. Cant.*, vol. ii. The "dumb borsholder" claimed liberty over Pizein Well, a hamlet of fifteen houses within the parish, every householder of which was obliged to pay the borsholder's keeper one penny yearly. This keeper was elected annually. "The dumb borsholder was always first called at the courtleet holden for the hundred of Twyford, in which Wateringbury lies; when its keeper held it up with a neck-cloth or handkerchief put through the iron ring fixed at the top, and answered for it. It was made of wood, about 3 ft. 0½ in. long, with an iron ring at the top, and 4 more by the sides, near the bottom, where was a square iron spike, to fix it in the ground, or on occasion to break open doors, which was done without a warrant of any justice on suspicion of goods unlawfully concealed in any of the 15 houses."—(*Hasted.*) The "borsholder" has now become black with age, and three of the side rings have disappeared, although the marks of them still remain. Chart is the name of a small manor in the parish in which a market granted by Edward II. is traditionally said to have been held.

The dumb borsholder and the courtleet for this hundred were discontinued toward the middle of the last century; but the former was preserved by the heirs of Thomas Clampard, a blacksmith, who died in 1748, its last deputy. Its origin is altogether unknown, though it clearly belonged to the class of symbols occurring so frequently in the proceedings of Saxon and Scandinavian law-courts, and is no doubt the type of the original staves borne by constables in early times.

The Perp. *Church* of *Nettlested*, ½ m. S. of Wateringbury Station, retains most of its original glazing, that of the chancel being more simple than that in the nave. All the windows have been shifted, however, within recent memory. The stained glass here is very good, and deserves careful notice. That now in the nave (figures under canopies) is of the early part of the reign of Henry VI. That in the chancel (heraldry, emblems, &c.) appears from an inscription to have been put up in 1465. In the E. window are portraits of the donors, and a remarkable group supposed to represent Becket's reception by the monks of Canterbury on his return from exile. (*Arch. Cant.*, vol. vi.) The S. windows of the nave were destroyed by a storm. Not far from the ch. are some remains of *Nettlested Place*, the ancient residence of the Pimpe family.

In the parish of *East Peckham*, W. of Wateringbury, is *Roydon Hall* (E. A. Cook, Esq.); the residence throughout the troubled times of the Civil War, and afterwards, of *Sir Roger Twysden*, a name well known and venerated by scholars and archæologists. He is buried in the church.* The family of Twysden obtained this estate by marriage with the co-heiress of Thomas Roydon, who died temp. Ph. and Mary.

In *West Peckham*, the adjoining parish, a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers was established on land granted them by Sir John Colepeper in 1408. Here are the "Hurst" woods, famous for their wild swine as late as Elizabeth's reign.

1½ m. W. of Wateringbury is *Mereworth Castle* (Baroness Le Despenser and Viscountess Falmouth), in the parish of that name, much frequented by excursionists for the sake of the surrounding scenery,

* Sir Roger Twysden's journal, detailing the persecutions which he suffered from the Parliament between 1641 and 1657, has been printed in the *Arch. Cant.* A biographical sketch of Sir Roger, by the late J. M. Kemble, is prefixed to his 'Treatise on the Government of England' (Camden Soc., 1848).

which is very beautiful. As much cannot be said for the house, though Walpole thought it "so perfect in a Palladian taste, that I must own it has recovered me a little from Gothic."—(*Letter to Bentley*, 1752.) It was built 1748, by Colin Campbell, for the 8th Earl of Westmoreland, after a design of Palladio's (the Villa della Capra), made for "a noble Vicentine gentleman," "in a situation pleasant and delightful, and nearly like this," with the trifling exceptions of climate and association. On one side of the house is a detached building, of similar design, containing the kitchen; on the other side were the stables (now removed), which occupied the site of the ancient ch., whose Gothicisms by no means harmonized with Vicentine palaces, and were accordingly replaced, at a judicious distance, by the present *Church* in a "classic" style, adorned "with a steeple that seems designed for the latitude of Cheapside, and is so tall that the poor church curtsies under it, like Mary Rich in a vast high-crowned hat."—*Walpole.* Within are some old monuments of Nevills and Fanes removed from the former ch.; among them, that of the 1st Earl of Westmoreland. Through the noble woods at the back of the house, "broke," says Walpole, "like an Albano landscape with an octagon temple and a triumphal arch," a great avenue is cut, 3 m. in length. Mereworth became the property of the Fanes, temp. Eliz., through a marriage with the heiress of Nevill, Lord Abergavenny.

Adjoining Mereworth is *Yotes Court* (Gen. Ludlow), and, in the neighbouring par. of West Peckham, *Oxenhoath* (Sir W. R. P. Geary, Bart.).

The line now passes through an undulating country, nowhere rising into lofty hills, but rich with orchards and hop-gardens. The full, quietly flowing river, rt., with its wooded banks, gives much beauty to the landscape, which at the village of *Teston*, passed l. before reaching the Farleigh Station, is very picturesque. The Medway is here crossed by a bridge of 7 arches. Stretching up behind the village is the park of *Barham Court* (R. Leigh, Esq.), from which the views over the Medway valley are very striking. The manor here, says tradition—there is no other authority—belonged to Reginald Fitzurse, one of the murderers of Becket, and on his flight into Ireland it was taken possession of by his kinsman, Robert de Berham, in whose family it remained till the reign of James I. After passing through the hands of the Botilers and Bouveries, it came to Sir Charles Middleton, created Lord Barham, whose grandson, the late Earl of Gainsborough, sold the estate. The present house is modern.

The Church of *West Farleigh*, seen on the hill, rt., is E. E. The view, rt., from the station of

42½ m. EAST FARLEIGH, should be noticed. The ch. (for the most part late Dec., with good Perp. E. window) is seen among trees on its hill, rt. Below is a very picturesque ancient bridge, with ribbed arches, here crossing the Medway. In all directions are seen hop-gardens, with their attendant ash "shaws," for the supply of poles. In this and the adjoining parish of Barming were the hop-gardens (200 acres in extent) of Mr. James Ellis, formerly the greatest grower in Kent, of which his family now possess but a small part.

The high ground N. of the station is Barming Heath, where is the Kent Lunatic Asylum. On the opposite side of the river is the busy village of *Tovil*, with its paper-mills and a handsome church. We reach at

44½ m. MAIDSTONE (Stat.) (Rte. 6).

ROUTE 3.

LONDON TO CANTERBURY AND DOVER, BY BECKENHAM, BROMLEY, ST. MARY CRAY, ROCHESTER [COBHAM], CHATHAM, AND FAVERSHAM.

(*London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.*)

To Dover 78 m.

This line has a City terminus at the Holborn Viaduct, and a West-end one at Victoria Station, Pimlico, the trains uniting at the Herne-hill junction. (See *Handbook for Surrey.*) The first station in Kent is

8¾ m. BECKENHAM.

Beckenham (pop. 6090) is still a pleasant old-fashioned village, well sheltered by thick masses of trees, from the midst of which rises the white church-spire, S. of the station. The *Church* itself is of little interest. It contains some modern monuments for the families of Hoare and Eden; and a tablet, the design of which, at least, may be commended, for Capt. Hedley Vicars, of the 97th regt., who fell at Sebastopol. The living was long held by Dr. Marsh, the father of the lady so well known for her labours among the railway navvies. The lich-gate remains, at the end of a line of clipped yews, opening to the S. porch. In the churchyard is the tomb of Edward King (d. 1807), author of the 'Munimenta Antiqua,' who resided here for many years. An earlier celebrity of Beckenham was Margaret Finch, queen of the gipsies, buried here in 1740. She lived to the age of 109, and during the latter part of her life settled at Norwood, then a favourite resting-place with the "tribes of the wandering foot." "From a habit of sitting on the ground with her chin resting on her knees, the sinews at length became so contracted, that she could not rise from that posture. After her death they were obliged to inclose her body in a deep square box. Her funeral was attended by two mourning-coaches, a sermon was preached upon the occasion, and a great concourse of people attended the ceremony."—*Lysons.* Another queen of the Norwood gipsies was buried at Dulwich in 1768. How far the royal title was in either case more than one of courtesy seems very doubtful, and can only be decided by a skilful Romany "Lavengro."

A curious ceremony takes place at Beckenham annually on Jan. 28, namely, the opening of the vault of Mary Wragg, who left a legacy, the proceeds of which are spent in gifts of money, coals, and bread. It was a condition of the bequest, not only that the vault should be opened every year, but that the donor's mahogany coffin should be well polished. This custom has been kept up regularly since 1801. If neglected, the bequest is to be transferred to Bromley.

Within the parish are *Beckenham Place* (Albemarle Cator, Esq.), *Kelsey Park* (P. R. Hoare, Esq.), and *Langley Park* (C. E. Goodhart, Esq.).

[A very pleasant *walk* may be taken from Beckenham to *Bromley*, and thence by *Sundridge* to *Chislehurst*. A field-path, keeping the bank of the Ravensbourne, leads to Bromley, whence the tourist may proceed to Chislehurst by the main road, through Bickley, or find his way by the footpath on the l. to Sundridge, where, in the sand-pits in and about the park, characteristic fossils are abundant. For this place and Chislehurst, see *post.*]

10¼ m. SHORTLANDS (Stat.), where is the residence of the late W. A. Wilkinson, Esq., M.P., who was the possessor of an embalmed head, said to be that of Oliver Cromwell. After the Restoration, the head of Cromwell, together with those of Ireton and Bradshaw, was fixed on the roof of Westminster Hall, whence it is said to have been taken by a soldier. Flaxman, who examined it with care, was convinced that it was really the head of the great Protector. It is now at Sevenoaks, in the possession of Mr. H. Wilkinson. Mr. Wilkinson's house was the birthplace of George Grote, the historian of Greece.

10¾ m. BROMLEY (Stat.).

The town (Pop. 10,674) lies on the old high road from London to Sevenoaks. Bromley still vindicates its name; since the golden flowers of the broom brighten some few spots here in the early spring, although the larger portion has disappeared. The town stands very pleasantly on high ground, from which good views are commanded to the W. and S.W. It was granted to the Church of Rochester at an early period, and the original grant was confirmed by Edgar in 967, together with considerable rights in the "Andredeswald"—the great forest of the Weald. Bp. Gundulf built a palace here soon after the Conquest, which was much improved by his successors. The present building, however, dates only from 1776, when it was completed by Bp. Thomas, who pulled down the old palace "among the elms," visited by Walpole in 1752 "for the sake of the chimney in which had stood a flower-pot, in which was put the counterfeit plot against Bp. Spratt." The flower-pot itself was preserved at Matson, in Gloucestershire, the seat of George Selwyn. (For details of this famous plot, the design of which was to brand the bishop as a Jacobite, see *Macaulay*, vol. iii.) Although the palace had been improved by Bp. Atterbury, the successor of Spratt, whom Pope frequently visited here, it is called by Walpole "a paltry parsonage." Its successor, a plain brick mansion, stands pleasantly on the brow of the hill; but although still called the Palace, it is no longer the property of the bishops, nor even in the diocese of Rochester. It is at present the residence of Mrs. Coles Child, the lady of the manor, whose late husband purchased it from the commissioners when the diocese was enlarged, and the episcopal residence fixed at Danbury in Essex. Bromley is now in the diocese of Canterbury. In the grounds, is St. Blaize's Well, near which a small oratory formerly stood, of which no traces remain; but foundations of other buildings are plentifully met with. There is a rather powerful chalybeate spring at the head of the largest pond, but some drainage works executed in 1870 much interfered with its flow.

The *Church*, mainly Perp. and containing a Norm. font, is of little interest (having been mainly rebuilt in 1829, and repewed in 1874), with the exception of the tower, the only part which has any architectural merit. The E. window has been filled with stained glass by Willement. Bp. Pearce, the editor of Longinus (d. 1774), and Bp. Yonge (d. 1605), are both buried here. In the nave is the gravestone of Dr. Johnson's wife "Tetty," so frequently mentioned in his devotions. She was buried here by the direction of Dr. Hawksworth, the friend of Johnson, who resided at Bromley, and to whom the disposition of her remains had been intrusted. The Latin epitaph, in which she is described as "formosa, culta, ingeniosa, pia," is by Johnson himself, and was written a short time before his own death. In the N. aisle is the

monument of Dr. Hawksworth, principal author of 'The Adventurer,' a passage from the 140th No. of which forms the inscription.

From a field a few steps beyond the church N. is a good view looking across Beckenham to the Crystal Palace and the heights of Penge.

Bromley College, a large red-brick building at the N. end of the town, was founded by Bp. Warner (d. 1666) for "20 poor widows of loyal and orthodox clergymen." Its resources have been considerably increased by later contributions (one of 500*l.* by the mother of Gen. Wolfe, in 1765, may be named), and it now affords 40 widows an allowance of 38*l.* a year each, with a separate residence; and there is an affiliated foundation, called *Sheppard College*, which provides a home for maiden ladies, daughters of clergymen, who have resided with their mothers in the old college. The chapel, rebuilt in 1863, is Early Dec. (it was in the spurious Italian style of the time of Charles II.), and contains some good painted windows by O'Connor. The college was the first of its kind established in England, but was speedily imitated at Winchester by Bp. Morley, at Salisbury by Bp. Ward, and at Froxfield in Wilts by the Duchess of Somerset.

In the neighbourhood of Bromley are *Plaistow Lodge* (Hon. A. Kinnaird), and *Sundridge Park* (E. H. Scott, Esq.). This last place may be visited in a walk from Bromley to Chislehurst—an excursion much to be recommended. (Chislehurst has its railway from London Bridge, Rte. 8; or it may be reached either from *Bickley* (2 m.) or from *St. Mary Cray* (3 m.) stations.) The Kentish ane, N. of Bickley Park, hung with wild flowers and overshadowed by oak-branches, through which the tourist will make his way, is a very beautiful one.

"One of the most interesting localities I am acquainted with is Sundridge Park, where a hard conglomerate, entirely made up of oyster-shells (?), and the shingle that formed their native bed, is quarried." (The quarries are not, however, *in* the park.) "This stone is much employed for ornamental rock-work, and several walls in and near Bromley are constructed of it: these display the fossils, some with the valves closed, others open, others detached, and the whole grouped as if artificially embedded to expose the characters of the shells. These oyster-beds belong to the tertiary strata of the London basin; they extend to Plumstead and other places in the vicinity; and in some localities the oysters are associated with other bivalves, called *Pectunculi*."—*Mantell.* The British strata yield between 40 and 50 species of fossil oysters. Those found at Sundridge very closely resemble the Thames "natives," their modern descendants.

[At 3 m. from Bromley, and 1 m. S.W. of the line, is the village of *Hayes*, to be remembered by all who reverence the memory of the great Lord Chatham. *Hayes Place*, where Lord Chatham died, and where his not less illustrious son William Pitt was born in 1759, stands close to the ch., and is a white-brick building of no great beauty or pretence. It was purchased in 1757 from the Harrisons by Lord Chatham, who built the present house. It owes its brick casing, however, to the Hon. Thomas Walpole, to whom the place was sold in 1766; but in the following year Lord Chatham became greatly desirous of returning to Hayes, where "in former years he had made improvements which his memory fondly recalled; plantations, for example, pursued with so much ardour and eagerness that they were not even interrupted at nightfall, but

were continued by torchlight and with relays of labourers."—Lord Mahon, *Hist. Eng.*, v. 283. (The belts thus planted are still pointed out at Hayes.) The estate was accordingly reconveyed to him; and it continued his favourite residence for the remainder of his life. The grounds are not extensive, though pleasant; and a stream which joins the Ravensbourne near Bromley passes through them.

Hayes *Church* is a small E. E. building of no great interest. It was enlarged under the direction of Sir G. G. Scott in 1862, when Roman tiles were found worked up in the old walls. In the chancel are hung the banners used at the public funeral of Lord Chatham. *Brasses:* John Heygge, rector, 1523; John Andrew, priest, c. 1470; John Osteler, c. 1460—all of small size.

At *Pickhurst*, near Hayes (C. F. Devas, Esq.), died (1859) Henry Hallam, historian of 'The Middle Ages.' Pickhurst belongs to Col. J. F. Lennard, who married Mr. Hallam's daughter.

2 m. beyond Hayes is *West Wickham*, where is an interesting ch.; and *Wickham Court* (Col. Lennard), a turreted manor-house, dating from the reign of Henry VII., with additions, 1867. It contains a valuable whole-length portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh and his son, by Zucchero; portraits of Dr. Farnaby, and Henry Hallam the historian. For these places, which may also be conveniently reached from Croydon, see *Handbook for Surrey, &c.*

The village of *Farnborough*, 4½ m. from Bromley, need not delay the tourist. The ch. was rebuilt after 1639. The Sunday after St. Peter's Festival is locally known as 'Reed-day,' and the church-porch is strewn with reeds. A tradition asserts that this is done as a memorial of a Mr. Dalton, who was saved from drowning by reeds. Adjoining the village is *High Elms*, Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., M.P.

Keston, 2 m. S. of Hayes, has a small Norm. and E. E. ch. (notice the remarkable tomb of Lord Cranworth, in the ch.-yard). Considerable remains of Roman villas, &c., have been found in a field on the rt. of the Westerham road as it leaves Keston Common, the view from which is of extreme beauty. In the angle between the villages of Keston and Farnborough are Holwood Hill and *Holwood House*, once the residence of Lord Cranworth, and long the favourite retreat of William Pitt (see Lord Stanhope's *Life of Pitt*), who took great pleasure in planting and laying out the grounds here. "When a boy," said Lord Bathurst to the poet Rogers, "Pitt used to go a birds-nesting in the woods of Holwood, and it was always, he told me, his wish to call it his own." The present house dates only from 1823, when that in which Pitt resided, a small brick and plaster building, was pulled down. In Holwood Park, just on the descent into the Vale of Keston, at the root of an old oak-tree, Pitt and Wilberforce discussed and settled the Slavery Abolition Bill in 1788, and here Wilberforce resolved to give notice of it in the House of Commons. Lord Stanhope has erected on the spot a stone seat for the benefit of the public, and to commemorate the fact.

On the brow of the hill, and commanding an extensive view on every side (for which it should be ascended even if the tourist have no antiquarian bent), are the remains of a very large and important fortification, called "Cæsar's Camp," which is now generally thought to mark the site of the ancient Noviomagus, a Brito-Roman town in the territories

of the Regni. The form of the enclosure was oblong, with triple dykes and trenches, surrounding nearly 100 acres, a size altogether unusual. The external vallum was about 2 m. in circuit, but the largest portions were many years since levelled; the S. parts now alone remain. Horsely (*Brit. Rom.*) remarks that the largest station he knew of was "not a tenth part of this compass." We have here, however, the site of a town, probably of British origin; and not of a merely military station such as Rutupiæ (Richborough) or Regulbium (Reculver). The walls of the great town of Calleva (Silchester) are nearly 3 m. in circuit. Part of the fortifications have been much injured, and the rest are overgrown with wood; but sufficient remains to indicate their ancient condition and importance. Roman bricks and tiles, together with various coins of the Middle and Lower Empire, are constantly found here; as well as the foundations of buildings, many of which were exposed in 1856, across the valley towards Keston. Layers of Roman bricks and tiles appear in the towers of several of the village churches in the neighbourhood. The Watling Street, after crossing Blackheath, passed to this town of Noviomagus, and then turned N., over Sydenham Common, to London.

One of the sources of the Ravensbourne rises close without the W. side of the intrenchments. The spring has been enlarged, and formed into a basin, and goes by the name of Cæsar's Well.

The high road from London as far as Farnborough passes over lower tertiary beds, except that a small bed of drift gravel occurs here and there. At Farnborough, however, the chalk crops out upon the surface. Immediately beyond (E.) is the hamlet of *Green Street Green;* and if the geologist here turns to the l. of the main road, and ascends *Well Hill*, he will be amply repaid for his exertions.

Green Street Green itself is situated in a trough which has been excavated out of the chalk, and which is partly occupied by a deposit of "drift" gravel. This "drift" is a coarse clayey gravel containing flints of two sorts, both of which have been excavated by the action of water from the chalk in which they were formed. The one sort, however, has, after its removal from the chalk, been subject only to wear and tear sufficient to render blunt the sharp edges. The second description of flints has a different history. They have been obtained from the strata called the "Woolwich and Blackheath pebble-beds;" and having been subject to great and long-continued action of water, are reduced to the form of round pebbles. Bones and tusks of the mammoth (*Elephas primigenius*) have been found in this gravel.

Ascending the hill toward Chelsfield, we soon rise above the drift gravel, and come again to the chalk, which may be seen in the little cuttings along the side of the road until beyond the village.

When, however, we have got more than half-way up the hill, the lower tertiary strata, which we had left at Farnborough, reappear on the top of the chalk, and are well exposed by the cuttings along the sides of several of the lanes which ascend the hill. They must therefore at one period have extended over the intermediate space, from which they have since been removed. Further, the extreme top of the hill is capped by a deposit of very peculiar gravel, which is quite distinct from the "Woolwich and Blackheath" pebble-beds on the one hand, and from the lower level drift, such as that at Green Street Green, on the other. The flints are less rolled than those of the former strata, and more so

than those of the latter. The whole gravel is very white, and contains, besides the flints, pieces of chert and bits of quartz from the greensands which lie S. This very remarkable bed of gravel was first introduced to the notice of geologists by Mr. Prestwich.

From the narrow ridge forming the top of Well Hill a splendid panoramic view is obtained.

The spire of *Cudham* Church comes into view on its high ground 3 m. S. of Farnborough. A large portion of the parish is occupied by the Cudham woods, and the whole locality is so wild and solitary that the tourist will have difficulty in believing himself to be less than 20 m. from London Bridge.]

12 m. BICKLEY (Stat.).

On l. is *Bickley Park* (Mr. G. Wythes); over the trees is seen the spire of a handsome modern church, St. George's, Bickley. Just beyond, the S. E. line from London to Sevenoaks crosses the L. C. & D. Rly.

14¾ m. ST. MARY CRAY (Stat.).

On l. is the huge paper-mill of Messrs. Joynson and Co., close to and overshadowing the little Perp. church (restored 1862). *Brasses:* Richard Avery and 3 wives, 1508; Eliz. Cobham, 1544; Rich. Manning, 1604; Philadelphia Greenwood, 1747; and Benj. Greenwood, 1775. The 2 last exhibit the costume worn in George II.'s reign—a gown with tight sleeves and embroidered skirt, a plaited neckerchief, and a veil thrown over the head and falling behind to the ground; and the other shows the deceased in a wig, with embroidered waistcoat, and knee-breeches.

The *Rookery* (Mrs. Joynson) has fine gardens and glass-houses.

The little river Cray, which is here crossed, may be traced with interest from its source in the parish of Orpington (Rte. 8) N. to Crayford, (2 m.), close below which place it falls into the Darenth. The whole distance is about 8 m.

St. Paul's Cray, 1 m. from St. Mary's, has a ch. dedicated to St. Paulinus, the fellow missionary of Augustine, and 3rd Bishop of Rochester. "It is entirely E. E., with the tooth-moulding over the W. door; though a curious two-light window, much injured by weather, but of Norman character, and two round holes in the tower, seem to have belonged to an earlier edifice."—*Hussey.* The Church of *Foot's Cray*, 2½ m., is apparently rude early Dec. The chancel is Tr.-Norm. In it are the effigies of Sir Simon de Vaughan and wife, lord of the manor temp. Edw. III. The parish derives its name from the sobriquet of its recorded Saxon proprietor, Godwin Fot, or *Foot.* There are here several paper-mills on the river. Between Foot's Cray and *Sidcup* (1 m. N.W., a stat. on the Dartford Loop line) is a building called *Ursula Lodge*, a retreat for 6 maiden ladies, founded by H. Berens, Esq. Adjoining *North Cray*, 1 m. farther down the stream, is *Vale Mascall* (L. Shuter, Esq.). The valley here is very picturesque. A short distance E. lies *Ruxley Farm*, where still exists a desecrated ch., the parish originally attached to which is now united to North Cray. The ch., converted into a barn, is late Dec.; the sedilia remain within. *Rokeslie* or Ruxley still gives name to the hundred.

1 m. lower is *Bexley*, a stat. on the Dartford Loop line. The church was very early attached to the "Priory of the Holy Trinity of London," and contains some of the original stall-work in the chancel. The greater part of the walls is E. E.,

as is the tower. The windows are Dec., and Perp. insertions. *Brass*, Thomas Sparrow, 1513. There is a mural monument for Sir John Champneys and wife, 1556. The manor of Bexley was sold by Sir John Spielman, the Dartford paper-manufacturer, to Camden, the "reverend head" to whom English history and archæology are so greatly indebted. With its rental Camden founded a Professorship of History at Oxford, to which the manor is still attached. In the parish of Bexley are *Lamorbey* (John Malcolm, Esq.), and *The Hollies* (F. M. Lewin, Esq.). The family of Lewin claims descent from Leofwin, brother of King Harold.

For *Bexley-heath* and *Crayford*, see Rte. 6.

17½ m. SWANLEY JUNCTION. On rt. a branch turns off for Sevenoaks and Maidstone (Rtes. 6 and 8A).

20¾ m. FARNINGHAM-ROAD (Stat.).

The village of Farningham (Pop. 854), formerly a market town, lies 2 m. S. (*Inn*, Lion, very good), nestled picturesquely in the valley between the ridges of chalk hills. The ch. (restored) is mainly E. E., with a Perp. tower. *Brasses:* Will. Gysborne, vicar, 1451, and 3 smaller ones of the 16th cent. Observe the font, which is Perp., with figures carved on its 8 sides.

1½ m. S.E. from Farningham is *Eynsford*. (See Rte. 8A.)

[On the rt. bank of the Darenth, ¼ m. S. from the Farningham-road Station, is

Horton Kirby, once a commandery of the Hospitallers. The cross ch., with central tower, is interesting, although it has been much altered in the name of restoration. The greater part is E. E. Arcades run round the interior of the transepts. The tower arches are of unusual height. In the chancel, which has been shortened, the E. wall being rebuilt, with 3 E. E. lancets, is a recessed Dec. tomb, possibly for one of the De Ros family, long lords of Horton. *Brass:* John Browne, Esq., 1595.

At the time of the Domesday survey Horton was held under Bp. Odo by Anschetil de Ros, whose descendant, Lora, called "The Lady of Horton," conveyed the manor by marriage to the north-country family of Kirby, who already possessed lands here. Hence the name Horton *Kirby*, which in this case does not indicate a Danish settlement. N. of the ch., and overhanging the stream of the Darenth, are considerable remains of Horton Castle, the stronghold of the De Ros, and afterwards of the Kirby families. It was re-edified by Roger de Kirby, temp. Edw. I., but the existing remains are of much later character, and have no great interest.

Opposite, on the l. bank of the river, is *Franks* (F. Power, Esq.), a fine old house of brick with stone dressings, built by Launcelot Bathurst, alderman of London, who purchased the estate, temp. Eliz., and died 1594. It was long used as a farmhouse, but was well restored by the late owner, R. Bradford, Esq., and is worth a visit. Some Roman foundations were discovered (1866) in the immediate neighbourhood.

½ m. N. of Farningham Road Station is

Sutton-at-Hone (in the *valley*, Sax.), the praises of whose heath-fed mutton have been sung by local bards. The ch. (originally cruciform) is principally Decorated, though it suffered much from a fire in 1615. On each door of the chancel screen (now removed to the tower arch) is carved a face, with the tongue hanging out of the mouth, and passed through a buckle, the device of an ancient family in the parish

named Puckletongue. In the S. aisle of the nave is the monument with recumbent effigy of Sir Thomas Smith, of Sutton Place, "Governor of the East Indian and other Companies, Treasurer of the Virginian Plantation, and sometime Ambassador to the Emperor and Great Duke of Russia and Muscovy." Sir Thomas, not the least distinguished of Elizabethan navigators, is said to have died of the plague, which devastated all this district in 1625, the year of his death. His once stately mansion of *Sutton Place*, originally erected by Sir Maurice Denys, temp. Hen. VIII., after passing through the hands of the Letheuilliers, became toward the middle of the last century the property of the Mumford family, who still possess it. Much of it has been pulled down at different times, and the rest modernised.

½ m. beyond, and on the opposite side of the river (1 m. from the stat.), is the remarkable Church of *Darenth* (locally "Darne"), which the archæologist should not leave unvisited. The chancel, which is Trans.-Norman (restored 1868), has 2 divisions, the easternmost of which is vaulted with stone, and is divided into 2 parts, having a small chamber above the vaulting, supposed to have been made when the walls were heightened in the 14th or 15th cent. The 3 lights in the E. wall are very narrow Norman windows, round-headed, not E. E. lancets. Remark the external ornaments in the window-heads, which are of very unusual character. "A round-headed deeply splayed window in the N. wall of the nave is built entirely, as are the coigns of the nave, of Roman bricks. They are evidently part of the ante-Norman ch., which I infer to have been built in S. Dunstan's time."—(*R. P. C.*) The ch., which is dedicated to St. Margaret, a patroness in great favour with the Normans, has also E. E. portions, and others of later date. The font is Norman, and is elaborately carved in 8 compartments, divided by semicircular arches.

Darenth was given by the Saxon Duke Eadulf, in 940, to Christ Church, Canterbury; and it continued in possession of that monastery until 1195, when Abp. Hubert exchanged it for Lambeth with the priory of St. Andrew at Rochester, which retained it until the Dissolution. The earlier portions of the ch. here are therefore the work of the great Canterbury Priory, and should be compared with such Norman remains as exist on other manors once belonging to the same house. 1 m. S.E. of the ch. stood the Chapel of St. Margaret Helles, a separate precinct until 1557, when it was united to the parish of Darenth, and the chapel speedily fell to ruin. No traces remain. On the hill opposite are many barrows; and there is an earthwork of some extent in Darenth Wood, adjoining.]

23½ m. FAWKHAM (Stat.).

26 m. MEOPHAM (Stat.).

The village, 1½ m. S., lies pleasantly among the chalk hills, parts of which are here thickly wooded. A portion of the village is built round a broad green, in true old Kentish fashion. The *Ch.* (seen from the station, N.), which is large and good, is chiefly Dec., with Perp. alterations by Abp. Courtenay. It was rebuilt, as a gift to his native place, by Simon de Meopham, that unhappy Abp. of Canterbury (1327-33) who fell a victim to the combined assaults of the Pope and the Bp. of Exeter (see his tomb in Canterbury Cathedral, *post*). The brasses which formerly existed here are said to have been melted during the recasting of the bells toward the end of the last cent. Meopham was granted by Eadulf to the church of

Canterbury in 940, and after the Dissolution was restored by Henry to the newly-founded chapter.

At *Nurstead*, a short distance N. of Meopham, some very slight remains of a most interesting 14th-century manor-house have, within the last few years, been worked into a modern building (*Nurstead Court*, Rev. W. H. Edmeades). Much larger portions were destroyed at the same time. There were here a remarkable hall, with timber columns and arches, two small rooms adjoining, and a fragment of a strong tower. The remains are hardly worth a visit. The house was probably erected by a family named Gravesend, two of whom were bishops of London in the 13th and 14th cents.

27 m. SOLE STREET (Stat.).

On N. 2 m. *Cobham Park* (*post*). On S. 1½ m. *Luddesdown*, with a ch. worth a visit. The line runs for some time mainly in a deep cutting, but as it nears Strood affords a fine view of the Medway, with Rochester Cathedral and Castle on the opposite bank.

33 m. ROCHESTER and STROOD (Stat.) (close adjoining is the Strood Stat. of the North Kent line to Maidstone—Rte. 6).

There is little to delay the tourist in Strood, the W. suburb of Rochester. The old *Church* of *Strood* was rebuilt in 1812; it contains a brass for Thomas Glover and his 3 wives (1444), with other less remarkable monuments from the older church. The manor of Strood was given by Henry II. to the Knights Templars, and some fragments of their Preceptory remain on the l. bank of the river, about ½ m. above Rochester Bridge, at *Temple Place*, the residence of Mr. Roach Smith, the well-known antiquary. They are not, however, of any great importance. Near the churchyard is the site of an hospital founded by Bp. Glanville of Rochester, temp. Rich. I., as well for travellers as for permanent inmates, who distinguished themselves by perpetual skirmishes with the monks of Rochester, coming at last to a grand battle royal with them in the orchard of the hospital. As a punishment, the men of Strood and Frinsbury, who had sided with the hospital, were compelled to walk in procession to Rochester every Whit Monday, carrying the clubs with which they had assisted in attacking the monks. Hence the byeword of "Frinsbury Clubs." One of the cemeteries of Roman Rochester lay on this side of the Medway, and numerous discoveries have been made on its site.

The singular mixture of quiet and bustle, of the old world and the new, which distinguishes Rochester and its associate towns, is at once evident as the view opens in front of the rly. station. Opposite rise the great Norm. Castle and Cathedral. Cresting the hill beyond is Fort Pitt, above Chatham; and immediately before us is the river, crowded with barges and steamers, signs of the vast modern establishments which have been engrafted on the old Cathedral town.

Rochester Bridge, l., by which we pass into the city, has always been one of the lions of the place; and the existing structure of Messrs. Fox and Henderson, a triumph of engineering skill, has no reason to fear a comparison with its predecessors. A wooden bridge of uncertain antiquity, defended by a wooden tower and strong gates at its E. or Rochester end, continued in use until the 15th year of Rich. II., when a bridge of stone, one of the best and strongest structures of the time, was founded by Sir Robert Knolles and Sir John de Cobham, each of whom had acquired great wealth during the French wars of Edw. III., for the avowed purpose of facilitating military operations against our "natural enemies." Both of these bridges were kept in

repair by a customary tax levied on nearly all the parishes in this part of Kent. The wooden bridge occupied the site of the present iron one; and in constructing this latter, a great quantity of elm or oaken piles, shod with iron, the foundations of the older work, were drawn from the bed of the river; as much as 660 cubic feet of sound timber being thus recovered. The stone bridge, about 40 yards nearer the castle, had 11 arches, and was crested with an iron railing, worked at the foundry of Mayfield in Sussex, and given by Abp. Warham. At the E. end was originally a wayside chantry, founded by Sir John de Cobham for the benefit of travellers.

This bridge, although massive and picturesque, was too narrow and inconvenient for the wants of modern traffic; and the foundations of the present structure, occupying as nearly as possible the site of the first wooden bridge, were laid by Messrs. Fox and Henderson in 1850. The bases on which the 4 piers rest are formed of clusters of iron cylinders, sunk below the bed of the river as far as the hard chalk, and filled with a concrete which hardens under water. These cylinders rest on each other, and are bolted together, thus forming a solid stone pillar coated with iron. They rise to low-water mark; and courses of masonry are carried above them, which support the bridge itself. This is entirely of iron. The centre arch has a span of 170 ft.; the 2 side-arches 140 each. Toward the Strood end is the "swing-bridge," a section 99 ft. long, which turns on a pivot, leaving an open ship-canal 50 ft. in width. The machinery here employed should be carefully examined. The entire weight to be moved is upwards of 200 tons, yet the bridge is readily swung by 2 men at a capstan.

The destruction of the massive bridge above was commenced in 1856, under the care of officers of the Royal Engineers. Many illustrious personages had crossed it during its long life of active service; and its career was fitly closed by the passage of Queen Victoria, who in the autumn of 1856 more than once passed over it on her way to visit the wounded troops from the Crimea, at Fort Pitt and Brompton. Some of the materials have been used in the formation of an esplanade on the E. bank of the river.

An ugly railway-bridge, carrying the L.C.D. line onward toward Chatham, crosses the Medway just below, and shuts out all prospect; but the view up the river from the present bridge differs little, except as to the esplanade, from that contemplated by Mr. Pickwick from the old one:—"On the left of the spectator lay the ruined wall, broken in many places, and in some overhanging the narrow beach below in rude and heavy masses. Huge knots of seaweed hung upon the jagged and pointed stones, trembling in every breath of wind; and the green ivy clung mournfully round the dark and ruined battlements. Behind it rose the ancient castle, its towers roofless, and its massive walls crumbling away, but telling as proudly of its old might and strength, as when, 700 years ago, it rang with the clash of arms, or resounded with the noise of feasting and revelry. On either side, the banks of the Medway, covered with cornfields and pastures, with here and there a windmill or a distant church, stretched away as far as the eye could see, presenting a rich and varied landscape, rendered more beautiful by the changing shadows which passed swiftly across it, as the thin and half-formed clouds skimmed away in the light of the morning sun. The river, reflecting the clear blue of the sky, glistened and sparkled as it flowed noiselessly on; and the oars of the fishermen

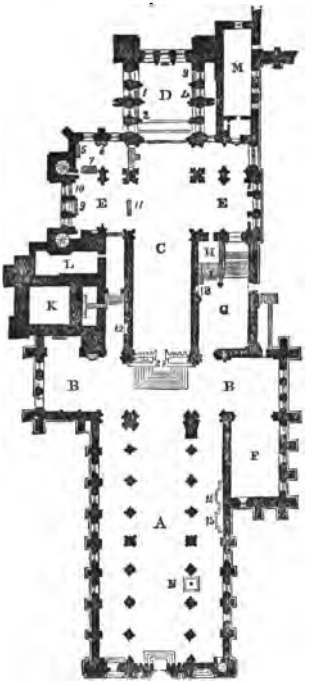
dipped into the water with a clear and liquid sound, as their heavy but picturesque boats glided slowly down the stream."—*Pickwick Papers*, chap. v.

Rochester (Pop., with Chatham, Brompton, Gillingham, and Strood, about 63,000. *Inns:* the Crown, a modern house at the foot of the bridge, and which in 1863 replaced a picturesque and venerable hostelry, with gables and barge-boards (said to have been erected in 1390), at which Queen Elizabeth sojourned in 1573, and in the courtyard of which the scene of the carriers in 'Henry IV.'—Part I. act ii. sc. 1—may be supposed to have taken place;—the Bull, or Royal Victoria—"Good house—nice beds"—honoured by the visit of Mr. Pickwick), where the Watling Street crossed the Medway, must always have been a position of importance; and the name of the Roman Castrum here, *Durobrivæ* (*Dwr*—water, and the Celtic term *briva*, always found in connection with similar river ferries), seems to imply that a British stronghold had still earlier been fixed at this place. Its Saxon name, *Hrofeceastre* (Rochester), retains, according to Bede, that of *Hrof*, the Saxon chieftain, who first settled here (Hrof's ceastre or castle).

The situation of Rochester on the river and the great road exposed it to constant pillage, and it suffered much from both Saxons and Danes. Henry III., after the Castle had been taken by Louis of France (see *post*), restored the town walls, and began a deep intrenchment outside them as an additional protection. In 1264 the town, however, was taken by De Montfort's party, although the castle held out.

Among the royal personages who have visited Rochester are,—Henry VIII., who first beheld Anne of Cleves at the Crown Inn here, and pronounced her a "Flanders mare;" Queen Elizabeth, who remained for 5 days here in 1573; King James and the King of Denmark, who together underwent a sermon in the cathedral in 1606; Charles II., who passed through Rochester with great demonstrations of joy on his restoration, and was presented with a silver basin and ewer; and James II., who, after his first attempt at escape, removed here from Whitehall under a Dutch guard, and after a week's detention embarked privately on board a tender in the river, which landed him at Ambleteuse. Rochester was never of great size; it mainly consists of one principal street, which has not many characteristics in common with the towns clustered about it. "Their principal productions," observes Mr. Pickwick, "appear to be soldiers, sailors, Jews, chalk, shrimps, officers, and dockyard-men. The commodities chiefly exposed for sale in the public streets are marine stores, hardbake, apples, flat-fish, and oysters. The streets present a lively and animated appearance, occasioned chiefly by the conviviality of the military. It is truly delightful to a philanthropic mind to see these gallant men staggering along under the influence of an overflow both of animal and ardent spirits. . . . The consumption of tobacco in these towns must be very great; and the smell which pervades the streets must be exceedingly delicious to those who are extremely fond of smoking. A superficial traveller might object to the dirt which is their leading characteristic; but to those who view it as an indication of traffic and commercial prosperity it is truly gratifying." From any of these disagreeables that may attach to Rochester the tourist will at once escape by turning from the High Street, rt., toward the *Cathedral*, which, although inferior in size and general appearance to many other English cathedrals, is

GROUND-PLAN OF ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.



A. Nave.
B. B. Great or Western Transept.
C. Choir.
D. Chancel, or Sacrarium.
E. E. Eastern Transept.
F. Lady Chapel.
G. St. Edmund's Chapel.
H. Vestry.
I. Stairs to Crypt.
K. Gundulf's Tower.
L. Yard.
M. Chapter-house.
N. Font.

1. Tomb of Bp. Lawrence.
2. " Bp. Gilbert de Glanville.
3. " Bp. Gundulf.
4. " Bp. Inglethorpe.
5, 6, 7. Tombs of the Lee-Warner Family.
8. Tomb of Bishop John de Sheppey.
9. Tomb of Bp. Walter de Merton.
10. " St. William.
11. " Bp. Lowe.
12. " Hamo de Hythe.
13. " Bp. John de Bradfield.
14, 15. Monts. of Lord and Lady Henniker.

nevertheless full of interest, and deserves very careful study.

The *Cathedral* may be considered under the heads of (*a*) history; (*b*) W. front; (*c*) Nave; (*d*) W. or nave transepts; (*e*) choir; (*f*) tombs; (*g*) chancel; (*h*) chapter-house; (*i*) crypt; (*j*) internal dimensions; (*k*) exterior.

(*a*) A Missionary Church, with the establishment of secnlar priests then usual, was founded here about 600, under the auspices of Augustine, who in 604 consecrated Justus the first Bishop of Rochester. Like Augustine himself, Justus had been sent from the great convent of St. Andrew on the Cœlian, the convent of Gregory the Great; and the new cathedral at Rochester was accordingly dedicated to God, and in honour of St. Andrew. The position of Rochester, the first outpost advanced by Augustine beyond Canterbury, made it an excellent centre for the confirmation and propagation of the faith.

The cathedral suffered much from Danish ravages, and, like Canterbury, was in a completely ruined condition at the time of the Norman conquest. So it continued until Gundulf, the friend of Abp. Lanfranc, was consecrated bishop in 1077. Many of the manors belonging to the church of Rochester, which Odo of Bayeux had seized, had already been recovered by Lanfranc. Others were restored to Gundulf, who proceeded to repair and all-but rebuild his cathedral and the priory connected with it. In this he established, as Lanfranc had done at Canterbury, a colony of Benedictine monks in place of the secular clergy. Ernulf, prior of Canterbury, succeeded Gundulf as Bishop of Rochester, and built the dormitory, chapter-house, and refectory (*Ang. Sac.* i. 342); but it was not until 5 years after his death, and during the bishopric of John of Canterbury, that the new cathedral was dedicated (1130), in presence of the king and a great company of bishops. In this Norm. ch. were displayed the shrines of *St. Paulinus*, third bishop, and of his successor *St. Ithamar* (644-56), of Kentish birth, and remarkable as the first native bishop of the Saxon Church.

The cathedral was greatly injured by fire ("combusta est," says the Chronicle) in 1177. Richard de Ross, prior in 1199, and his successor Helias, are said to have covered the new roofs with lead. William de Hoo, prior 1239, rebuilt the choir (chancel?); and Richard, sacrist, circ. 1240, the S. aisle of the choir. The N. aisle was begun by Richard Eastgate, and completed by William of Axenham, both Benedictines here, and both of the 13th cent. The tower of the cathedral was raised by Prior Haymo, afterwards bishop, and his successor John de Sheppey (1353), who placed 4 bells in it, called Dunstan, Paulinus, Ithamar, and Lanfranc.

The cathedral suffered much in 1264, when the castle of Rochester was besieged by Simon de Montfort, whose troops, like the heathen Northmen before them and the Puritan soldiers afterwards, turned the nave into a stable. The stained glass seems to have disappeared at the Dissolution, since Abp. Laud in 1633 complains that the building had received great injury from the want of glass in the windows. After the retreat of the Commonwealth troops the nave was long used as a carpenter's shop, and "several sawpits were dug in it." At this time all the brasses were destroyed, in which, as their traces still prove, the ch. was very rich.

(*b*) The dates supplied above will assist us in examining the cathedral. The *W. front*, with the exception of the great Perp. window, belongs to the Norm. period from Gundulf to Bp. John. The great door is a very fine example of this time. It is formed of 5 receding arches, with

pilasters at the angles, 2 of which are carved into figures, now much dilapidated, which have been conjectured to represent Henry I. and Matilda. These statues were much and deservedly praised by Flaxman. The long, plaited hair recalls the early French statues of the 1st and 2nd dynasties. In the tympanum is the Saviour supported by two angels; below are figures of the 12 Apostles, few of which are entire. Of the 4 towers which once completed this front, only 1 remains tolerably perfect,—a sort of turret, and apparently late in the style (comp. the E. end of Horsham (*Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 23), which is however much later). In the centre niche of the N. tower is a figure which has been thought to represent Gundulf. The whole character of this front resembles the Norm. fragments of Malling abbey, near Maidstone, also attributed to Gundulf.

(*c*) The *Nave* (150 ft. long to the cross of the lantern) is Norm. as far as the 2 last bays eastward, and was apparently built by degrees, one bay at a time, in the course of the 12th cent., between the time of Ernulf and the great fire in 1177. The triforium is richly ornamented (comp. Christchurch, Hants, of the same date); and the arches open to the side aisles, as well as to the nave, a peculiarity perhaps derived from the Norm. cathedral of Canterbury (no longer existing), which in its turn may have received it from the ch. of St. Stephen's at Caen, where the same arrangement may still be seen. Lanfranc, the builder of the Norm. ch. at Canterbury, had been abbot of St. Stephen's. (Willis's *Canterbury*, p. 65.) The clerestory windows above, like those of the aisles, are Perp., and the roof seems to have been raised at the time of their insertion. The font (modern) is Norm., square, and enriched, and in very perfect condition.

The S. aisle are modern monuments for Lord and Lady Henniker (1803, 1792), in which Honour and Benevolence, Time and Eternity, play conspicuous parts. E. of these monuments is the late Perp. Chapel of St. Mary, well restored, but of no great interest. It is said to have been used as the chapel of the Infirmary for the adjoining priory.

In passing beyond the Norm. portion of the nave to the E. E., of which nearly all the rest of the cathedral consists, the strong influence of Canterbury is at once apparent. The double transepts, the numberless pilasters of Petworth marble, and perhaps the flights of stairs ascending from either side of the crypt, recall immediately the works of the two Williams in the metropolitical church, which always maintained the closest connection with Rochester, her earliest daughter.

(*d*) The *Western* or *Nave Transepts* are both E. E., differing however in detail, the N. transept being much richer than the S., which is possibly a few years later, and underwent some alteration during the building of the Perp. Chapel of St. Mary. The corbels of the N. transept, nearly all monastic heads, are of unusual excellence; and the whole arrangement here is very rich and varied. Remark the banded shafts of marble that cluster about the tower piers. The want of stained glass, which is felt throughout the cathedral, is most evident at this point, from which the E. and W. windows are both visible. In the S. transept remark the monument of *Richard Watts*, of Satis, the hater of proctors, and one of the great benefactors of Rochester (see his *Hospital*, in the High Street, *post*). The coloured bust, "starting out of it, like a ship's figure-head," is said to have been taken from life. Near to this is a brass tablet in memory of Charles Dickens.

(*e*) The *Choir* itself, which underwent a complete remodelling in 1825-

30, under the direction of Mr. Cottingham, and was further renovated in 1875, under the direction of Sir G. G. Scott, is entered by a flight of steps, rendered necessary, as at Canterbury, by the height of the crypt below. It is said to have been first used at the consecration of Bp. Henry de Sandford, 1227; and is thoroughly developed E. E., although much has evidently been borrowed, even in detail, from the Canterbury transition work (1174-84). It is narrow, and somewhat heavy; but the new tiles and new seats erected in 1875, have improved the *tout ensemble*. The brackets of E. E. foliage, from which the blind wall-arches spring, should be noticed. Two larger ones especially, at the angles of the E. transept, are excellent specimens of this period, before the naturalism of the Dec. had begun to develop itself. A fragment of mural painting, apparently of the same date as the choir itself, remains on the wall, close above the pulpit. The painting, when entire, is said to have represented a subject not uncommon in early churches,—the Wheel of Fortune, with various figures,—king, priest, husbandman, &c.—climbing it.

(*f*) Passing into the *N. Choir Transept*, still E. E., and perhaps a part of Eastgate's work, the first point of interest is *St. William's Tomb*, at the N.E. corner. It is of Purbeck, with a floriated cross; and there are considerable remains of ornamental painting in the recess of the arch above. Its date is not clear; but the tomb is certainly later than the beginning of the 13th cent., to which time the legend of St. William belongs. He is said to have been a Scottish baker, from Perth, who had undertaken a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, intending to visit the Canterbury shrine on his way. On the Watling Street, however, a short distance beyond Chatham, he fell in with thieves, always on the look-out for wealthy pilgrims; and his murdered body was brought back and solemnly interred in the cathedral here. Numerous miracles were wrought at his tomb; and the shrine of St. William, borrowing a reflected glory from that of Becket, to which the pilgrim was bound, speedily eclipsed in reputation, and in the number of votaries it attracted, that of St. Paulinus, which had hitherto been the great pride of Rochester. Toward the centre of the transept is a flat stone marked with 6 crosses, upon which St. William's shrine is said to have rested. The steps which descend into the N. aisle of the choir are, as at Canterbury, deeply worn by the constant ascent of pilgrims, with whose oblations Prior William de Hoo (1239) built the choir E. of the transepts. St. William was duly canonized in 1256. His death is placed in 1201. Of his life nothing whatever is known.

W. of St. William's tomb is that of *Bp. Walter de Merton* (1274-77), who completed his foundation of Merton College, Oxford, in the year of his election to this bishopric. He was drowned here, whilst crossing the Medway at night in an open boat. The tomb, which is very beautiful early Dec. has been well and carefully restored at the expense of Merton College. The slab, with its cross, is entirely modern. The effigy of Bp. Merton, which formerly lay on this tomb, is now placed in an adjoining recess. It was sculptured in 1598 at the instance of Sir Henry Saville, and represents the bishop in the costume of a prelate of the Reformed Church.

Opposite is the plain altar-tomb of *Bp. Lowe* (1444-68). In a chapel E. of this transept are the tombs of *Bp. Warner* (1637-66), the founder of Bromley College, and of Archd. Warner, 1679. Under an arch dividing this chapel from the choir is the very interesting *monument of *Bp. John de Sheppey* (1353-

60), probably the most perfect specimen of ancient colouring now existing in England. It had been bricked up within the arch where it still remains; and was discovered during the repairs in 1825. The colours and ornaments deserve the most careful attention as well for their own beauty as for their great value as authorities (all the details of this effigy are well figured in *Archæologia*, vol. xxv.). In the maniple, hung over the left arm, some of the crystals with which it was studded still remain. Remark the couchant dogs at the feet of the bishop. About their necks are scarlet collars, hung with bells. An inscription, with the bishop's name, surrounds the effigy. An iron railing, of the same date, with his initials, J. S., has been brought from another part of the Cathedral, and placed in front of the monument. The large branching finials are good.

(*g*) The short *Sacrarium*, or Chancel, E. of the transepts, is possibly that referred to as having been built by Prior William de Hoo (1239), although it has undergone considerable alterations; the most considerable "restoration" having taken place between 1825 and 1830, under the direction of Mr. Cottingham, when the windows at the E. end, which had hitherto been concealed by an altar-screen, were uncovered and renewed. They are Dec., and exhibit an arrangement of great beauty and interest. The other windows, also Dec., were renewed at the same time. The Chancel walls are, however, E. E., and perhaps the original work of Prior de Hoo. The stone vaulting, both of chancel and choir, is of E. E. date; and although considerably later, should be compared with that of Canterbury. During Mr. Cottingham's restoration, the walls were scraped and pointed; an operation which has by no means ed their appearance more venerable. The shrine of St. Paulinus, which here seems to have taken the place usually assigned to the altar of the Virgin, is thought to have occupied a central position immediately between the E. walls of the transepts. A reredos recently erected is good, regarded merely as a work of art; but its limited dimensions and isolated, and therefore conspicuous, position makes it look rather ridiculous.

The monuments are (beginning at the N.W. corner)—*Bp. Gilbert de Glanville* (1185-1215), shrine-shaped, with medallions on the sloping cover; the work of which was apparently never finished. It is perhaps questionable whether this remarkable monument is not of earlier date than Bp. Glanville, to whom it has been assigned. E. is the monument of *Bp. Lawrence de St. Martin* (1251-74). The richly wrought canopy above the effigy is an excellent specimen of early Dec. It was this bishop who procured the canonization of St. William. In the N. wall beyond (an unusual position) is an early Dec. piscina.

On the S. side of the Chancel, next the altar, is a tomb of plain marble which has been called that of Bp. *Gundulf* (1077-1108), the builder of the Norm. portion of the Cathedral. It is without mark or inscription. Beyond is the monument, with effigy, of Bp. *Inglethorpe* (1283-91). In the wall below are 3 sedilia of Dec. character, restored in 1825.

(*h*) In the E. wall of the S. choir transept is one of the great glories of the Cathedral, the *Chapter-house door*, of which a cast, very questionably coloured, exists at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. It is late Dec. work, and was restored by Mr. Cottingham in 1830. The principal figures on either side represent the Jewish Church, leaning on a broken reed, blindfolded, and holding in her right hand the upturned tables of the law; and the Christian, standing erect with

cathedral and crozier. (The bishop, who here represents the Christian Church, is an error of the restorer's: the original figure was no doubt that of a female, as in other instances.) The other figures have been variously explained. The 4 lower ones, seated, possibly represent the Fathers of the Church. Above, on either side, appear angels, rising from what seem to be purgatorial flames, and praying for the "pure soul" represented by the small naked figure at the point of the arch. If the meaning is obscure, the work is of great excellence, and deserves careful notice. The oaken door within the arch is modern. The Chapter-house, into which this door opens, is a modern addition, and serves also as the *Library* of the Cathedral. Here is preserved the MS. of the *Textus Roffensis*, a collection of records, gifts, and ancient privileges of the Church of Rochester, compiled under the direction of Bp. Ernulfus (1115-25). This venerable MS. has undergone considerable perils; having at one time been stolen, and only restored to the Chapter by the aid of a decree in Chancery; and on another occasion having fallen into the Thames, whence it was rescued with no small difficulty. The *Custumale Roffense*, a MS. of not less importance, is also preserved here.

Under the transept window adjoining the Chapter-house is an unknown tomb, marked with a cross. The destruction of the original Chapter-house has here thrown the shafts much out of the perpendicular. Remark the horizontal oaken roof, temp. Edw. I., studded with corbel heads and bosses. It is, perhaps, unique, and certainly the most valuable instance of the kind in England.

A steep flight of stairs, strongly recalling Canterbury, leads from this transept to the Chapel called *St. Edmund's*, S. of the Choir. The defaced effigy in the N. wall is supposed to be that of Bp. *John de Bradfield* (1278-83).

(*i*) From St. Edmund's Chapel we enter the *Crypt*, which extends under the whole of the Choir. The W. and E. parts are evidently of much earlier date than the central, which is E. E., and of the same period as the Choir above. In building this the ancient Crypt was probably broken through, and in part reconstructed. The earlier portions are distinguished by very massive piers and circular arches. Between the piers are small pillars with plain, broad capitals. It is not impossible that this part of the Crypt may date from before the Conquest. At all events it is the earliest portion of the existing Cathedral, and cannot be later than the work of Bp. Gundulf.

Traces of former altars, and of extensive mural painting, remain in different parts of the Crypt. There are no monuments.

(*j*) The internal dimensions of the Cathedral are—

	ft.
Total length from W. to E.	310
" of Nave	150
" of Choir	156
Western Transept, N. to S.	123
Eastern or Choir Transept	95
Breadth of Nave and Choir (including the aisles)	68

Of the Bps. of Rochester who have found resting-places elsewhere than in their own Cathedral, the most remarkable are—*John Fisher* (1504-35), the fellow sufferer with Sir Thomas More, whose Cardinal's hat arrived in England some days after the head that should have worn it had fallen on Tower Hill: he was buried in the Tower. *Nicholas Ridley* (1547-50), in which last year he was translated to London, and martyred with Latimer in 1555. *Thomas Spratt* (1684-1713), the hero of the famous "flower-pot" treason at Bromley (see *Macaulay*, H. E. iii.), buried in Westminster Abbey. His successor, *Francis Atterbury*, the friend and correspondent of Pope, who died in exile, 1732; and *Samuel*

Horsley (1793-1802, who was translated to St. Asaph). The diocese of Rochester was the smallest in England, consisting only of 99 parishes in the W. division of Kent, and of one or two outlying districts or "peculiars." Afterwards it comprised also the whole of Essex, and a great part of Hertfordshire; but the erection of St. Alban's into a see has again diminished the size of the diocese of Rochester. Danbury Palace, the episcopal residence purchased by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is in Essex.

(*k*) Returning to the *exterior* of the Cathedral, the chief point to be noticed is *Gundulf's Tower* at the E. end of the N. transept. It is Norm., and was probably built as the record tower and treasury of Gundulf's Cathedral. (Comp. St. Andrew's Tower, Canterbury, the date and position of which are nearly the same.) The walls are 6 ft. thick, and the tower seems to have contained 2 chambers, each about 24 ft. square. It has been suggested that the original entrance was from the top. In the S.W. angle of the N.E. transept is a newel stair, from the top of which an arch is thrown to the summit of the tower, across an open space of 10 ft. This arrangement, evidently intended for the security and defence of the record tower, is curious and unusual. There are at present 2 narrow entrances into the ch. from the S. side of the tower; of later date, however, if the above suggestion be correct.

The greater part of the *central tower* dates from 1825, when it was raised under the direction of Mr. Cottingham. It cannot be pronounced satisfactory. A small portion immediately above the roof is the work of Bp. John de Sheppey (1352).

Of the *Priory* of St. Andrew, coeval with the ch., and re-established by Gundulf, almost the only remains are in the garden of the *Deanery*, where is a fragment of the cloister wall, supporting some window arches of the old chapter-house. This is all Norm., and the recorded work of Ernulf, Gundulf's successor. The diaper in front is also found at Canterbury (where Ernulf was prior before his removal to Rochester, and where he built much), on the wall of the passage leading to the crypt from the Martyrdom transept. The lower arches, now closed, opened into an area below the chapter-house, used as a place of interment more than usually honourable. The signs of the zodiac enrich the central arch. On a smaller one adjoining are the words "Aries per cornua," the only part of the inscription still legible.

Within the Deanery, at the foot of the staircase, is an arcade, very closely resembling that on the exterior of St. Anselm's Tower, Canterbury, also the work of Ernulf. The Deanery, a modern brick building, occupies the site of the E. end of the chapter-house.

The ancient Episcopal Palace here was at the S.E. corner of the precincts. After the Reformation the bishops resided at Bromley, where, however, their palace, called by Horace Walpole a "paltry parsonage," has ceased to belong to them since the enlargement of the see, and the purchase of Danbury Palace.

Passing S. from the Cathedral precinct through the Prior's Gate we enter an open space called the *Vines*. On the S. side is the *Cathedral Grammar School* (famous for the litigation which attended the appointment of the head-master, Rev. R. Whiston), and on E. a very large red-brick edifice picturesquely clad with ivy, and known as *Restoration House*, from Charles

II. having slept in it on his journey to London, May 27, 1660—an honour, however, also claimed (but apparently on insufficient grounds) for Eastgate House (*post*); it is now divided into two houses, both occupied as schools.

Scarcely second in interest to the Cathedral, which rises close under its walls, and found it more than once a dangerous neighbour, is the *Castle*. The present Norm. keep no doubt occupies the site of an earlier fortress. It stands at the S.W. angle of the city walls, and was surrounded on three sides by a deep fosse, which may still be partly traced. On the fourth runs the Medway. Much of the outer wall, with square open towers recurring at intervals (comp. Dover), also exists. The main entrance to the outer ballium was on the N.E. side, from which there was an easy descent to the High Street. The whole work is usually assigned to Bp. Gundulf, whose skill in military architecture was also displayed in the *White Tower* of London, and in some parts of the keep at Dover; but the existing Castle dates entirely from the middle of the 12th cent., when it was rebuilt from the foundations.

The Norm. keeps of Colchester, Hedingham, Norwich, and Canterbury, are all larger than Rochester; Newcastle is smaller. None of these, however, show the original arrangement better than Rochester, and no English ruin of this period gives a more powerful impression of ancient grandeur. The keep forms a quadrangle more than 70 ft. square, and about 100 high. At each angle is a buttress tower, 12 ft. square, and rising about 25 ft. above the principal mass. Attached to the E. angle is a smaller tower, about 2-3rds the height of the other, and 28 ft. square. In this was the grand entrance, by a flight of steps, and an arched gateway, enriched. This and the other arches are of Caen stone. The mass of the walls, on an average 12 ft. thick, is of Kentish rag.

The large tower contained 3 storeys of lofty apartments, and a vault beneath. A partition-wall divides the building in the centre, and in it is a well, 2 ft. 9 in. in diameter, running through all the storeys from the top.

Into the *first storey*, over the vaults or store-rooms, the outward door of the grand entrance opened from a kind of vestibule in the smaller tower. This was divided from the rooms in the great tower by a portcullis. (Remark the groove in the main wall. It is well worked. Fragments of iron staples still remain in the stone-work of both entrances.) The rooms in this storey are about 20 ft. high.

In the E. angle, adjoining the entrance, a broad winding staircase ascends to the *second storey*, on which were the rooms of state, 32 ft. high, The central wall of partition here supports 3 massive circular columns, forming 4 grand arches. The rooms have fireplaces with enriched arches, the smoke from which passed through wall-openings near the hearth. A narrow arched passage in the wall runs quite round the tower in this storey. The size and general arrangements of the entire keep are perhaps best seen from here.

From the *third storey*, to which the stairs ascend, a noble view is commanded, including the winding river, the towns on its banks, the Cathedral and its close, and reaching as far as the junction of the Medway with the Thames.

Remark, throughout, the wonderful strength and massive character of the masonry; attempts have more than once been made to pull it down, but were abandoned for "economical" reasons, and the better feeling of the present day renders it unlikely that they will be renewed.

The view looking into the tower, from under the main entrance, should

be sought by the artist about mid-day, when the sun has risen above the walls. An extremely beautiful effect is then produced by the streaming of the light across the great pillars, at the bases of which grow thick masses of "greenery." The wall of the keep beyond remains in deep shadow. The ruin is well kept, and its different passages may be examined with perfect safety. The single red pink (*Dianthus armeria*) grows wild on the walls.

From the top of the keep the tourist looks down, S., on *Boley Hill*, rising above the river, close to the Castle. Here, under an elm-tree, the corporation hold a separate court-leet for this district. Much of this hill is perhaps artificial; but a lofty mound on one side is certainly so. Similar mounds are found in connection with the defences of other Norm. keeps, as at Canterbury (in the Dane John) and at Oxford. (In more recent fortification such mounds were called *Cavaliers:* there is one in the citadel at Antwerp.) On Boley Hill is the house of *Satis* (rebuilt, however), once the residence of the proctor-hating Master Watts, who entertained Queen Elizabeth here during the last day of her stay in Rochester. To his expressions of regret at having no better accommodation to offer, her Majesty was graciously pleased to reply "*Satis*," by which name the house has ever since been known; Abp. Longley was born in it. Numerous Roman remains have from time to time been discovered on Boley Hill.

The *History* of the Castle is briefly as follows:—Odo of Bayeux, who had been banished by the Conqueror, returned on the accession of Rufus, in 1087, and was confirmed by the king in his former Earldom of Kent, to which Rochester was attached. A fresh quarrel, however, broke out between him and William II., who at last besieged and took the Castle of Rochester, which seems to have received considerable damage. The king, who is said to have suspected the loyalty of Gundulf, then Bp. of Rochester, insisted on his building a "tower of stone," at his own expense, within the Castle. To this the Bp. consented, after much opposition; but of the tower thus built by him no portion remains.

The Abps. of Canterbury were appointed Constables of Rochester Castle by Henry I.; but during the troubles of Stephen's reign it passed from them and was never restored. It remained in the hands of the Crown, by which the constables were appointed, until after the accession of Henry VII., when, owing to the increased use of artillery, it became of little importance, and was accordingly suffered to fall to ruin. James I. granted the site to Sir Anthony Weldon, and it has since passed through various hands. It is now the property of the Earl of Jersey.

Rochester Castle was the first fortress invested and reduced by Louis of France after his invasion of England in the last year of King John. The whole of the outworks of the Castle were taken by Simon de Montfort in 1264; but after 7 days' close siege of the existing keep-tower, defended for the king by Roger de Leyborne, Earl Simon was compelled to return disappointed to London.

A visit to the top of the keep (admission 3*d.*), will be rewarded by a splendid view: about 145 steps have to be ascended.

The visitor should also walk quite round the Castle, both outside and inside the walls, for the sake of the many picturesque points of view in which it presents itself. The Castle has been acquired on lease by the Corporation, and the interior converted into a public recreation ground. There is likewise a pleasant public walk, planted with trees, under the wall, along the Medway.

After visiting the Castle and Cathedral the tourist will soon complete his researches in Rochester.

The Church of *St. Nicholas*, adjoining the Cathedral, was rebuilt in 1624, and is a favourable specimen of debased Gothic. In *St. Margaret's*, some distance S. of the Castle, and scarcely worth the walk, is a (restored) brass with semi-effigy of Thomas Cod, vicar, 1464. A remarkable bust, or corbel, projecting from the E. wall, should also be noticed.

The gilt *Clock*, which projects into the High Street, from the old Corn Exchange, "as if Time carried on business there, and hung out his sign," was the gift of Sir Cloudesley Shovel (more than once Mayor of the city), 1706. The Town-hall beyond it (in which is Sir Cloudesley's portrait) dates from 1687, and assists, with other brick fronts and heavy cornices, in producing a certain air of bag-wig and ruffles felt throughout the street. To this the recollection of James II.'s detention here may possibly contribute. The weathercock of the town-hall—a gilt ship—is a conspicuous object. The house (47, High Street) which James II. is said to have occupied is pointed out a short distance below the clock, and on the same side. It is now faced with brick, and has been modernized. There is a passage through the garden behind to the river, by which the king proceeded on board the tender.

On the N. side of the High Street is *Richard Watts's Hospital*, founded in 1579, and to be recognised by its remarkable inscription, which declares that "six poor travellers may receive here lodging, entertainment, and fourpence each, for one night, provided they be not rogues nor proctors" [probably the bearers of licences to collect alms for hospitals, &c.] The house, a small 3-gabled edifice, was rebuilt in 1771, and is occupied by a master and mistress, by whom the "poor travellers" are cared for. In the garden are two buildings (parts of the original edifice), one a common hall, in which a plentiful meal of meat, bread, and beer is supplied; and the other a range of 6 small neat rooms, where each man has really good accommodation. But this hospice, on which, or perhaps rather on its inscription, many jokes have been passed, by no means adequately represents the charity of Master Watts. The estates that he left, mostly in or near Rochester, but some in London, have now a revenue of about 7000*l.* a year, for the due disposal of which a scheme was sanctioned by the Court of Chancery in 1859. In pursuance of this a handsome range of almshouses has been erected on the Maidstone road, where 10 men and 10 women, "who have seen better days," are lodged, with an allowance of 30*l.* a year each; and 5 of the latter, with a larger stipend, are employed as nurses for the poor of the neighbourhood. The trustees also pay 1000*l.* to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Chatham, besides having contributed 4000*l.* towards its rebuilding, and apply 200*l.* for baths and washhouses, and 100*l.* (all yearly) as apprentice fees.

There were, until its rebuilding in 1863, vaulted cellars of perhaps E. E. date under the Crown Inn, with elaborately carved bosses and corbels.

Some portions of the mediæval city walls, inclosing in places a core of Roman brickwork, may still be traced. They are most perfect near the S.E. angle. A great part of the thickness of the walls was removed in 1861, to make room for Williamson's Charity Schools near the East Gate, the outer facing being left; and they had previously been cut through by the rly.

Rochester has no especial trade or manufacture, except the engine works of Aveling and Porter, close

to the bridge. The corporation possesses extensive oyster fisheries in the creeks and inlets at the mouth of the Medway, and regulates by a jury of free dredgers, the time of opening, stocking, and shutting them. From 40,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* annually pass through the hands of this jury.

The inhabitants of Rochester share, with those of the adjoining towns, the appellation of "Kentish long-tails." In return for having docked the tails of Abp. Becket's horses, that irascible saint is said to have bestowed caudal appendages on all the posterity of the evil-doers, a punishment which seems to have been in some favour with mediæval thaumaturgists.

At the E. end of the town are several good timber houses, but with modern shop-fronts. Opposite is *East-gate House*, a 16th-cent. edifice, with very handsome Tudor ceilings. It claims the honour of having lodged Charles II.

(*a*) The excursion of most interest to be made from Rochester is that to

Cobham Hall (Earl of Darnley), 4 m., which, together with Cobham *Church*, will amply repay the labours of the tourist, who from here may visit the Churches of *Shorne* and *Chalk;* and return to Rochester by *Gad's Hill.*

The *Walk* from Rochester (through the woods of the park) is a very pleasant one. Visitors from London should take an early train to Gravesend, and drive thence by Shorne to Cobham. The nearest road is, however, by Thong.

The house and picture-gallery are open only on Fridays. Cards of admission must be procured at Caddel's libraries, in the High St., Rochester, or at Gravesend. 1*s.* each is charged for these cards, an arrangement which obviates all fees to the housekeeper. The money thus realised is bestowed on the Dispensaries a Gravesend and Rochester. This plan is an excellent one, and deserves to be generally imitated.

Cobham was the principal residence of the family of the same name before the first year of King John. They were the great lords of all this district; frequently Sheriffs of Kent, and Constables of Rochester Castle; until Sir John de Cobham, the builder of Rochester Bridge and founder of the College here, died, toward the end of the 14th cent., leaving as the heiress of all his honours an only grand-daughter, Joan De la Pole. This lady disposed of five husbands; one of whom was the famous Sir John Oldcastle, who assumed the title of Lord Cobham in right of his wife. By her second husband she left an only daughter, Joan, who became heiress in her turn. Lady Joan married Sir Thomas Brooke of Somersetshire, by whom she had a family of 10 sons; and the estates of Cobham continued in the house of Brooke until the attainder of Henry Lord Cobham in the first year of James I., when the whole of the confiscated estates were granted by the Crown to Lodowick Stewart, Duke of Lennox. Through his descendant, Lady Catherine O'Brien, they passed to Lord Clifton and Cornbury; and on his death in 1713 to his heiress, Lady Theodosia Hyde, whose husband, John Bligh, Esq., was created Earl of Darnley in 1725. His representatives have continued Lords of Cobham.

Cobham has entertained the usual allowance of royal guests. Elizabeth lodged here for some time on one of her progresses; and Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, after their marriage at Canterbury, slept here on their way to London; the royal pair finding "all the highways strewed with roses, and all manner of sweet flowers." There was no sign then of the evil days in store, when Colonel

Sands's troopers (1643) pillaged the Hall, and sent off 5 waggons loaded with spoil to London.

The Hall itself stands toward the centre of the Park, on low ground encircled by wooded hills, toward which avenues of stately oak, elm, and lime trees extend themselves in long vistas. It is approached by a Tudor gateway on the N. side, and consists of a centre and two wings; the mass of the house being of brick and Elizabethan (1582-94), the work of Sir William Brooke, Lord Cobham; and the remainder, including the centre, additions by Inigo Jones during the regime of the Stewarts, Dukes of Lennox. The two very distinct styles harmonise but indifferently. "Whilst the wings preserve the characteristics of the later Tudor style—projecting mullioned windows, octagonal turrets, quaintly-carved cornices, and ornamented doorways—Jones's front is a plain façade, with Corinthian pilasters. But these incongruities are not perceptible from the high road, and do not interfere with the general outlines of the structure, which are those of a half H. The southern front, though exhibiting large portions of the building re-erected by the fourth Earl of Darnley, is eminently Elizabethan in character; and the rich tones of the red brick, contrasted with the various tinted foliage surrounding the house, offer the finest studies of colour. No class of buildings is half so suggestive of English domestic *comfort* as the brick structures of the age of Elizabeth. Cobham Hall is essentially of this period, though it has undergone much re-construction."—*Felix Summerley*. The apartments usually shown are, (1) the *Great Dining Room*, with panelled walls and ceiling; (2) the *Gilt Hall*, or music-room, containing a single and superb Vandyck (the portraits of Lord John and Lord Bernard Stewart). The decorations of this room are temp. Louis XIV. The chimneypiece has a bas-relief after Guido's Aurora, sculptured by the father of the late Sir Richard Westmacott. (3) The *Portrait Gallery;* and (4) the *Picture Gallery*, 136 ft. by 24 ft., and divided into three open compartments.

The superb collection of pictures, formed chiefly by purchases from the Orleans Gallery, and by that of the Vetturi Gallery from Venice, is the great glory of Cobham. These are scattered throughout the apartments, the finest being in the Picture Gallery. Taking Dr. Waagen's arrangement of them under the different schools, of which those of Venice and the Netherlands are best represented here, the following pictures should be especially noticed. Those marked (E) are in Queen Elizabeth's room.

SCHOOL OF VENICE.—*Titian:* (E) The Rape of Europa, a celebrated picture, and perhaps the finest in the collection. In the left corner is the artist's signature. "The action of the Europa is very animated; the landscape very poetical. The equally spirited and broad treatment bespeaks the later time of the master, in which we detect, in some respects, the influence of Paul Veronese."—*Waagen*. (Orleans Gallery, and said to have belonged to Charles I., though not in Virtue's Catalogue. There is a bad copy of this picture at Dulwich.) *Id.*: (E) Venus and Adonis. The composition nearly the same as the picture in the National Gallery. "The Cobham version was engraved as early as 1610 by Ralph Sadlier."—*F. S. Id.*: A Christ, half-length. "Of noble character, and of extraordinary warmth in the full body of colour." —*Waagen*. *Id.*: A male portrait, inscribed. *Id.*: *Portrait of Ariosto, inscribed. "Simplicity, dignity, and grandeur are combined in this picture, which is one of Titian's fine portraits."—*F. S. Id.*: (E) Danaë

and the golden shower; questionable, and probably *not* Titian's. "Perfect in colouring." *Id.*: (E) Venus and Cupid with a mirror (Orleans Gallery). *Id.*: Portraits of Titian and Don Francesco del Mosaico (a copy, according to Dr. Waagen). "Parts of this picture are in a ruinous condition, and the hands are comparatively unfinished."—*F. S.* *Giorgione:* One picture — Cæsar receiving the head of Pompey—is assigned to this painter. *Andrea Schiavone:* A Flagellation. This picture has been given to Titian, but is considered by Dr. Waagen "a particularly fine and careful work" by Schiavone. *Tintoretto:* (E) Juno and the infant Hercules; the creation of the Milky Way (Orleans Gallery); very fine. *Paul Veronese:* (E) Four allegorical representations of very uncertain meaning, in which Cupid plays a principal part. They are entitled, 'le Respect,' 'le Dégoût,' 'l'Amour Heureux,' and l'Infidélité.' "As respects keeping, drawing, and masterly painting, they belong to the best works of this great painter." —*Waagen.* "They will astonish those who estimate this artist only from his works generally known in this country. We doubt if there are many things out of Venice equal to them."—*F. S.* They are engraved in Grozat's 'Recueil,' 1742; but their signification was not then more intelligible than at present. These pictures formed part of the collection made by Queen Christina of Sweden.

SCHOOL OF FLORENCE.—*Carlo Dolce:* The Virgin giving the picture of S. Dominic to the Superiors of a Convent. A large and careful picture, purchased at Florence, and recently added to the gallery.

SCHOOL OF ROME.—*Sassoferrato:* The Madonna in prayer. "Of warm ne and careful finish."

SCHOOL OF BOLOGNA.—*Annibale Carracci:* (E) The Toilet of Venus. Very good (Orleans Gallery). *Guido Reni:* (E) Liberality and Modesty; between them the figure of Cupid. "The heads are pleasing, but of little expression." "Finely drawn and coloured."—*F. S.* Perhaps the best Guido here. *Id.*: The Daughter of Herodias with the head of St. John. *Id.*: St. Francis. Very good. *Id.*: Head of the repentant Magdalen. "Delicate and beautiful." *Id.*: The Massacre of the Innocents. "Same as the famous picture at Bologna, but much darker." From Sir Joshua Reynolds's collection. *Albano:* Mercury and Apollo with the flocks of Admetus; the assembly of the Gods above. Carefully painted. *Guercino:* A Sibyl. *Id.*: His own portrait. *Schidone:* The Transfiguration. *Marc Antonio Franceschini:* To this painter Dr. Waagen assigns a picture representing the Magdalen reading. It was formerly ascribed to Niccolo Regnari. *Caravaggio:* Esau selling his birthright. *Domenico Feti:* A family of five persons, one of whom is making lace. "A capital picture."

SCHOOL OF NAPLES.—*Salvator Rosa:* Pythagoras teaching the fishermen. "This takes a distinguished position among the historical pictures by this master, for the happy arrangement and the characteristic nature of the heads. If the colouring of his figures be deficient in truth, as is usually the case, it is nevertheless of great power, and the execution particularly spirited."—*Waagen.* *Id.*: The Death of Regulus; well known by Salvator's own etching. Much darkened. "This vigorous painting of a horrible subject is said to be the *chef-d'œuvre* of the master."—*F.S.* *Id.*: Jason pouring the sleeping charm over the dragon. *Id.*: The Birth of Orion. Both these pictures are much darkened, but deserve attention. All the Salvators here are

alike remarkable for "absence of colour, intensity of shadow, and all sorts of unrefined vigour." *Luca Giordano:* Adoration of the Shepherds. Painted with his golden brush: he had, say the Italians, three—of gold, silver, and lead.

SCHOOLS OF THE NETHERLANDS.—*Roger van der Weyden the elder:* Portrait of a Reformer in a fur cap and brown furred dress. "An admirable portrait." (In the portrait gallery). This is usually but inaccurately called a portrait of Luther. *Rubens:* Queen Tomyris dipping the head of Cyrus into a vessel of human blood (Orleans Gallery). "This celebrated composition of 17 figures as large as life, the best engraving of which is by Paulus Pontius, is a splendid specimen of the peculiar manner in which Rubens treated such a subject." — *Waagen.* It is placed at the end of the picture gallery. *Id.*: Children blowing soap-bubbles. "Of wonderful charm of nature." *Id.*: A Lion Hunt. A very spirited sketch. *Id.*: Triumphal Entry of Henry IV. after the battle of Ivry. Sketch for the great picture in Florence. Andrea Mantegna's procession at Hampton Court has here been much imitated by Rubens. *Id.*: Jupiter abandoning the world to Venus and Cupid. A very spirited sketch.

The collection contains other pictures attributed to Rubens, but only those already mentioned are probably by the hand of the great master. "A Wild Boar Hunt" is evidently finished by his pupils.

Vandyck: The Duke of Lennox. A full-length figure, as a shepherd, holding a crook. On a rock are the words "Me firmior amor." *Id.*: the same Duke, in black, his right hand resting on the head of a large hound. *Id.*: Lord Bernard and Lord John Stuart, sons of the Duke of Lennox. Whole-length. A repetition of Earl De Grey's picture, but an original, and very beautiful. Lord John fell in the battle of Brandene, 1644, and Lord Bernard the next year in an engagement near Chester. Both were interred in the cathedral at Oxford. *Jordaens:* A Girl feeding a Parrot. The colouring very fine. *Snyders:* A Stag Hunt. "Spirited and admirable." (On the staircase; as are the next two.) *Id.*: Landscape, with the fable of the hare and the tortoise. "Of singular freshness of tone." *Id.*: Studies for heads of stags. *Sir Peter Lely:* Dorothea Countess of Sunderland (Waller's Sacharissa). One of his best portraits. *Sir G. Kneller:* Queen Anne. *Id.*: Theodosia Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, who brought the estate into the possession of the Darnleys, her husband, John Bligh, Esq., having been created the first Earl. *Id.*: Mary of Modena, Queen of James II. *Mark Garrard* (?): Queen Elizabeth, in a white embroidered dress, with pearl coronet and necklace.

SCHOOL OF FRANCE.—*Janet:* Portrait of the Duc d'Alençon, son of Henry II., in a white dress. *Id.* (?): Mary Queen of Scots, a very curious picture. Mary, dressed in embossed black velvet, holds a crucifix in her right hand, and a book in her left. Below her right hand are the words "Aula Fodringhamy," and beneath is a representation of her execution. There is either a duplicate or copy of this picture at Windsor. Another full-length portrait of Mary is preserved at Cobham, not very flattering to her beauty. *Nicholas Poussin:* (E) A Nymph on the shoulders of a Satyr. *Id.*: (E) Cupid, a Nymph, and Satyr. Better in colour than the former picture. *Id.*: Sketch of Bacchanalian Children. *Id.*: The Flight of Pyrrhus. A repetition of the picture in the Louvre, but doubtful. "Carefully and equally finished in all parts."—*F. S. Lebrun:* The Fight of the Centaurs and Lapithæ. "An ex-

cellent and remarkable picture of the master."—*Waagen.*

SCHOOL OF SPAIN.—*Juan Pantoja de la Cruz* (court painter of end of Philip II. and beginning of Philip III.): Portraits of a Prince and Princess, called the Archdukes Albert and Isabella; but whether these are the persons represented seems uncertain. The picture is inscribed. There is a duplicate of the Prince's portrait by the same painter at Hampton Court.

SCHOOL OF ENGLAND.—*Sir Joshua Reynolds:* The Call of Samuel, a well known and very pleasing picture. *Id.*: Lady Frances Cole, as a child, with a dog. "One of the finest pictures of the master. The landscape of the background is one of the finest specimens of his skill that I know."—*Waagen. Id.*: Portrait of Mrs. Monk; very fine. *Id.*: Countess of Clanwilliam; "a masterly work." *Gainsborough:* Miss M'Gill, daughter of the first Lord Darnley, afterwards Countess of Clanwilliam; very striking. *Id.*: an unknown female portrait, "of great clearness and delicacy of colouring."

In the entrance-hall, remark a large antique bath of red oriental granite, used as a rug-stand.

An ancient chariot, called that in which Queen Elizabeth arrived at Cobham in 1559, and formerly preserved in the coach-house, is now at the South Kensington Museum on loan. It is, however, not older than William III., if so old. The panels are of black leather, lined with green velvet.

The *Park* of Cobham, which is well varied with hill and dale, is 7 m. in circumference, and nobly wooded. It contains a heronry of considerable size, and is amply [illegible]red with deer. Many of the [illegible]are of great age and beauty; one of the most remarkable being a chestnut, 32 ft. in circumference, called "the Four Sisters" from the fact that there 4 trunks to it, all proceeding, however, from one stub. This famous tree is about ½ m. from the Hall, near a path leading to Knight's Place Farm. An avenue of four rows of lime-trees extends for more than 1000 yards on the S. side of the house, and leads direct to the Sole-street station. On William's Hill, one of the finest points in the park, is the *Mausoleum*, built in 1783, at a cost of 9000*l.*, but never used. It is visible from a considerable distance, but is not too ornamental.

The village of Cobham is at the S.W. corner of the park. The *Ch.* amply deserves a visit, the more so as it has been restored under the advice of Sir G. G. Scott. The chancel is E. E.; the rest late Dec. and mainly the work of that Sir John Cobham who founded the College adjoining, and built Rochester Bridge, temp. Edw. III. The stalls for the members of the college remain in the choir. The archæologist, however, will find his chief interest in the unrivalled assemblage of *Brasses*, which to the number of 24 cover the floor of the ch. 13 of these, illustrating dress and armour between 1320 and 1529, belong to the families of Brooke and Cobham. 11 others commemorate masters of the college. The most important are—*Joan de Cobham*, c. 1320; *John de Cobham*, 1354. *Sir Thomas de Cobham*, 1367, and his wife *Maude*, 1380. Her costume is the sideless "cote-hardi" buttoned down the front; the head-dress is reticulated. *Margerie de Cobham*, 1375. Remark the reticulations of the head-dress continued on the shoulders. *Sir John de Cobham*, engraved circa 1365, long before his death, the last of the direct race, founder of the college and re-

storer of the ch., a figure of which he holds in his hand. *Margerie de Cobham* his wife, 1395. *Ralf de Cobham, Esq.*, 1402, a half effigy, apparently supporting the inscription. *Reginald de Cobham*, 1420, wearing a cope. *Sir Reginald Braybrook*, husband of Joan Lady Cobham, 1405. *Joan Lady Cobham*, 1433. *Sir Thomas Brooke, Lord Cobham*, 1529. Of the masters of the college, the best are—*William Tanner*, first master, 1418, and *John Sprottle*, 1498. This grand series of brasses is so interesting and important, that all possible care should be taken to preserve them from injury. They had suffered much from damp and neglect, but they have (1866) been restored by Capt. Brooke, of Ufford, Suffolk, a descendant of the former lords of Cobham. In the chancel is an altar-tomb, elaborately coloured, with effigies of Sir George Brooke, Lord Cobham, Governor of Calais, and his wife, 1558. Smaller effigies are placed at the sides.

Adjoining the churchyard are the scanty ruins of the *Old College* or Chantry, and the *New College* of Cobham, founded after the dissolution. The *Chantry*, for 7 priests or chaplains, was founded and richly endowed in 1387 by Sir John de Cobham, who at the same time nearly rebuilt the ch. At the Dissolution, the site, and all the lands belonging to it, were sold by the king's permission to Sir George Brooke, Lord Cobham. The portions remaining are part of the refectory wall, and a fragment of the N. cloister.

The *New College* or almshouse, was raised on the site of the old foundation; part of the ancient buildings being used in the new work. It was founded by Sir William Brooke, Lord Cobham, who died late in Elizabeth's reign; and forms a quadrangle, containing 20 lodging-rooms and a large hall, lately (1875) restored by the Earl of Darnley. Over the gate toward the garden are the founder's arms, with an inscription. "There is a good day's work for a sketcher's pencil on these old buildings, with their ivied archways, dilapidated gables, and deep-shadowed interiors."

The "*Leather Bottle*," the "clean and commodious village alehouse" to which Mr. Tupman retired from the world, still exists, and affords tolerable accommodation. It was here that Mr. Pickwick made his great antiquarian discovery, rivalling the A.D.L.L. of the sage of Monkbarns. If the tourist be disposed to try his own luck, he should commence operations on the line of the Watling Street, which is very conspicuous on the N. side of the park. Adjoining it, about ½ m. W., is one of the wells called St. Thomas's Waterings, used by the pilgrims on their way to Canterbury.

1 m. N. beyond Cobham Park is the *Church* of *Shorne*, lately restored. It is chiefly Dec., and contains the altar-tomb and cross-legged effigy of Sir Henry de Cobham, Sheriff of Kent under the first and second Edwards, and called "Le Uncle," to distinguish him from his nephew of Cobham. He was lord of Randall, an ancient manor in this parish. *Brasses:* John Smyth and his wife Marian, 1457. Eleanor Allen, 1583. The *Font* (late Dec.) is octangular, and has its compartments filled with sculpture representing the Passion, Resurrection, and Ascension of Our Lord. The Church of Shorne was given by Henry I. to the Monastery of St. Saviour, Bermondsey; which house retained it until the Dissolution.

There is some uncertainty how far "Maister John Shorne," or "Sir John Shorne," a mediæval thaumaturgist of great celebrity, but whose history is involved in utter darkness,

was connected with this place. Master John had apparently shrines here and at Murston, nearer Gravesend. He was never canonized, and is not called a saint; his votaries contenting themselves with honouring him as

> "Maister John Shorne,
> That blessed man born."

He had a chapel at Windsor; and on the rood-screens at Cawston and Gateley, Norfolk, he is represented crowned with a nimbus. Other traditions connect him with North Marston, Bucks, where the chancel is said to have been built with offerings at his shrine; and where he had a well, endowed with great virtues. (See *N. and Q.*, vol. ii.)

1 m. beyond Shorne is *Chalk Church* (restored); to be visited for the sake of its very remarkable porch, above which are 2 grotesque figures; one of which holds a jug with both hands, and looks upward laughing at a morris-dancer, or tumbler. Strangely placed between these is a niche in which stood an image of the Virgin, to whom the ch. is dedicated. The figures are E. E. in date, and very curious. The ch. was at an early period attached to the Priory at Rochester; but in 1327 was appropriated to that of Norwich, also Benedictine.

The tourist may return to Rochester (5 m. from Chalk) over Gad's Hill. In again passing the village of Shorne, he should not miss the view from an eminence behind the *Crown Inn*, adjoining the road, and called the Halfway House. The reaches of the Thames are here well commanded.

(*b.*) 3 m. from Rochester, on the London road, is *Gad's Hill*, on the top of which is the Sir John Falstaff Inn, where, however, the traveller is more likely to make acquaintance with the familiar creature, small ·r, than with the sherris-sack or canaries better loved of the valorous knight. The hill itself, an ascent of about 1 m., was so called, like Shooters' Hill, from the frequent robberies committed here by the clerks of St. Nicholas (*gads*, vagabonds; the great clubs of wood or iron carried by them were also called gads), who, like Robin Hood and Much the Miller's son, came down here

> "To Watling-street, to take a prey."

Thick woods, of which only a tuft is now left at the top of the hill, formerly spread on either side of the road, in which the "men in buckram" lay hid for fat franklins of the Weald, rich pilgrims to Canterbury, or for "the money of the king's coming down the hill." Such robberies were more than usually frequent during the latter years of Elizabeth; and the offenders seem to have been countenanced by not a few of the Kentish magistrates. Hence perhaps the selection of this place by Shakespeare as the scene of Sir John's exploit. Its evil reputation continued to a much later period. John Clavell, in his 'Recantation of an ill-led Life, 1634,' alludes to

> "Gad's Hill, and those
> Red tops of mountains where good people lose
> Their ill-kept purses."

In 1656 the Danish ambassador was robbed here; and received a letter the next day from the thieves, who were perhaps nearer Prince Henry's rank than Dick Turpin's—in which they assured him that "the same necessity that enforc't the Tartars to breake ye wall of China, compelled them to wait on him at Gad's Hill." A more famous robbery was committed here in 1676 by a man named Nicks, who stopped and pilfered a traveller at 4 in the morning, and at ½ to 8 the same evening was playing bowls at York. This is perhaps the original version of Dick

Turpin's ride. An obelisk on the hill, to the l., rather interferes with the earlier associations of the spot. It was erected to the memory of a Rochester auctioneer, named Larkins—a parish orator and borough Hampden—by his grateful fellow-citizens.

Gad's Hill has also an illustration of a different character. *Gad's Hill Place*, a house of red brick, on the S. side of the hill, near the Falstaff Inn, and marked by some dark spreading cedars, was the residence of Dickens, the author of 'Pickwick,' &c., who, at an early period of his literary career, fixed on this house as his desired future home, and died here June 9, 1870. It now belongs to his son.

(*c.*) In the district on the l. bank of the Medway, opposite Rochester, are several *churches* deserving attention. The following are best visited from Strood: others are more readily reached from the Higham station of the North Kent line (Rte. 6).

Frinsbury (seen from the station), the gift of Offa to Rochester, has a Norm. chancel arch, hagioscope, and low side-window.

The *Church* of *Hoo* (5 m. N.E. from Strood) is dedicated to St. Werburgh of Mercia, who, although she drove by her prayers the "wild geese" from her fields at Weedon, in Northamptonshire, has certainly not expelled them from Hoo. Wild fowl of all kinds abound in the marshes here during the winter. The spire of the ch., which is Dec., serves as a landmark, and is seen, l., on its comparatively high ground (*Hou*—Anglo-Saxon, a hill), in descending the Medway. The church contains some *brasses*—the most important that of Rich. Bayley, vicar, 1412.

The *Churches* of *High Halstow*, *St. Mary*, and *All Hallows*, distant 5, 7, and 9 m. from Strood, were originally chapelries attached to Hoo; and although difficult of access, will repay examination. Churches belonging to Hoo are noticed in Domesday Book, which were probably in these parishes. *Stoke*, seen from the river, 4 m. N.E. of Hoo, is Perp.; it contains no monuments of interest.

The little Church of St. James in the *Isle of Grain*, at the extremity of the headland, will be best visited from Sheerness. (Rte. 13.)

Chatham to Dover Stat.

After crossing the bridge, the rly. runs behind the High Street of Rochester, affording a passing glimpse of many antique buildings, to

34¾ m. CHATHAM (Stat.); whence it passes through tunnels and deep cuttings to

36 m. NEW BROMPTON (Stat.). The old town and the dockyard of Chatham lie on the l. of the line, but some modern additions (as *Troy Town*) are to the rt.; together they form a town of considerable extent, the parts the most remote from the river being generally the most pleasant.

Chatham proper (Cætta's ham or home: *Inn*, the Sun, a fairly good one, and close to the pier, at which steamers touch daily during the summer months on their way to and from Sheerness and Southend) is mainly a long, dirty street, parallel with the Medway. Numerous Roman remains have been found here; but the importance of Chatham was due originally to its dockyard, established here by Elizabeth, and pronounced by Camden "the best-appointed arsenal the sun ever saw." This had become of considerable extent when the Dutch made their famous attack here in 1667. It has been much enlarged from time to time, and is now one of the most important establishments in the

kingdom. The old dockyard, covering 100 acres, has received its greatest extension since 1860. These new works occupy the site of what was formerly St. Mary's Creek and St. Mary's Island, an area of about 400 acres. They were commenced in 1856, but not prosecuted with much vigour until 1864. They will probably be near completion in 3 or 4 years' time, at an estimated cost of nearly 2 million sterling (1,950,000*l.* actually). These extensive works have been executed partly by contract, but chiefly by convict labour. They consist of 3 large basins, connected together by caisson gates, with an entrance from the river at Upnor Reach at one end, and 2 lock entrances at Gillingham Reach at the other end of the basins. The 3 basins are called (1) the Repairing Basin, of 21 acres, into which vessels are first taken for such repairs as may be necessary; (2) the middle or Factory Basin, of 20 acres, where engines and boilers are received; and (3) the Fitting-out Basin, of 28 acres, where the vessels receive their guns, stores, coal, &c., being fitted out ready for sea. A vessel is thus launched from the old dockyard, is received into each basin in turn, and when equipped passes out through the Gillingham entrance. The two locks connecting the Fitting-out Basin with Gillingham Reach can be converted, if required, into dry docks, capable of holding the largest vessels (these locks are not yet completed).

Opening into the Repairing Basin on the south side are 4 dry docks for the repair, &c., of ships of the largest size; these are 470 ft. long and 41 ft. deep. Powerful sheers and cranes are placed along the sides of the basins; the largest of these sheers is 140 ft. high, has been tested to lift 100 tons, and is one of the most powerful of its kind ever constructed. A large pumping station has been built near the Repairing Basin, for containing the engines, boilers, and machinery used for pumping the water from out of the docks, and for raising the level of the water in the basins (if required); hydraulic machinery is also used for working the capstans, sluices, &c. Two large machinery shops have been erected at the heads of the dry docks for containing the machinery necessary for repairs. In addition to these works an embankment and river wall along the whole length of the river frontage of the new yard is completed, and an extensive brick-field has been established at the north corner of the "Extension works." All the bricks used in the works have been made here, and almost entirely by convict labour. Adjacent to the brick-fields has been erected a handsome memorial to the French prisoners of war who died at Chatham, and were buried near this place.

Admittance to the dockyard can be obtained on any working day by writing the names of the visitors at the entrance gate. Foreign subjects require special permission.

The old yard is about 1 m. in length, and contains 4 wet docks capable of receiving large vessels. One of these, a tidal basin, 400 ft. by 96 ft., was completed in 1857. It is floored and lined with huge blocks of granite. The arrangement of the storehouses is admirable.—In the *mast-house*, 240 ft. long, 120 wide, masts are deposited 3 ft. in diam. and 40 yards long. The timber for making them is kept floating in 2 great basins.—The *smith's shop*, where anchors of the largest size are made, contains 40 forges.

At the N.E. of the yard are the *Saw-mills*, erected under the superintendence of the elder Brunel, and worked by powerful steam ma-

chinery. In the sawing-room are 8 saw-frames, each capable of carrying from 1 to 30 saws; and 2 circular-saw benches, with windlasses and capstans for supplying them with wood; the whole set in motion by an engine producing 80 strokes of the saws in a minute. N. of the mills is a canal passing into an elliptic basin, from which the timber, having been floated into the basin from the river, is rapidly raised by machinery.

The arrangements for protecting the dockyard against fire are very elaborate: hydrants are fixed on all the water mains at short distances apart.

The *Gun Wharf*, or small Arsenal, adjoining the Dockyard, is rather a storehouse than a great manufactory of military engines, like the Arsenal at Woolwich. It contains a large park of artillery.

The great event in the history of Chatham and its dockyard is by no means the most honourable recorded in British history—the burning by the Dutch fleet of many English ships of war lying here in ordinary. On the 7th of June, 1667, De Ruyter, with a fleet of 60 ships of the line, anchored at the mouth of the Thames. The English vessels in that river, however, having received timely notice, had retired above Gravesend; and the Dutch admiral accordingly commenced operations in the Medway, first attacking the little fort at Sheerness, which was abandoned after a defence of an hour and a half. Although the preparations and object of the enemy had been long known, scarcely any defence had been organised. "The alarm," says Evelyn (*Diary*, vol. ii.), "was so great that it put both country and city into a panic fear and consternation, such as I hope I shall never see more; everybody was flying, none knew why or whither." Mr. Pepys judiciously buried his gold and valuables. (See, for ample and curious details, his *Diary*, vol. iii.) There was, in fact, nothing to prevent De Ruyter from destroying every town and vessel in the Thames or on its banks; and it was not until the 10th of June, after the attack on Sheerness had commenced, that the Duke of Albemarle went down to Gravesend "to take order for the defence;" where, says Mr. Pepys, "I found him just come, with a great many idle lords and gentlemen, with their pistols and fooleries,—and the bulwark not able to have stood half an hour had the Dutch come up."—"We do plainly at this time hear the guns play," he continues. This was the attack on Sheerness; after the fall of which the Zealand and Friesland ships joined De Ruyter, whose fleet, now 72 ships of the line, blockaded the mouths of the 2 rivers. The attack on the ships at Chatham was made on the 12th of June. The English fleet lay between Gillingham and Chatham,—within the chain that at Gillingham Fort stretched across the river. Two large ships, the "Matthias" and "Charles V.," were placed as near this defence as possible, so as to bring their broadsides to bear on the enemy. The chain, however, was speedily broken; and the 2 guard-vessels set in flames by fire-ships. The next day, the 13th, 3 80-gun ships, "the largest and most powerful of England," which lay off Upnor Castle, were also destroyed by the Dutch fire-ships,—the final attempt of the enemy in the Medway. 22 large vessels were lying at Chatham when the chain was broken; and, considering the utter want of preparation on our side, it is only wonderful that the vast Dutch armament did not prove far more destructive. Except reconnoitring, however, they did nothing until the 29th June, when a skirmish between Dutch and English fire-ships took place in the Hope,—the enemy losing 11, and the English 8.

De Ruyter hovered about the coast for some days after, and then retired. The "Royal Oak," one of the great ships burnt at Upnor, was commanded by Captain Douglas, who shared its fate, saying it was "never known that a Douglas left his post without orders."

Within the last year, whilst excavating the Fitting-out Basin of the dockyard extension works, a ship was discovered embedded in the mud, which is supposed to have been sunk in St. Mary's Creek, to obstruct the advance of the Dutch fleet.

Every variety of uniform is to be seen in the streets of Chatham. The principal barracks extend along the side of the river, and contain accommodation for more than 3000 men. *Fort Pitt*, on the hill overlooking the town, dates from the end of the last century, and contains a well-arranged military hospital, which, until the building of Netley (*Handbook for Hants*), was considered the head-quarters of the army medical department. One of the "ambulances" used throughout the Peninsular war, and so constructed as to be taken in pieces for carriage on mule-back, is preserved here. There is also a *Museum*, formed by contributions from both services. The gardens of the fort are well kept, and command a very fine view over the town and river. Remark the machicoules of the principal tower: they occur in the Nineveh marbles, and may be traced downward through all succeeding military architecture to that of the present time.

Chatham contains little of general interest unconnected with its dockyard or barracks. The *Church* was rebuilt in 1788, and is naturally hideous. In the nave is a brass (without effigy) for Stephen Borough (d. 1584), of Northiam, in Devonshire, the "discoverer of Muscovia by the Northern Sea passage to Archangel," in 1553. S. of the High Street is the *Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, the only existing relic of this foundation for lepers established by Bp. Gundulf. The E. end alone is ancient, having an apse with 3 circular-headed windows, probably part of the original structure. The hospital was in 1861 rebuilt on a large scale, in the road facing Fort Pitt, at the W. end of the town. It is a large red-brick building, partly in the Byzantine style, can accommodate 120 patients, and is mainly supported by contributions from the Watts's charity trustees and the War Office. *Sir John Hawkins's Hospital*, founded by him in 1592 for decayed mariners and shipwrights, stands in the High Street. A house with carved front in this street is pointed out as having been the residence of the Petts, the great shipbuilders of the 16th and 17th cents.

A large convict prison, capable of containing about 2000 convicts, has been built of late years just outside the walls of the dockyard, where the convicts are employed in the extension works. A branch prison has also been built near the village of Borstal, about 1½ m. from Rochester, with the view of employing the convicts in building the outlying forts for the protection of the dockyard.

Old Brompton, a hamlet in Gillingham parish, E. of Chatham, is completely enveloped in the continuous and extensive fortified lines constructed for the defence of the Dockyard and Gun Wharf. These lines enclose a superb naval hospital, barracks for the Royal Marine light infantry, barracks and hospital for the line, which afford accommodation for 4000 or 5000 men, and barracks with stables for the Royal Engineers. These last have been hitherto known as *Brompton Barracks*. They form a spacious quadrangle, on the E. side of which is a handsome gateway, inlaid with

slabs of marble containing the names of members of the corps who died in the Russian war. It is here that the corps is instructed practically in their special duties of sapping, mining, &c. &c. The pontooning operations are carried on at Wouldham, about 4 m. above Rochester Bridge. Their models and tools merit a minute inspection; and it is seldom that a day passes on which some interesting field-operation may not be witnessed. The *Model-room* and *Lecture Theatre*, on the N. side of the barrack square, beside the models already noticed, illustrating attack and defence of fortified places, construction of bridges, &c., contains several relics of the "Royal George." The sappers employed on the wreck were exercised here in diving for some time beforehand. Here is also preserved a piece of the chevaux-de-frise surmounted by the forlorn-hope at Badajoz. The famous sword-blades (at least in this fragment) are not swords at all, but narrow iron spikes like railing-tops, about 1 ft. in length. The geological and natural history collections, the specimens of Chinese and Japanese arms, &c., though small, are very choice. Here also may be seen one of the very few messages transmitted by the Atlantic cable of 1858. The Museum is open daily from 9 to 5, on introduction by an officer of the garrison.

The School of Military Engineering has been considerably enlarged. Facing the memorial arch before mentioned on the E. side, has been erected a handsome and capacious building, named the R. E. *Institute*, comprising a lecture theatre, laboratory, library, class rooms, and offices necessary for instruction. A large modelling shed, where field works on a smaller scale than would actually be required, are constructed by classes of men under instruction is near at hand, and would be interesting to some visitors, as would also be the field works (full size), military bridges, &c., which are to be seen just outside.

Chatham Lines, the fortifications enclosing the dockyard and barracks, were commenced in 1758, and completed about 1807. They are of unusual merit, but somewhat out of date, and are particularly worthy of minute inspection by the military man. They encircle a considerable stretch of ground, including the village of Brompton, running down to the Medway at either extremity. One of the cemeteries of Roman Rochester, and traces of extensive villas, were discovered during their formation. On and about these lines take place the field operations, imitation-battles, and grand reviews, which are the distinguishing glories of Chatham. Whilst enjoying the smell of the "villanous saltpetre," however, the visitor will do well to bear in mind the awful situation in which Mr. Pickwick found himself here, and to take up a position in which he will neither be exposed to the terrors of blank cartridges, nor to the rush of a charging regiment.

A system of detached Forts has been designed for the protection of the Dockyard and Garrison on the land side, and sites have been bought for this purpose by the War Department. Building operations will probably commence shortly. The forts of Hoo and Darnet, on the Medway, about 1 m. below Gillingham, which have recently been completed, are intended for the river defence of the Dockyard; they are quite of the most modern type of fort, and are armed with guns of powerful calibre. On the E. side of the Lines is the town of *New Brompton*, which has sprung up since 1860, chiefly through the wants of the Dockyard. Adjoining New Brompton, and within ½ m. is the village of

Gillingham, famous for its cherry-gardens. The name occurs also in Dorsetshire and Norfolk; and is thought by Mr. Kemble to indicate an ancient settlement of the Saxon "Gillingas," whose primitive location was, perhaps, Gilling in Yorkshire. The manor was one of those attached to the see of Canterbury before the Conquest. The *Church* has portions ranging from E. E. to Perp. The font is Norm., and very curious. The whole building exhibits the remains (much neglected) of a very fine church. A niche over the porch (E. E.) is pointed out as having contained the figure of "Our Lady of Gillingham," pilgrimages to whom were much in request.

On the S. side are some remains of the archiepiscopal palace, apparently a hall, with traces of Dec. windows. It is now converted into a barn, 110 ft. by 30 ft. At each end is a wide fireplace. At *Grange*, ½ m. beyond the ch., is a small Perp. chapel, now used as an outhouse. It was built by Sir John Philpott, temp. Rich. II., present with the king (as Lord Mayor) during his interview with Wat Tyler, in whose death he bore a part.

Gillingham (or perhaps its namesake in Dorsetshire?) was the scene of a fierce battle between Edmund Ironside and Knut the Dane. William Adams, the first real discoverer of Japan, in 1598, was born here.

Gillingham Fort, previously mentioned, has ceased to exist: it was destroyed 4 years ago in extending the dockyard.

[From Chatham to Canterbury (27½ m.) the rly. runs nearly parallel with the old coach-road, throwing off a branch to Sheppey at Sittingbourne (Rte. 13); at Faversham Junction (whence the Kent Coast Railway proceeds to Whitstable, Margate, and Ramsgate—Rte. 5) it bends S., and winds round by Selling, under the high ground of the Blean. This affords some striking views, but the antiquary will perhaps choose the old turnpike-road, which follows throughout the course of the Watling Street; interesting for its own relics, and not less so as the road taken by that famous company of Canterbury pilgrims who set out from the "Tabard" in Southwark. The scenery is good for nearly the whole distance; and from Boughton Hill, beyond Faversham, one of the finest views in the county is to be had.

The principal Roman villas in Kent lay along the course of this great road, branches of which extended to the sea at Richborough (Rutupiæ) and Lymne (Portus Lemanis). Pennant has remarked (what is, of course, fortuitous) that a protracted line of the Watling Street would fall direct on Rome. The original trackway was probably British, and that by which the Druids of Mona passed to the Continent (*Q. R.*, xcvii.). It was thus a "via sacra" before it became the main road followed by pilgrims to the shrine of Becket, in connexion with which, as seems not unlikely, the name of the Watling Street was sometimes given to the Milky Way. (Compare the Turkish name for the Galaxy, "The Hadjis' Road," and the Spanish, "St. Iago's Way"—*Grimm*. In Norfolk the Galaxy was called "The Walsingham Way," from the famous shrine of the Virgin there.)]

After leaving the tunnel at New Brompton, the rly. for several miles commands good views of the opposite Isle of Sheppey (Minster is conspicuous, on its tree-clad hill), of the course of the Medway, its junction with the Thames, its islands, and of the ships-of-war lying in ordinary, extending in a long line as far as the Nore.

39 m. RAINHAM (Stat.).

The *Ch.* (Perp., with lofty tower, and restored in 1871) contains 2 remarkable monuments of the Tufton family, — George Tufton, ob. 1670; and Nicholas Earl of Thanet, 1679. *Brasses*, — William Bloor, 1529; John Norden and 4 wives, 1580. In the churchyard is the burial-place of the Earls of Thanet.

[1½ m. N.E. of Rainham, on a creek opening to the Medway, is *Upchurch*, overlooking the range of marshes which extend from Gillingham to Lower Halstow, and are intersected by numberless creeks and channels from the river.

The *Church* is principally Dec., with some E. E., and is interesting. There is a vault under the chancel, into which the descent is by a spiral staircase. In Hasted's time there were many bones here,—a collection in some degree resembling those at Hythe and Folkestone. The tower and spire — the latter square for about 10 ft., and then octagonal— should be noticed. The ch. was granted in 1187 to the Premonstratensian Abbey of Lisle Dieu in Normandy, and after the suppression of alien foundations was assigned by Henry VI. to All Souls, Oxford.

The Upchurch marshes, which, in fact, consist of hard ground lying on a bed of very fine clay, are the site of extensive Roman potteries, "which must, from appearances, have been worked during the whole period of the Roman occupation of the island. In many parts along the sides of the creeks, where the sea has broken away the ground and left a perpendicular bank, we can see, running along at a depth of from 2 to 3 ft., a regular layer, in many places a foot thick, of Roman pottery, most of it in fragments, but here and there a perfect or nearly perfect vessel, and mixed with lumps of half-burnt clay. The bed of the creek is formed of the clay in a liquid state, forming a fine and very tenacious mud; this is completely filled with the Roman pottery, which is more easily procured in the mud than on the bank, and with less danger of breaking the perfect specimens. The latter may be felt by pushing a stick about in the mud." —*Wright.*

The search for this pottery is no light task, since the treasure-seekers must trust themselves, at low water, to the mud, which has no definite bottom, and are consequently obliged to keep themselves in almost constant motion, lest they should sink too far, and become themselves embedded for the gratification of future archæologists. Large water-boots, sou'-westers, and light spades should be provided by the adventurous. The Medway pottery was inferior to that made at Caistor, in Northamptonshire (Durobrivæ). Its texture is, however, fine and hard; and its colour usually a blue-black, "which was produced by baking it in the smoke of vegetable substances in smother-kilns." Some specimens of a red ware are also found here. The ornaments of both kinds are simple, consisting of lines and raised points, though their arrangements are very graceful and diversified. The forms are always good. The extent of the works is remarkable. Layers of pottery have been found at almost every point between Gillingham and the Isle of Sheppey,—nearly 7 m. Inland the site extends at least 3 m. The fragments are, no doubt, "the refuse of the kilns of the potters, who, it seems, gradually moved along in the course of years, or rather of ages, using up the clay, and throwing their refuse — the broken and damaged pottery—on the land which they had exhausted, until this extensive tract of country became covered with it." The field of broken pottery thus left by the Romans was gradually covered by alluvial soil, which the tide has

again scooped into creeks, thus bringing the fragments to light.

In the Halstow marshes are indications of buildings, apparently marking the site of a village inhabited by the potters and their masters or overseers. These are especially evident near *Lower Halstow Church*, where an embankment filled with broken tiles and pottery has been thrown up to protect the land from the sea. The little Church of Halstow (*halig stow*, the "holy place," or church, Sax.) has much Roman masonry in its walls, and deserves careful examination. It is possibly of Saxon origin.

The high grounds behind the marshes, stretching E. from *Otterham Creek*, were the site of a Roman cemetery belonging to the Halstow settlement. "Sepulchral deposits of urns and calcined bones are frequently met with there, and in one of them was found a large brass coin of Antoninus Pius."—Wright, *Wanderings of an Antiquary*; see also *Coll. Ant.*, by Mr. C. R. Smith.]

41¼ m. NEWINGTON (Stat.).

The *Ch.* (Dec.) has been restored, and is large and handsome. *Brasses:* Wm. Monde, 1488; Lady Norton, 1510, and 2 sons; Francis Holbrook, 1581, and 2 wives; Mary Brook, 1600. A priory for nuns was founded here soon after the Domesday survey. The prioress having been found strangled in her bed, the nuns were removed to Minster in Sheppey; but according to local tradition they were buried alive in a pit still called Nunpit, 1 m. W. of the church.

[At *Hartlip*, 1 m. S.W., considerable remains of Roman baths, attached to a villa, were laid open in 1848, the existence of some part of which was already known. The tiles forming the columns of the hypocaust were deeply scored across, so as to rm small squares, apparently for easy separation when such tiles were required for constructing coarse tesselated pavements. These remains are in a field called *Lower Danefield*, about 1 m. S.W. of Hartlip Church. On their first discovery, about 1750, many bushels of wheat, apparently scorched by fire, were found in one of the divisions. Hartlip church has been restored, and is richly ornamented.

On *Keycol Hill*, 1 m. on the turnpike-road beyond Newington, a great quantity of Roman urns of various forms have been discovered, but without sepulchral deposits. There are numerous lines of earthwork here, and in the woods adjoining; and it was at first conjectured that the place was the site of a station. Of this, however, there is no definite proof. Mr. Oldbuck would have been pleased with the speculation that makes Keycol *Caii Collis*, or, says Hasted gravely, "Caius Julius Cæsar's Hill," and Key Street beyond "Caii Stratum." A more probable trace of Rome is found in the sweet chestnut-trees which abound in the woods here. They are still more frequent in the adjoining parish of Milton; and many venerable trees are known as the boundary marks of parishes and manors, a proof of their extreme antiquity. Pennant remarks that Kent is the only county in which they are found growing in an apparently wild state. They are of course not indigenous, and were probably introduced, like the earliest cherries, by the successors of "Caius Julius."

At *Sutton Barn*, in the parish of *Borden* (2 m. S. of Keycol Hill), foundations of two Roman buildings and many coins were discovered in 1846. The *Church* of Borden has a Norm. tower, and W. door; and within the present belfry is a perfect and elaborately

ornamented Norm. arch, which ought to be thrown open to the nave, showing the W. window. As usual throughout this district, Roman bricks are found in the walls.

The E. E. *Church* of *Stockbury*, 3 m. S. of Newington, deserves a visit, for the sake of the excellent carvings in its chancel. There are some good fragments of 13th-cent. glass in the lancet windows.]

44¾ m. SITTINGBOURNE JUNCTION. On l. a branch to Queenborough and Sheerness (Rte. 13).

The town of *Sittingbourne* (Pop. 6148—*Inns:* Bull, Lion) seems to have been a usual halting-place for pilgrims to Canterbury; and sundry monarchs, following their example, have "dined" here on their way to or from London. Here Henry V. was sumptuously entertained at the "Red Lion" on his return to England after Agincourt, where, says a local tradition, the cost of the entertainment, stately as it was, was 9*s.* 9*d.* The two great hotels here, the Rose and the George, the latter of which was the favourite resting-place of both George I. and II. on their way to Hanover, have shared the fate of most of their brethren on the old lines of road, and are now converted into shops and a lecture hall; but the population of the town has increased since the opening of the rly. Brick-making is extensively carried on, and a new church was erected in 1867.

Of the old *Church* a very small portion is E. E. The rest was rebuilt in 1762 after a fire. In the N. wall of the chancel is a monument of very unusual character, temp. Edw. IV. It exhibits the effigy of an unknown lady, in grave-clothes, so arranged as to display the neck and bosom. The left breast is represented as swollen, the right as wasted away. Across the chest lies an infant, also in grave-clothes. There is a tradition that the lady died in childbed at Bayford Castle, but who she was is unknown. Theobald, the editor of Shakespeare, whose opposition to Pope procured him a place in the first edition of the Dunciad, subsequently occupied by Cibber, was born here toward the end of the 17th cent.

[1 m. N. of Sittingbourne, and overhanging the Swale marshes, lies

Milton (pop. 3463), famous for its oysters, which no doubt shared in Roman favour with those "Rutupino edita fundo" (see Rte. 4), or rather, perhaps, ranked themselves as Rutupians. The fisheries were granted by King John to the Abbot of Faversham, in whose hands they remained until the Dissolution. They have been dredged from the earliest times by a company of fishermen, ruled like those of Faversham by certain ancient customs and bye-laws. "Milton natives" bear the bell, or more properly are the pearls, among British oysters; and since the discovery of the great sea-beds off Shoreham their value has materially increased, owing to the comparative coarseness and more plentiful supply of the latter. The dredgers work under farmers of the fisheries, the principal of whom until recently was the late Mr. Alston, of Cheyney-rock House, Sheppey, the possessor of very extensive beds between Sheerness and Whitstable, and no doubt the greatest "oyster-farmer" in the world. (See *Whitstable*, Rte. 5.) A large fleet of smacks and hoys is employed in conveying the produce of the Milton fisheries to London. The "King's town of Milton," as it was called, was an ancient royal villa; and there was a tradition that Sexburga, the sainted prioress of Minster in Sheppey, died here, circ. 680. Of the present *Church*, the N. aisle is Norm., the rest E. E. and Dec. Pieces of

Roman brick are scattered through the walls; and "in the E. wall is one fragment with Roman red mortar adhering to it."—*Hussey.* Remark also the herring-bone masonry of the N. wall. In the S. chancel are 3 *azuleios*, or Flemish paving-tiles with coloured patterns. *Brasses:* a knight, circ. 1470; Margaret Alefe, 1539.

On Kemsley Down, in the marshes below Milton, and near the creek, is an earthwork about 100 yards square, with a broad fosse and single vallum, known as *Castle Rough.* There are traces of a raised causeway leading from it to the mouth of the creek. This has been fixed upon, and rightly in all probability, as the fortress thrown up by Hasten the Dane when he landed here in 892 (*Asser:* "Hastengus fecit sibi firmissimum oppidum apud Middeltunam").

Bayford Castle, near Sittingbourne, about 1 mile distant from Castle Rough, occupies the site of one said to have been built by King Alfred as a counter fortress to Castle Rough. The moat and a fragment of wall remain. The castle was the residence of Leybournes, Nottinghams, Cheyneys, and Lovelaces, until the end of the 16th cent., when it became a farm-house.]

[The *Church* of *Tunstall* (2 m. S. of Sittingbourne) has E. E. and Dec. portions. In it are elaborate monuments for Sir James Cromer (1613) and Sir Edward Hales (1654). *Brasses:* Ralf Wolf, rector, 1525; a lady, c. 1590. Adjoining the village is *Gore Court* (G. Smeed, Esq.); and about 2 m. S. *Woodstock* (E. Twopeny, Esq.). *Bredgar*, among the chalk hills 2 m. S.W., has a Perp. *Ch.* with a curious Norm. doorway in the W. front of the tower; there are Roman bricks in the wall. *Brass:* Thos. Coly, Custos of the College of the Holy Trinity, Bredgar, 1518. This chantry, or "small college, for a chaplain and two scholar clerks," was founded temp. Rich. II. by a rector of Bredgar. A house near the ch. is still known as the "Chantry House."]

Beyond Sittingbourne occurs a good view of the Isle of Sheppey, N., Minster Church and the wooded hills being very distinct. There is a broad road from Sittingbourne to Sheerness through the marshes, formerly crossing the Swale by a ferry, which has, however, now been superseded by the rly. bridge; and there is also a road through Murston to Elmley ferry. The ch. of Minster-in-Sheppey, as it is called (1½ m. N.E. of Sittingbourne), is Norm., and contains 2 interesting brasses to Sir John de Northcote and his wife, who both died in 1320. (See *Arch. Cant.*, ix. 148.)

Shortly after leaving Sittingbourne, the mound of *Tong Castle* is visible l. It covers about half an acre, and is surrounded by a broad moat, on which is a mill of some antiquity. The ancient legend of Carthage—"facti de nomine *Byrsam*, Taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo"—found in many different parts of the world, has also been located here. (See *Handbk. for Hants*, for another version of the story connected with Tichbourne.) Hengist, after the first battle in which he assisted Vortigern, is said to have requested from the British chief as much land as an ox-hide could encompass. This was readily granted, and the hide, being cut into small strips, was made to encircle the ground on which Tong or *Thong* Castle was then erected. Very remarkably, this old Saxon legend has been carried back to the East, whence in all probability it first came. The Hindoos declare that the descendants of Hengist obtained possession of Calcutta by a precisely similar stratagem.

The site of Tong Castle, close to the Watling Street on one side, and to the Swale, then the usual ship passage, on the other, was an advantageous one; and the mound may very possibly have been an important station with the earlier Saxon colonists. (Comp. mounds at Coldred and Wodnesborough, Rtes. 3, 4.) The success thus gained was according to the further tradition rapidly followed up. It was in Tong Castle that the fair-haired Rowena "drank hael" to King Vortigern, and so fascinated him that he resigned the entire kingdom of Kent in favour of Hengist; and here a few years later took place the massacre of the Britons by the Saxons at a feast—a story also borrowed from the older stores of Teutonic tradition. The narrator of the whole is Geoffrey of Monmouth, a proof at least that Saxon traditions had early clustered about Tong Castle.

A large cutlass sword, with a buckhorn handle, is said by Hasted to have been found within the site. A castle of Tong is mentioned after the Conquest, when it was given to Bp. Odo, and later, temp. Rich. II., when it was in the hands of Edmund Mortimer Earl of March. There are still some fragments of masonry about the mound. The *Church* of Tong is partly Norm., with an E. E. tower and Perp. rood screen.

Tong lies in the heart of the stronghold of ague on either side of the Swale. The soil is throughout very rich; but this is the Kentish region of "wealth without health." The local proverb runs—

"He that will not live long,
Let him dwell at Murston, Tenham, or Tong."

Bapchild, seen S. of the line, 1½ m. beyond Sittingbourne, is probably the *Bacancild* where, in 694, Withred King of Kent held his great council "to consult about repairing the churches of God which were in Kent." The ch., dedicated to St. Lawrence, is principally Norm.: but many later windows have been inserted. It deserves, however, careful examination. The W. end seems to have had 5 round-headed windows, 1 of which remains. (Comp. Davington, *post*.) Along the N. wall of the chancel runs an E. E. arcade, with detached pilasters. The Perp. screen should be noticed, and the ironwork of the door, which is ancient.

The Church of Bapchild belonged to the Crown until Richard I., and was given by John to Chichester Cathedral, to which it is still attached. There was a small oratory here, near the wayside, N. of the ch., at which pilgrims to Canterbury halted to perform their devotions. No remains exist.

Adjoining the village is *Bapchild Court* (Miss Gascoigne).

[The *Church* of *Rodmersham*, 1 m. S. of Bapchild, is of various dates, the chancel being apparently Norm. There are some fragments of stained glass. The church belonged to the Knights of St. John, to whom it was given by Henry II.; and the 4 sedilia of wood in the chancel may perhaps have been appropriated by them. These seats are canopied, and the carved screen at the back should be noticed.

The ch. of *Lynstead*, 1½ m. S. E. of Rodmersham, has some handsome monuments of the Roper and Hugessen families.]

The well-known fertility of Kent is apparent in the variety and richness of the crops throughout the surrounding country, and extending from here to Canterbury.

48 m. TEYNHAM (Stat.).

The ch., which stands on rising ground, is E. E. with Perp. tower. It is cruciform, and has in the S. transept a brass for John Frogenhall

1444, with collar of SS, engraved in *Arch. Cant.*, vol. i.

Teynham was, according to Lambarde, the original cherry-garden and apple-orchard of Kent. The Abps. of Canterbury possessed a vineyard here called the "New Garden," which in the reign of Henry III. was in great repute, and during the vacancy of the see was kept in order, like that at Northfleet, by the ministers of the Crown (*Hudson Turner*). Its former reputation probably induced Richard Harris, fruiterer to Henry VIII., to fix on Teynham for the establishment of his "new orchards"—great store of "pippin grafts" being procured by him from France, and "cherry grafts" from the Low Countries. He planted about 105 acres, from which subsequently much of Kent was supplied; and the reputation of the Teynham fruit-gardens was considerable until the end of the last century. The cherry had been first brought into Britain by the Romans. (*Pliny*, l. xv. c. 25.) The gardens here long afforded the main supply to the London market, and were a most valuable property until the remission of duty on foreign fruit, which enabled importers from Germany and France to compete with native produce.

[*Doddington Church*, in the chalk district, 4 m. S., is chiefly Norman, with a Tr.-Norm. chancel, and at the E. end are 4 circular-headed windows, 3 below and 1 above. Some woodwork, which has been painted, remains. There is a second, or S. chancel, which is E. E. *Sharsted Court* (C. D. L. De Laune, Esq.).]

Shortly before reaching the Faversham station, on emerging from a cutting through Beacon Hill, a very fine view presents itself; showing l. the Bysing woods, Davington Priory and Church, Faversham Church and town, the new Almshouses being very conspicuous, and the open sea; and beyond, the steep hills covered with the extensive woods of the Blean.

52 m. FAVERSHAM JUNCTION (near Preston).

Railways: to Herne Bay, Margate, Broadstairs, and Ramsgate—Rte. 5; to Canterbury and Dover, *post.*

Faversham (Pop. of borough 7198—*Inn*, The Ship), or *Favresfeld*, was originally a royal "villa," which early rose into importance from its situation at the point where the Watling Street touched the head of a navigable creek; and which in 930 was large enough to entertain Athelstane and his "witan." It owed its later reputation to an abbey founded here by Stephen and Matilda (1147-49), commonly known as St. Saviour's of Faversham. A relic of the Holy Cross sent by Godfrey of Bouillon to Stephen was placed in this abbey, hence said to be founded "yn the worship of the Croys." Stephen, his queen Matilda, and Eustace their son, were buried in the Abbey Church, all during the lifetime of the first abbot, Clarembald. The monks were Cluniacs, of which order Henry of Blois, Bp. of Winchester, the king's brother, was an especial patron. The abbot sat in parliament (as holding in chief) till 1325. The king, as founder, claimed, after each abbot's death, his ring, his drinking-cup, his palfrey, and his kennel of hounds. At the Dissolution the Abbey was granted to Sir Thomas Cheyney, who afterwards sold it to Thomas Arden, of tragical memory. It stood at the N. end of the town, where the "Abbey Farm" still preserves its name. The great orchard in front is covered with interlacing foundations; but nothing remains above ground except a massive boundary wall on one side. Close by are some enormous walnuts, not unworthy of overshadowing the Cluniac brethren, contemplative or

post-prandial. The Gatehouses and Oratory described by Lewis (1727) have quite disappeared. The existing parish *Church* (dedicated to our Lady of Charity) is thought to have also served as that of the Abbey. It may have been so used on great festivals, but it is at some distance from the rest of the conventual buildings. It has been entirely remodelled at different times, and the whole of the windows have been replaced within the last few years. The ch. is E. E., of great size and beauty, the transepts being divided into 3 aisles, by 2 rows of octangular pillars. The nave in its present state is the vilest Georgian Corinthian (by Dance, 1756), ceiled and pewed. The curious W. tower and spire, somewhat resembling that of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-on-Tyne, were rebuilt by Beazley in 1797; the height is 148 feet. The original E. E. arch may be traced within the tower, rt. of which is an ancient room called the *Gaol*. The beautiful modern font of alabaster and serpentine deserves notice. In the W. wall of *N. transept* is a singular cross-shaped opening, which can hardly have served as a hagioscope. In the same transept, on the first octangular pillar E., are some remains of E. E. paintings of the highest interest. Among them are the Nativity; the Virgin sitting crowned with the Child; the Salutation of Mary and Elizabeth; the Angels appearing to the Shepherds (their dog is fastened by a string to one of the Shepherds' hands, and barks at the Angel); the Crucifixion; and the women visiting the Sepulchre. The great use of red and green (as well as the costume) indicates the date, which can be very little later than that of the church. On the wall of the N. aisle of the chancel are some 14th-cent. paintings in better preservation, which have been described and figured by Mr. Willement, in *Arch. Cant.*, vol. i. In the chancel, which is of unusual breadth, are 12 Miserere stalls, on one of which is carved a fox carrying off 3 hens, a design which must have greatly edified the Cluniac brother to whose lot it fell. N. is a richly canopied Perp. altar-tomb; the name of the occupant is unknown. S., piscina, and 3 sedilia with detached pilasters. The E. window is by Willement. The vestry contains a rich church chest, with Dec. carving. On the S. wall of chancel is a memorial commemorating "the change of nature in its last tour" of one Stephen Bax; and below, the *brass* of William Thornbury, vicar of Faversham, d. 1448. The inscription "Credo *in* Sanct. Eccles. Cath." is said to have been then used to indicate the infallibility of the clergy in opposition to the Lollards, the preposition being properly applied only to the clauses relating directly to the Deity (Lewis's *Life of Pecocke*). At the end of the S. aisle is a tomb with Dec. canopy, called King Stephen's—how truly is quite uncertain. Stowe asserts that after the Dissolution the king's body was thrown into the river for the sake of the lead about it. On the floor are the remains of a fine brass, commemorating some "probus et dignus vir" whose name has perished, and a perfect one of Henry Hatche and his wife (1500), great benefactors to the town. Above is the mural monument of Thomas Mendfield, "a pillar of the famous ports," who kneels in a richly sleeved gown of office. Over the S. porch is a parvise chamber, in which, as in the watching chamber of Canterbury Cathedral, there is a tradition that a king was once confined. The whole of the exterior of the church, as well as the interior of the chancel and transepts, was restored in 1853 by Sir G. G. Scott.

In the church was formerly a chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury, and altars (greatly honoured) of St.

Erasmus and SS. Crispin and Crispianus. "No one died who had anything to leave without giving something to St. Erasmus' light;" and the other two were the special patrons of Faversham. During the persecution under Maximin they "fled from Rome into Great Britain, and came and dwelt at Faversham, where they learned to make shoes for a livelihood, and followed that trade for some time at a house in Preston Street, near the Crosse well, now the sign of the Swan." Long after the Reformation foreigners "of that gentle calling" were in the habit of making "considerable visits in pilgrimage" to this house.—*Lewis.* (The Swan still exists, but "quantum mutatus!") Another legend pointed out a heap of stones at the shore at Stone End, near Lydd, as the grave of Crispin and Crispianus, who were said to have been shipwrecked there. (See Rte. 14.) After Agincourt the festival of St. Crispin was the chief holiday of the town.

Across the churchyard a gate opens to the *Grammar School*, originally founded in 1527 for novices in the abbey. After the Dissolution the estates appropriated to this school fell into the king's hands, and were regranted by Elizabeth to the present foundation. The house was built, 1577, at the town's expense. A small library is attached.

Beyond the school, a low arched door, at the wall corner, is pointed out as that through which the body of "Arden of Faversham" was carried by his murderers to be laid in the field adjoining, then called the "Ambry Croft." His house is that seen above the wall; a long steep-roofed building, which had belonged to the abbey, and became the property of "Master Arden," after his purchase of the site. Religious emblems, relics of the monks, were to be seen in some of the windows in Pennant's time; and in those of "the great room" were the arms of Sir Edw. North, father-in-law [?] of Alice Arden. Nothing of this now remains, and the disposition of the rooms has been altered. For the full story of the murder, which produced a tragedy long held to be Shakspeare's, and which induced Spelman to allot a conspicuous place to Master Arden in his 'History of Sacrilege,' the reader must be referred to Holinshed, who, "for the horriblenesse thereof," inserted it in his Chronicles. . . . Mistress Alice, "young, tall, and well-favoured of shape and countenance," had "fallen in familiaritie" with one Mosbye, a "black swart man," and an old servant of her father-in-law's; and at last conspired with him to kill her husband, taking as helpmates "one Green of Faversham" and "Black Will, a terrible cruel ruffian," who had acquired much evil experience during the French wars. After watching Master Arden in London, "walking in Poule's," and after twice lying in wait for him to no purpose, once on Rainham Down, and again in the "broomye-close" between Faversham and the Sheppey ferry, they at last arranged to kill him in his own house during St. Valentine's fair, which was close at hand. Black Will was accordingly hidden in a closet at the end of Arden's parlour, Feb. 15, 1551, "being Sunday;" and when Arden came in at supper-time, he "sat down to play a game at the tables" with Mosbye, who had his face toward the place where Black Will stood, whilst Green "stood at his maister's back holding a candell in his hand, to shaddowe Black Will when he should come out." At a signal during the game Black Will "stept forth and cast a towell round Arden's neck," nearly strangling him. Mosbye then completed the work; and, finally, Mistress Alice herself came into the country house, where the body was laid, and "with a knife gave him 7 or 8 pricks into the breast." Then she sent for

certain Londoners who chanced to be in the town, and after supper they "danced and played on the virginals and were merrie." After the guests were gone the body was carried out by the door already named, into the Ambry Croft, where "they laid him on his back in his nightgown, with his slippers on." Then Alice alarmed the town, and "the mayor and others came to search for her husband." He was found in the Croft; but "a long rushe or two" from the parlour floor stuck between one of his slippers and his foot, and they "espied certayne footsteppes by reason of the snowe," which began to fall just as they were carrying him out. Mistress Arden was at once accused; and, "herself beholding her husband's bloud, said, 'Oh the bloud of God help! for this bloud have I shed!'" Mosbye was taken in bed, and afterwards hung at Smithfield, as was Green at Faversham. Mistress Alice was burned at Canterbury. Black Will was taken some years after, and "brent on a scaffolde at Flushing." It was said that no grass would grow on the field where Arden's body had lain, "which field he hadde, as some have reported, cruelly taken from a widow woman, who had cursed him most bitterly, even to his face . . . wishing that all the world might wonder on him."—*Holinshed.* Lewis thought the ground was kept bare by art, as was done by spots on the Castle Green at Colchester, where Sir Charles Lucas and Sir G. Lisle fell when shot. The whole story is a strange and striking illustration of the condition of society at this most disjointed time. Compare the Stourhead murder, nearly contemp. (Strype's *Memorials.*)

Some extensive and expensive *National Schools*, the effect of which, though of great pretension, is far from satisfactory, stand near the ch.; and a somewhat imposing group of almshouses was erected in 1863, in which the inmates of the various charities of the town are now placed all together in villa-like residences; the apsidal chapel, with two spire-like turrets, has a singular appearance. Some good timbered and pargeted houses in East Street were pulled down in 1862, and the site is now occupied by a very showy red-brick group of villa residences, a Philosophical Institute, &c. Pennant mentions the "wainscote of a house near the abbey-gate, where were carved profiles of Stephen and Matilda, and a figure of Stephen in a boat drawn by a swan." For these the visitor may perhaps search with better success than we did.

Faversham has entertained sundry great personages in their way to and from Canterbury. In 1519, "spiced brede, wine, and bere," for the king and queen, cost the town 1*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*; "wine and capons to my lord cardinall, 18*s.* 9*d.*" Charles II. was here on Nov. 1, 1660, and it was at Faversham that James II. was detained, after his attempt to escape by way of Shellness. (*Macaulay*, ii. 569.) He had been "rudely pushed and pulled about by the boatmen of the coast." "His money and watch were taken from him, but his diamonds escaped, being taken for bits of glass." (*Macaulay*). This usage he never forgave; and the amnesty offered in the fourth year of his exile was accompanied by a long list of exceptions, "in which the poor fishermen who had searched his pockets rudely, appeared side by side with Churchill and Danby." (P. 574.)

There is a very ancient guild of oyster-fishers connected with the hundred of Faversham, which has a custom "that none shall receive freedom of the guild who are not married men." (For the fisheries themselves see Rte. 5.) The growth of madder was first introduced here and at Dartford, in 1660, by one M. Crispe

The powder-mills, now at some distance, but formerly adjoining Faversham (where the offices still remain), are among the most important in the kingdom, and the town itself has largely increased of late years. There are many handsome new houses near the station, and a branch line has been opened to the mouth of the creek.

In the neighbourhood of Faversham are some curious chalk caverns, or pits, with columns. These excavations were, until the last few years, constantly used by the gipsy ladies as a retirement during their most "interesting" periods; and regular nurses were always resident in them. Hegdale pit is the largest. Camden thought them (as they probably are) British excavations for chalk dressing. (Compare the pits at Dartford and Crayford, Rte. 6; and at E. Tilbury, Rte. 1.)

About ½ m. from Faversham, N.W., beyond the canal, is *Davington* village and priory, the site most probably of the Durolevum of Antonine's Itinerary. Many Roman relics have been found here; and a very curious mediæval head-covering, the ancient "cap of fence," formed of octagonal plates of iron, quilted neatly between two layers of coarse canvas. (See *Trans. of Archæol. Institute.*) The Priory (its remains now a private residence) was Benedictine, founded by Fulke de Newenham in 1153, and called, from the smallness of the estate, the house of the "poor nuns of Davington." The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was most carefully repaired and decorated by the late Mr. T. Willement, F.S.A., to whom the parishioners are indebted for the restoration of divine service. It seems to indicate a much earlier date than the foundation of the Priory. The E. window and low S. aisle are later E. E. additions. The W. end, with its 5 remarkable round-headed windows, and the plain circular arches with broad soffetes within, may possibly be anterior to the Conquest. The registers of this church, which have been continued with great care, commence in the sixth year of Edward VI.; and although a donative, it is privileged with all the rights of a parochial church. The house itself is a portion of the ancient priory. The Norm. arch, which formerly connected the cloisters with the refectory, remains; together with the western side of the cloisters themselves, and the entrance-hall in great part: all of the time of Edw. I. The cloister still has its heavily-moulded ceiling of chestnut wood, temp. Edw. III. Great alterations were made in the apartments about the time of Elizabeth. An historical sketch of the parish and priory, by Mr. Willement, was published (with many illustrations) by Pickering, in 1862.

1 m. N. of Davington is *Oare*, with a small E. E. ch., which has some ancient glass. Hence is a ferry to Harty, in Sheppey (Rte. 13). The view down Faversham creek has a certain Dutch picturesqueness, which is very pleasing.

Closely adjoining Faversham, S., is *Preston*, the *Church* of which anciently belonged to Christ Church, Canterbury. It stands well, near the London road, has an ancient low tower with modern spire, and is very picturesque. The chancel, with single side-lancets, is interesting, though the effect has been much damaged by an E. window of discordant character, inserted in 1862. On the S. side are sedilia, much decorated. The N. is occupied by a large and elaborate monument, with effigy, for Roger Boyle, father of the first Earl of Cork, and grandfather of the good and great philosopher. Its present dilapidated condition can hardly be known to the family whose ancestor it commemorates; and its entire ruin is rendered probable by the recent removal of its iron

guard-rails. The ch. was partially restored 1862. It has been reseated in oak, and the E. window has been filled with stained glass by Willement, by whom there are several memorial windows in other parts of the church.

At *Ospringe* (2 m. S.W.) was a Maison Dieu, or hospital, founded by Henry II. There was a "Camera Regis" in it for the king's use when he went to France viâ Dover. King John's Itinerary shows him to have been frequently at Ospringe. The hospital was in the hands of the Templars. A window or two alone remain.

[3 m. from Faversham, on the old turnpike road to Canterbury, is on l. *Nash Court*, the seat of the Hawkins family (now represented by the Knatchbulls) since the reign of Edw. III. ½ m. further is the village of *Boughton-under-Blean*, at which point the servant of Chaucer's rich canon, the alchemist who could pave with gold "all the road to Canterbury town," overtook the company of pilgrims. Boughton Hill rises beyond the village; and from the top the traveller journeying E. should look back over the road he has already passed. This is one of the great views of Kent, commanding a wide stretch of varied and richly wooded country, with an expanse of sea dotted with Thames-bound sails and fishing-boats. It wants, however, the great historical interest of the Thanet prospects.

Here are the ch. (which contains an organ of outrageous size) and schools of *Dunkirk*, built after the "Courtenay" outbreak in 1838, when it became evident how greatly they were needed among the almost wild people of the Blean. The name of "Dunkirk" was first given to the village about a century since by a set of squatters who took possession of the ground, then extra-parochial, as of a "free port," from which no one could dislodge them. The district, including the greater part of the forest, was afterwards erected into a separate "ville," called the "Ville of Dunkirk." Near the head of the hill a gate l. leads into *Bossenden Wood*, in which (May, 1838) "Sir William Courtenay, the Knight of Malta," after his remarkable Canterbury pilgrimage and his release from the County Lunatic Asylum, to which he had been removed after imprisonment for perjury, was shot with 8 of his followers. These, whom he had collected from all the neighbouring villages, regarded him as a superhuman being, who was to "restore them their own." His very handsome face, which bore an extraordinary resemblance to the usual Italian type of the Saviour, no doubt influenced his whole career, and materially assisted in procuring him followers, with whose names the trees in the wood are still marked. An elaborate history of the "rise, progress, and death" of Sir William—who was in reality John Nichols Tom, a wine merchant, of Truro—was printed at Canterbury in 1838.

A remarkable view of Canterbury Cathedral, terminating a long stretch of straight road, occurs shortly beyond "Courtenay's Gate." It was here that the pilgrims first caught sight of the "golden angel" with which the Great Tower was anciently crowned.

The country is much broken on either side, and the woods are full of picturesque hollows and openings. The true "Canterbury bell" abounds in them. Everywhere occur hop-gardens, with their oast-houses (drying-ovens) like the air-fans on the roofs of Egyptian houses. In the middle growth the plantations resemble low oak-coppices; later, the bright clusters and dark leaves have a beauty of their own which many a Rhenish vineyard "combed along the hills" might envy.]

55¼ m. SELLING (Stat.).

Here is an E. E. restored *Ch.* of considerable interest. The E. window is early Dec., and contains in its five lower lights a beautiful arrangement of stained glass, well worth notice. The central compartment in each light has a canopy with a figure under it, beneath which is a shield of arms, in this order, counting from the north: Clare, France, England (the fourth is wanting), and Warrene. The fourth is said to have been Castile; and the glass dates from the end of the 13th cent. On l. are the churches of *Boughton-under-Blean* (E. E. with Perp. additions) and *Hernhill;* in the ch.-yard of the latter are buried the "Courtenayites," whose memory is still precious with the poorer classes (*ante*); the spot is on the N. side of the ch., but the ground has been purposely levelled. The rly. next winds under (seen l.) the ancient forest of the Blean (the meaning of the name is uncertain), a tract of wild country stretching northward towards the coast, and also reaching nearly to Canterbury, the character of which is indicated by the many names such as Selling, Seldwich, Selgrave (Anglo-Saxon, *sel*—wood, covert), occurring throughout it. Before and after the Conquest the kings of England made grants of large portions of it to the neighbouring religious houses, till nearly all was separated from the Crown. Thus it gradually lost the privileges of a forest, and was known only as "The Blean." Wild boar abounded in it as late as the Reformation (Twine *de Reb. Alb.*). The rare yellow pine marten is still occasionally found here. Much chestnut is scattered through the woods. On *Shottenden Hill,* r., in the Blean—a point crowned with a dark clump of trees, terminating a long wooded ridge, and visible from all the high ground in the neighbourhood—is a camp, probably Roman. It has regular sides, which follow the rounding of the hill, and is worth visiting for the sake of the wide view over all this part of Kent. A large hoard of silver coins, of the dates of Charles I. and II., was found here about 1850. At 58 m. the line approaches the S. E. R. from Ashford, and runs side by side with it till Harbledown is passed. It then crosses it at an elevation which affords the best possible view of the Cathedral, and reaches at

61¾ m. CANTERBURY STAT., which immediately adjoins the Dane John. The S. E. Rly. Stat. is outside the city, to the N. (Pop. 21,324. *Inns:* Fountain (best); Rose; Fleur-de-Lys.)

Railways: to Dover (*post*); to Whitstable (*post*); to Deal (Rte. 4); to Margate and Ramsgate (Rte. 7); to Ashford, Rye, and Hastings (Rte. 7, and *Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 16).

Having arrived at "the capital of Kent," as Harris (*Hist. Kent*) proudly calls it, the visitor will do well to set about its survey in a systematic manner, and though he may thus have to traverse a mile of ground twice over he will find himself well repaid. We should advise him to proceed through the pleasure grounds of the Dane John to St. George's Street, and thence in a direct line to the N. suburb of St. Dunstan's, where a ch. of some interest and the gateway of the mansion of the Ropers, forming the entrance to a brew-house, will attract his notice. Having seen these, he should turn back to the city, cross the S. E. R. on the level, and fitting associations for the lover of Chaucer will be at once suggested by the gables of the *Star Inn* on rt. This, which has been repaired, was an ancient hostel without the walls, for pilgrims who arrived after the gates were closed at nightfall. The interior of the Inn has been entirely altered. The *West gate*, beyond, by which the city is entered, is the work of Abp. Simon

of Sudbury (1374–81), who repaired the greater part of the city walls, then fallen into decay. The most important portions of these walls now remaining are in *Broad Street* (on the E. side of the Cathedral), where two or three of the turrets or small watch-towers, orderly placed, are still nearly perfect externally; inside they serve as summer-houses in the Prebendal Gardens. There were 6 gates, of which the W. gate alone now exists, thanks to a judicious town council, who, having pulled down the rest, thought it prudent to leave this as an attraction for archæological visitors. The upper part of the gate, together with the building adjoining, serves as a police station. The whole character of the city within is ancient. Gabled ends and projecting fronts run up the High Street; and although Mr. Ruskin points out their diminutiveness as compared with the grander masses of an old continental town —(as Sorbière (1665) had done before—"The houses are low, and the stories scarce high enough for a man of middle size, who can touch the ceiling with his hand")—there are here and there rambling latticed fronts, behind which we may imagine David Copperfield's Agnes, and openings through narrow lanes toward the cathedral and its precincts, as picturesque as the most exacting artist can possibly demand.

The island which the Stour here formed in its windings, and its position just at the point at which the 2 estuaries (the greater Stour here, and the lesser about Bridge, 3 m. distant) ceased to be navigable, were the probable reasons which induced the Britons of Kent to fix their chief town here. The Roman city, *Durovernum* (perhaps from the Brit. Dur Guairn, "the Alder river," or Dur Gwern, "the river of marshes"), which took its place, seems to have been irregular in form, covering nearly the whole of modern Canterbury. Of the mode of its first occupation by the Saxons we know nothing; but in their hands it at once became *Cantwarabyrig*, Canterbury, "the stronghold of the men of Kent." (Some interesting notices of its condition at this time will be found in Wright's *Celt., Rom., and Sax.* After the arrival of Augustine (597) and the conversion of Ethelbert, Canterbury rose in importance as the spot from which the rest of England was to be rechristianised, and afterwards as the metropolitical city. It was eclipsed, however, on the extinction of the kingdom of Kent, by the royal cities of London and Winchester; and in spite of the great reputation of Abps. Lanfranc and Anselm, Canterbury itself was comparatively little heard of, until the murder of Becket in the cathedral (1170) lifted it at once to an equality with the most sacred shrines of Europe. St. Augustine, the former patron saint, gave place to the new martyr. The 3 Cornish choughs in Becket's coat were inserted in the shield of the town, and the common seal exhibited the verse—

"Ictibus immensis Thomas qui corruit ensis
Tutor ab offensis urbis sit Cantuariensis."

From this time "Candelberg," as our German cousins were pleased to call it, became universally celebrated. Pilgrims from all parts of Christendom hastened to pay their vows at the tomb; and "Cantorbière, la cité vaillante," took its place in the verses of the Romancers, side by side with Cologne, "la Mirabel," and Compostella, the city of "Monseigneur S. Jacques." But the story of Canterbury is best read in the great buildings which still remain. The visitor who desires fuller information than can be given here must provide himself with Dean Stanley's *Historical Memorials of Canterbury*, Professor Willis's *Architectural Histories of Canterbury*

Cathedral and Monastery, and *Handbook to the Southern Cathedrals of England* (*Murray*).

Placing ourselves in the position of Canterbury pilgrims, we may now approach the *Cathedral*. At the W. corner of Mercery Lane, opening from the High Street, stood the hostelry called the *Checquers of the Hope*, at which Chaucer's company reposed themselves. It was built (or at all events enlarged) for the especial accommodation of pilgrims by Prior Chillenden (1390-1411). "The stone arches of the windows extending down Mercery Lane formed part of its lower storey. The first opening W. of the lane shows part of the court into which the pilgrims rode; but the spacious chamber approached by stairs from the outside, supported on wooden pillars, and covered by a high-pitched wooden roof, traditionally known as the Dormitory of the Hundred Beds was destroyed by fire in 1865. Here we may imagine the Miller and the Reve and the Shipman reposing, whilst the more distinguished pilgrims sought quarters within the great monastery, or in other religious houses. *Mercery Lane* itself takes its name from the shops and stalls which lined it, in which the pilgrims sought memorials of their visit, principally leaden brooches representing the mitred head of the saint, with the inscription "Caput Thomae." These and the "Ampulles" of water distributed within the cathedral were the great marks of a Canterbury pilgrim, as the scallop-shell was of Compostella, or the palm-branch of Palestine. From these mercery-stalls King John of France, on his return from his captivity, bought "a knife for the Count of Auxerre." At the end of Mercery Lane was the ancient rush-market, in which stood a great cross, gilt and painted. We are now at the gate of the precincts.

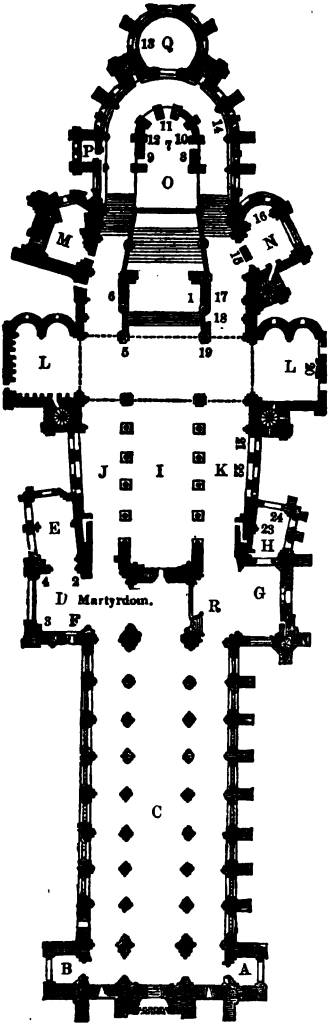
The *Cathedral* may be best considered under the heads of (*a*) history; (*b*) existing ch.; (*c*) South Porch; (*d*) Nave; (*e*) Choir; (*f*) Screen and Reredos; (*g*) Shrines; (*h*) Transept of the Martyrdom; (*i*) Deans' Chapel; (*j*) North Aisle of the Choir; (*k*) St. Andrew's Tower; (*l*) Chicheley's tomb; (*m*) Trinity Chapel; (*n*) Becket's Shrine and other monuments; (*o*) St. Anselm's tower and chapel; (*p*) S. E. transept; (*q*) Warriors' Chapel; (*r*) Crypt; (*s*) Tower; (*t*) Precincts; (*u*) Cloisters, Chapter-house; (*x*) Green Court; Deanery; (*y*) King's School; (*z*) Archbishop's Palace.

(*a*) No English cathedral more completely dominates over the surrounding town than Canterbury. "Tanta majestate sese erigit in cœlum," says Erasmus (*Pereg. Relig. ergo*), "ut procul etiam intuentibus religionem incutiat." It has all the impressiveness of some great natural feature, rock or mountain, in the midst of a comparatively level district. It must not be forgotten that it served at once as the metropolitical ch., and as that of a great monastery: for as in the case of all missionary churches, Augustine established a convent here in connexion with his cathedral. Lanfranc, after the Conquest, compiled a strict rule for it and the other Benedictine monasteries throughout England. It was known as the Convent of Christ's Church, and the massive wall by which it was surrounded, rendering it a fortress within a fortress, served at once for defence and for seclusion. This exterior wall was greatly strengthened by Lanfranc, and some portions still remaining are probably of his time. The principal entrance is *Prior Goldstone's Gate*, commonly called "Christ Church Gate," at the end of Mercery Lane, built 1517, and a fine example of late Perp. The central niche was filled by a figure of Our Saviour, and the defaced bearings on the shields below are those of contributors towards the work. The battlements with which the gate was originally crested were taken down not many years ago. Passing within

GROUND-PLAN OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

A. South Porch and Dunstan Tower.
B. North-West Tower.
C. Nave.
D. North-West Transept (or Transept of the Martyrdom).
E. Deans', or Lady Chapel.
F. Door into Cloisters.
G. South-West Transept.
H. St. Michael's, or Warriors' Chapel.
I. Choir.
J. North Choir Aisle.
K. South Choir Aisle.
L. L. Eastern Transepts.
M. St. Andrew's Tower.
N. St. Anselm's Tower.
O. Trinity Chapel.
P. Henry the Fourth's Chantry.
Q. Corona.
R. Descent to Crypt.

1. Site of St. Dunstan's Shrine.
2. Norman Wall, marking the spot where Becket fell.
3. Monument of Abp. Peckham.
4. " " Warham.
5. " " Chicheley.
6. " " Bourchier.
7. Position of Becket's Shrine.
8. Monument of the Black Prince.
9. " King Henry IV.
10. " Abp. Courtenay.
11. " Cardinal Chatillon.
12. " Dean Wotton.
13. " Cardinal Pole.
14. Unknown tomb.
15. Mont. of Abp. Simon of Mepham.
16. Tomb of Abp. Anselm.
17. Mont. of Abp. Simon of Sudbury.
18. " " Strafford.
19. " " Kemp.
20. The Archbishop's Chair, site of Abp. Winchelsey's Monument.
21. Monument of Abp. Hubert Walter.
22. " " Walter Reynolds.
23. Monument of Margaret Holland and her two Husbands.
24. Tomb of Abp. Stephen Langton.



it, we enter the precincts of the Cathedral.

The site on which it stands is the same on which stood the primitive Roman or British church attributed to King Lucius, and granted by Ethelbert to Augustine, "the earliest monument of the English union of Church and State." Eadmer expressly tells us that it resembled in its arrangements the old Basilica of St. Peter's at Rome, destroyed in the 16th cent. (see Willis's *Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral.* 8vo. Lond. 1845, for an interesting comparison of the two). As at St. Peter's, the altar was originally at the W. end, with the episcopal throne behind it: there was also in both a crypt in imitation of the ancient catacombs in which the bones of the apostles were originally found, the first beginning of the crypt which still exists at Canterbury.

These arrangements may either have been made by St. Augustine himself, or by Abp. Odo (942–9), who restored the roof and walls of the ch. The building remained uncovered for 3 years, during which time, says Eadmer, no rain fell within its sacred enclosure. The renewed ch. was greatly injured during the sack of Canterbury by the Danes (1011), when the "beata monachorum plebs" were massacred, and Abp. Alphege carried off to Greenwich, where he afterwards shared their fate. Canute repaired it in expiation, hanging up his crown in the nave, and restored the body of the martyred Alphege to the monks. The ch. was completely burnt down during the troubled times of the Conquest (1067), together with the many bulls and privileges of kings and popes contained within. Of this *first* or *Augustine's* church, no fragment remains. There are memorials of it in the *name* of the cathedral (Christ's urch), agreeing with Bede's statement that Augustine consecrated the Roman church he found in Canterbury "in nomine S. Salvatoris Dei et Domini nostri J. C.;" in the present *crypt*, which succeeded the earlier one; and in the *southern porch*, which is the principal entrance at present, as it was in the Saxon ch.

Lanfranc, the first archbishop after the Conquest (1070–89), found his cathedral ch. completely in ruins; he pulled down the few remains of the monastic buildings, and reconstructed both ch. and monastery from their foundations. Under Anselm, the next archbishop (1093-1109), the eastern part of this ch. (which had not, seemingly, been intended to be permanent) was taken down, and re-erected with far greater magnificence, by the care of Ernulph, prior of the monastery. His successor, Prior Conrad, finished the chancel, and decorated it with so much splendour that it was henceforth known as "the glorious Choir of Conrad." The ch. thus finished was dedicated by Abp. William in 1130. Henry King of England, David King of Scotland, and all the bishops of England, were present at this dedication, the "most famous," says Gervase, "that had ever been heard of on the earth since that of the Temple of Solomon." It was in *this* ch. that Becket was murdered (1170), and in the "glorious Choir of Conrad" that his body was watched by the monks during the succeeding night. 4 years later (1174) this choir was entirely burnt down. "The people," says Gervase, himself a monk of Ch. Ch., and an eye-witness of the fire, "were astonished that the Almighty should suffer such things, and, maddened with excess of grief and perplexity, they tore their hair, and beat the walls and pavement of the ch. with their hands and heads, blaspheming the Lord and his saints, the patrons of his Church,"—a frenzy rather Italian than English, but curiously illus-

trating the fierce excitability of mediæval times. The rebuilding was intrusted to William of Sens, an architect of "lively genius and good reputation," who, beginning in Sept. 1174, continued the work till 1178, when, just after an eclipse of the sun, which Gervase seems to intimate had something to do with the accident, "through the vengeance of God, or spite of the devil," he fell from a scaffolding raised for turning the vault, and was so much injured that he was compelled to return to France. Another William succeeded him as master architect, "English by nation, small in body, but in workmanship of many kinds acute and honest." Under the care of English William the choir and the eastern buildings beyond it were completed in 1184, 10 years from the burning of Conrad's Choir.

Lanfranc's *Nave* still remained; but was taken down, and a new nave and transepts were built, under Prior Chillenden, the works extending over the years between 1378-1410. The great central tower, at least that part of it which rises above the roof, was added by Prior Goldstone II. about 1495.

(*b*) The present cathedral consists either of *portions* or of the *whole* of these different works, from the rebuilding by Lanfranc, to the death of Prior Goldstone, a period of more than 4 centuries. It thus exhibits specimens of nearly all the classes of pointed architecture, the principal being Trans.-Norm. and Perp. Its gradual enlargements, under Anselm and later, as well as its general arrangements, arose mainly from the great wealth of relics possessed by the ch., and the necessity of finding shrine-room for displaying them. The Saxon ch. contained the bodies of St. Blaize (bought by Abp. Plegmund at Rome "for a great sum of gold and silver." Is it from this time that he becomes the patron of the English and Flemish clothworkers?); St. Wilfrid, brought from Ripon, ruined by the Northmen in 950; St. Dunstan, St. Alphege, and other sainted archbishops of Canterbury; St. Audoen, or Ouen, of Rouen, brought to Canterbury by 4 clerks about 957 (there was unfortunately another body at Rouen); besides the heads of St. Swithin, St. Furseus, and others, and the arm of St. Bartholomew. All these were enclosed in various altars, and in different chapels, and were carefully removed from the ruined ch. by Lanfranc. They were replaced in the new cathedral, where other similar treasures were added to them, and where they were at last joined by the greatest of all, the martyred St. Thomas of Canterbury. It should also be remarked that the existing cathedral, although of such various dates, covers, as nearly as can be ascertained, the same ground as the original building of Lanfranc.

We may now enter the cathedral, thronged with remembrances of almost every reign in English history. Nearly all the archbishops, "alterius orbis papæ" (the words are first applied by Pope Paschal II. to Abp. Anselm), before the Reformation are buried here, and most of their tombs remain. "There is no ch., no place in the kingdom, with the exception of Westminster Abbey, that is so closely connected with the history of our country."—*Stanley.*

(*c*) The principal entrance is still, as in Augustine's church, the *S. Porch.* In the Saxon period and later "all disputes, from the whole kingdom, which could not be legally referred to the King's Court, or to the hundreds or counties," were judged in the *Suth dure* or porch, which was generally built with an apse, in which stood an altar. The present porch is part of the work of Prior Chillenden, about 1400. On a panel above the entrance Erasmus saw the figures of Becket's 3 murderers, "Tusci, Fusci, and Berri," whom

he describes in his Colloquy as sharing the same kind of honour with Judas, Pilate, and Caiaphas, when they appear on sculptured altar-tables. These have quite disappeared. In the portion that remains is still traceable an altar surmounted by a crucifix, between the figures of the Virgin and St. John: beside it are fragments of a sword, marking it as the "Altar of the Martyrdom." The arms in the vaulting of the porch are probably those of contributors towards the rebuilding of the nave: among them are England and France, the See of Canterbury, Chichester, and Courtenay. This porch has been restored, and the niches of it and of the W. front are filled with statues by Pfyffers of persons connected with the history of the Cathedral.

(*d*) We now enter the *Nave.* The nave of Lanfranc's cathedral, which covered the same ground as that now existing, had in 1378 fallen into a ruinous condition, when Abp. Sudbury issued a mandate granting 40 days' indulgence to all contributors towards its rebuilding. The work was continued under his two successors, Abps. Courtenay and Arundel, the architect being probably Thomas Chillenden, prior of the convent. The nave dates therefore from about 1380. Chillenden died 1411. "The style is a light Perp., and the arrangement of the parts has considerable resemblance to that of the nave of Winchester, although the latter is of a much bolder character. Winchester nave was going on at the same time with Canterbury nave, and a similar uncertainty exists about the exact commencement. In both a Norm. nave was to be transformed, but at Winchester the original piers were either clothed with new ashlaring, or the old ashlaring was wrought into new forms and mouldings where possible; while in Canterbury the piers were altogether rebuilt. Hence the piers of Winchester are much more massive. The side aisles of Canterbury are higher in proportion, the tracery of the side-windows different, but those of the clerestory are almost identical in pattern, although they differ in the management of the mouldings. Both have 'lierne' vaults, and in both the triforium is obtained by prolonging the clerestory windows downward and making panels of the lower lights, which panels have a plain opening cut through them, by which the triforium space communicates with the passage over the roof of the side aisles."—*Willis.*

The first impression, however, differs greatly from that of Winchester, mainly owing to the height to which the choir is raised above the crypt below, and the numerous steps which are consequently necessary in order to reach it from the nave. In this respect Canterbury stands alone among both English and foreign cathedrals. These stately "escaliers," combined with the height and grandeur of the piers, breaking up from the pavement like some natural forest of stone, have always produced their effect even in the darkest anti-Gothic period. "Entering in company with some of our colonists just arrived from America . . . . how have I seen the countenances even of their negroes sparkle with raptures of admiration!"—*Gostling's Walk,* 1770. Here the pilgrims waited, admiring the "spaciosa ædificii majestas," and deciphering the painted windows, until the time came for visiting the great shrine. "The nave contained nothing," says Erasmus, "except some books chained to the pillars, among them the Gospel of Nicodemus, and the tomb of some unknown person." This must have been either the chapel in the S. wall, afterwards called Dean Neville's, built in 1447 by Lady Joan Brench-

ley, and removed altogether in 1787, or the tomb of Abp. *Whittlesey*, d. 1374, now destroyed. The Gospel of Nicodemus had been printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1509. Of the nave stained windows none remain entire, the great W. window having been made up of fragments from the others. In this, under the point of the arch, are the arms of Richard II. impaling the Confessor's, those of Anne of Bohemia on N. side, and of Isabella of France S. The memorial window adjoining it S., and that under the new tower N., are the work of G. Austin, Esq.; as are all the other painted windows in this part of the building—portions of a series, having for its subject the Te Deum, which is designed to fill the windows of the nave. In the N. aisle of nave are the monuments of Adrian Saravia, the friend of Hooker, who died here a prebendary in 1612; of Orlando Gibbons, organist to Charles I.; and of Sir John Boys (d. 1614), founder of the hospital without the North gate. Close at hand is the altar-tomb with effigy of Abp. Sumner (d. 1862), and nearly opposite, under a rich canopy, is an effigy of Dean Lyall (d. 1857), by *Phillips*. Memorials to officers and men of several of the regiments engaged in Indian campaigns have been placed against the walls; and in the S. aisle a recumbent figure of Dr. Broughton, Bp. of Sydney, an old King's scholar, in English alabaster, by Lough. The 6 panels in front bear the arms of 6 of the Australian sees.

The piers which support the *central tower* are probably the original piers of Lanfranc's erection, cased with Perp. work by Prior Chillenden at the same time with the building of the nave. To this, Prior Goldstone II. (1495-1517) added the vaulting of the tower, and all the portion above the roof, together with the remarkable buttressing arches supporting the piers below, which had perhaps shown some signs of weakness. These arches have on them the prior's rebus, a shield with 3 gold stones. The central arch occupies the place of the ancient rood-loft, and probably the great rood was placed on it until the Reformation.

The *western screen*, through which we enter the choir, has no recorded date, but is of the 15th cent. It is very beautiful and elaborate, and its carvings deserve the most careful examination. Of the 6 crowned figures in the lower niches, the one holding a ch. is probably Ethelbert, the others are uncertain. Figures of the Saviour and his Apostles originally filled the 13 mitred niches encircling the arch, but were destroyed by the Puritan "Blue Dick" and his friends. The whole screen, including the figures, has been carefully restored.

(*e*) On entering the *Choir*, the visitor is immediately struck by the singular bend with which the walls approach each other at the eastern end. But this remarkable feature, together with the great length of the choir (180 ft.—it is the longest in England), and the lowness of the vaulting; the antique character of the architecture, enforced by the strongly contrasted Purbeck and Caen stone, and the consequent fine effects of light and shadow—all this produces a solemnity not unfitting the first great resting-place of the faith in Saxon England, and carries the mind more completely back into the past than many a cathedral more richly and elaborately decorated. The choir as it at present exists is the work of William of Sens, and his successor English William (1174–84), by whom it was rebuilt after the burning of that of Conrad. Gervase, the contemporary monk, supplies full details of all the operations, so that we are enabled to follow the works year by year. (See translation in *Willis*.) The style is throughout

Transition, having Norm. and E.E. characteristics curiously intermixed. The pillars with their pier arches, the clerestory wall above, and the great vault up to the transepts, were entirely finished by *William of Sens.* The whole work differed greatly from that of the former choir. The richly foliated and varied capitals of the pillars, the great vault with its ribs of stone, and the numerous slender shafts of marble in the triforia, were all novelties exciting the great admiration of the monks.

The Cathedral of Sens must have largely influenced the architect William: it dates from 1143 to 1168, and must have been well known at Canterbury from Becket's residence there during his exile. It has several peculiarities in common with Canterbury; for example, double piers, composed of two columns, set one behind the other, foliated capitals, rings on some of the slender shafts, and the same system of vaulting. The mouldings of William of Sens are very varied, exhibiting a profusion of billet-work, zigzag and dog-tooth—the first two characteristics of Norm., the last of E. E.—a mixture of ornaments in accordance with the mixture of round and pointed arches throughout. The triforium exhibits this curiously, the outer arch being circular, the two inner, which it circumscribes, pointed. The clerestory arches are pointed. The stone vault was one of the earliest, if not the very first, constructed in England, and exhibits the same mixture of styles. Some of the transverse ribs are pointed, others round; the diagonal are all round. William of Sens fell from the upper part of the clerestory wall, a height of 50 ft., whilst preparing to turn the portion of this vault between the transepts. Of this part he directed the completion from his bed, and the work was then resigned to English William. The remarkable contraction of the choir, at the head of the ch., was rendered necessary from the architect's desire of uniting his work with the 2 towers of St. Anselm and St. Andrew, which still remain on either side. These had escaped during the recent fire, and, as they were not to be removed, they "would not allow the breadth of the choir to proceed in the direct line" (*Gervase*). It was also determined that a Chapel of St. Thomas, the new martyr, should be placed at the head of the ch., in the room of the Chapel of the Trinity, which had been destroyed; but the dimensions were to be preserved; and as it was much narrower than the choir, this last had to be narrowed so as to coincide with it. The second transepts already existed in the former ch., and were retained by William of Sens.

The best general views of the choir will be obtained from the upper stalls, N. and S., toward the W. end, where the full beauty of these transepts is gained. The effects of light are grand, the whole of the windows in the transept clerestory being filled with stained glass. Colour might perhaps also be introduced with advantage throughout the vaulting itself, which is now somewhat cold and ceiling-like.

(*f*) The *Screen* surrounding the choir is the work of Prior Henry de Estria (constructed 1304-5), and is "valuable on account of its well-ascertained date, combined with its great beauty and singularity."—*Willis.* The entire height is 14 ft. The N. doorway remains perfect; its central pendent bosses are especially remarkable. The S. door is much later, and is "manifestly a subsequent insertion."

The proper place of the altar was below the long flight of steps, and the removal to its present high position took place only about 1825. The effect is striking in some respects, but there is the serious objection that it takes off

from the appearance of height in the roof. The great height to which the altar is raised is the result of the new crypt under St. Thomas's Chapel, E. of the choir, which is much loftier than the older choir crypt. Behind it, E., was placed the metropolitan chair, its ancient and true position, still to be seen in many early continental churches (Torcello in the Lagunes of Venice is an excellent example). This was afterwards removed into the Corona, and is now in the S. choir transept.

The *Reredos*, which was erected behind the high altar (probably during the 14th cent.), and formerly occupied the place shown in the plan, was destroyed by the Puritans in 1642. It was succeeded by an elaborate Corinthian screen, which was removed a few years since, and replaced by the present very unsatisfactory reredos, "imitated from the screen work of the Lady Chapel in the crypt." The high altar before the Reformation was most richly adorned; and in a grated vault beneath was a treasury of gold and silver vessels, in presence of which, says Erasmus, Midas and Crœsus would have seemed but beggars. The Puritans destroyed "a most idolatrous costly glory cloth," presented by Laud. The existing altar-coverings, of crimson velvet, richly embroidered, were presented by the grand-daughters of a canon in 1864. Among the plate is a chalice, the offering of the Earl of Arundel, Ambassador of Charles I. to Germany, on his passing through Canterbury in 1636.

The wainscoting which formerly concealed the tracery of Prior de Estria's screen has been removed, except at the W. end. The pews, of the same character, also remain. A Corinthian throne of wainscot, carved by Gibbons and presented by Abp. Tenison in 1704, has been replaced by a lofty canopy of stone tabernacle work, the gift of Abp. Howley. The brass desks for the singers bear the inscription, "In piam memoriam Josue Stratton, A.M., per xxxix annos hujus ecclesiæ præcentoris—Obiit A.D. 1864."

The *Organ*, rebuilt by Green, 1784, and enlarged by Hill, 1842, formerly stood over the W. door, but has now been "ingeniously deposited out of sight in the triforium of the S. aisle of the choir. A low pedestal with its keys stands S. in the choir itself, so as to place the organist close to the singers, as he ought to be, and the communication between the keys and the organ is effected by trackers passing under the pavement of the side aisles, and conducted up to the triforium, through a trunk let into the S. wall."—*Willis.* The services are performed with great order and beauty.

An especial interest belongs to a small portion of the *pavement* of the choir, lying between the transepts. It is of a peculiar stone, or veined marble, of a delicate brown colour; and, "when parts of it are taken up for repair or alteration, it is usual to find lead which has run between the joints of the slabs, and spread on each side below, and which is with great reason supposed to be the effect of the fire of 1174, which melted the lead of the roof, and caused it to run down between the paving-stones in this manner."—*Willis.* This is believed to have been an altar-slab with a place for relics, the covering of which was sealed to prevent it being moved. Such erections are rare, but a few others are known to exist.

(*g*) Within the choir, before the Reformation, there were, besides the high altar, the altar-shrines of St. Alphege and St. Dunstan. That of St. Alphege, the Abp. martyred by the Northmen in 1012, whose body was restored to Canterbury by Canute, was on the N. side near the

present altar. No trace of it exists. On the S. wall of the choir, between the monuments of Abps. Stratford and Sudbury, still remains some diaper-work of open lilies, a part of the decoration of Dunstan's altar, which stood there. The bodies of St. Alphege and St. Dunstan, "co-exiles with the monks," after the fire, says Gervase, were re-conveyed into the new choir with great ceremony. The shrine of Dunstan was opened by Abp. Warham in 1508, in consequence of a dispute with the monks of Glastonbury, who declared that the body of the tongs-wielding saint had been removed to Glastonbury after the sack of Canterbury by the Danes. A body, however, with a plate of lead on the breast, inscribed "Sanctus Dunstanus," was found on the opening of the shrine. A portion of the saint's skull was then inclosed in a silver reliquary, made in the form of a head, and placed among the other relics, which, in their ivory, gilt, or silver coffers, were exhibited to the pilgrims on the N. side of the choir. Among them were pieces of Aaron's rod, of the clay from which Adam was made, and, especially precious, the right arm of "our dear lord, the knight St. George." Each of these relics was devoutly kissed, except by such "Wickliffites" as Dean Colet, who visited Canterbury with Erasmus in 1512.

(*h*) The monuments in the choir will be best examined from the side aisles. Leaving it again at the W. door of the screen, we follow in the track of the pilgrims, who were usually conducted into the N. transept, called the *Transept of the Martyrdom*, through the dark passage under the choir steps. We are now on the actual scene of the murder; but although the transept was not injured by the fire which consumed Conrad's choir, it was completely altered by Prior Chillenden during the building of the present nave. Lanfranc's ch. had closely resembled that of the monastery of St. Stephen at Caen, of which he was abbot, and which was in building at the same time. In the transept of St. Stephen's may still be seen the arrangement which existed in that of Canterbury at the time of Becket's murder.

The transept was divided into an upper and lower portion by a vault open on the side of the nave, where it was supported by a single pillar. In the E. apse of the *lower* part was the altar of St. Benedict; in the *upper*, that of St. Blaize. Many of the Saxon archbishops also were buried in the *lower* apse. There was a piece of solid wall intervening between this apse and two flights of steps, one leading down into the crypt, the other upward into the N. aisle of the choir. In the W. wall a door opened into the cloister. Becket, after the violent scene in his chamber with the knights, was dragged along the cloister by the monks, and entered the transept by this door, which, after it had been barred by his attendants, he flung open himself, saying that "the ch. must not be turned into a castle;" and the knights, who had followed through the cloister, now instantly rushed into the ch. It was about 5 o'clock, Dec. 29, 1170, O. S., and *Tuesday*, remarked as a significant day in Becket's life, and afterwards regarded as the weekday especially consecrated to the saint. The ch. must have been nearly dark, with the exception of the few lamps burning here and there before the altars. Vespers had already commenced, but were thrown into utter confusion on the news of the knights' approach, and, when they entered the cathedral, all the monks who had gathered about Becket fled to the different altars and hiding-places, and there remained with him only Robert, canon of Merton, his old instructor, William FitzStephen, his chaplain,

and Edward Grim, a clerk of Cambridge. They urged him to ascend to the choir, and he had already passed up some steps of the eastern flight leading to it, perhaps intending to go to the patriarchal chair at the high altar, when the knights rushed in, and Reginald Fitzurse, who was first, coming round the central pillar, advanced to the foot of the steps, and called out, "Where is the archbishop?" Becket immediately stopped, and returned to the transept, attired in his white rochet, with a cloak and hood thrown over his shoulders. He took up his station between the central pillar and the massive wall between St. Benedict's altar and the choir steps. There the knights gathered round him, and at first endeavoured to drag him out of the church. But Becket set his back against the pillar, and resisted with all his might, whilst Grim flung his arm round him to aid his efforts. In the struggle Becket threw Tracy down on the pavement. After a fierce dispute, in which the archbishop's language was at least as violent as that of the knights, Fitzurse, roused to frenzy, struck off Becket's cap with his sword. The archbishop then covered his eyes with his hands and commended himself to God, to St. Denys of France, to St. Alphege, and the other saints of the Church. Tracy sprang forward and struck more decidedly. Grim, whose arm was still round the archbishop, threw it up to avert the blow; the arm was nearly severed, and Grim fled to the altar of St. Benedict close by. The stroke also wounded Becket, who after 2 others, also from Tracy, fell flat on his face before the corner wall. In this posture, Richard le Bret, crying, "Take this for the love of my lord William, the king's brother," struck him so violently that the scalp or crown was severed from the skull, and the sword snapped in two on the pavement. Hugh of Horsea, the chaplain of Robert de Broc, who was with the knights, then thrust his sword into the wound and scattered the brains over the floor. This was the final act. Hugh de Moreville was the only one of the knights who had struck no blow. He had been holding the entrance of the transept. The four knights then rushed from the church through the cloisters, and re-entered the palace, which they plundered, carrying off from the stables the horses, on which Becket had always greatly prided himself.

We have now to see how far the existing transept retains any memorials of this scene, regarded throughout Christendom as unexampled in sacrilege since the crucifixion of our Lord. And *first*, much of the original Norman walls were allowed to remain in the transepts when Chillenden rebuilt them at the same time with the nave; and portions of Lanfranc's ashlaring are still visible on the W. side of the N. transept, around and above the door leading into the cloisters. This is, therefore, the actual door by which Becket and the knights entered the ch. *Next*, the wall between the chapel of St. Benedict and the passage leading to the crypt, in front of which the archbishop fell, still remains unaltered: "for the masonry of the 15th cent., which clothes every other part of the transept, does not intrude itself here, but is cut off many feet above."—*Willis*. *Lastly*, there is reason to believe that the pavement immediately in front of the wall is that existing at the time of the murder. It is a hard Caen stone, and from the centre of one of the flags a small square piece has been cut out, which is said to have been sent to Rome. (A tradition, of uncertain age, asserts that such a relic was taken to Rome by the legates in 1173, and deposited in Sta. Maria Maggiore, where a fragment of Becket's tunic, and small bags, said

to contain portions of the brain, are still shown. The older Kentish topographers, however, down to Hasted, know nothing of the story; and Baronius, who mentions the other relics, says nothing of the square of pavement. See Canon Robertson's *Life of Becket.*) In front of the wall, and on a portion of the pavement, was erected a wooden altar to the Virgin, called "Altare ad punctum ensis," where a portion of the brains was shown under a piece of rock crystal, and where were exhibited and kissed by the pilgrims the fragments of Le Bret's sword, which had been broken on the floor. (The sword worn by Hugh de Moreville was preserved in Carlisle cathedral, and is still to be seen at Brayton Hall in Cumberland.) In order that this altar might be better seen, the pillar and vault above were removed. The stairs also up which Becket was ascending have disappeared; but the ancient arrangement, precisely similar, may still be seen in the S. transept. (The cloisters are generally entered from this transept of the Martyrdom. For a notice of them see *post.*)

The great window of the transept was the gift of Edward IV. and his Queen, whose figures still remain in it, together with those of his daughters, and the two princes murdered in the Tower. The "remarkably soft and silvery appearance" of this window is noticed by Winston. In its original state the Virgin was pictured in it "in seven several glorious appearances," and in the centre was Becket himself, at full length, robed and mitred. This part was demolished in 1642 by Rd. Culmer, called Blue Dick, the great iconoclast of Canterbury, who "rattled down proud Becket's glassie bones" with a pike, and who, when thus engaged, narrowly escaped martyrdom himself at the hands of a "malignant" fellow-townsman, who "threw a stone with so good a will, that, if St. Richard Culmer had not ducked, he might have laid his own bones among the rubbish."

In this transept is the monument of *Abp. Peckham* (1279-1292), temp. Edw. I. (whose marriage with Margaret of France was solemnized on this spot in 1299 by Peckham's successor, Abp. Winchelsey). Peckham's effigy is in Irish oak. This is the earliest complete monument in the cathedral. Adjoining (a "very handsome specimen of a very common design") is that of *Abp. Warham* (1503-1532), the friend and patron of Erasmus, at whose death only 30*l.* were found in his coffers; "satis viatici ad cœlum!" said the archbishop.

(*i*) The site of the chapel of St. Benedict, to the altar of which Grim fled, is now occupied by the *Deans'* or *Lady* Chapel, built by Prior Goldstone (1449-68), in honour of the Virgin. It has a rich fan-vault. In it are the monuments of many of the deans: those of *Fotherby*, a curious specimen of the worst "debased" taste; of *Dr. Bargrave* (d. 1642), with the copy of a Jansen portrait, now in the Deanery; of *Dean Boys*, seated in his study; and of *Dr. Turner*, who attended Charles I. at Hampton Court and in the Isle of Wight, are the most remarkable. Under the E. window are kneeling figures of Dean Neville and his brother, which formerly were in a small chapel on the S. of the nave (*ante*, p. 112).

(*j*) From the transept of the Martyrdom we advance into the *North Aisle of the Choir*, up which the pilgrims were conducted on their way to the great shrine. The walls of the side-aisles, and the choir transepts, were not destroyed by the fire which consumed Conrad's choir, and, although throughout altered and enriched by William of Sens, still retain large portions of the original work of Prior Ernulf, by whom the rebuilding of Lanfranc's choir was commenced

during the episcopate of Anselm. For a careful distinction between the architecture of Ernulf and William of Sens, see *Willis*. The arcade at the base of the wall in the aisle is Ernulf's, and his piers and arch-heads were retained in the aisle-windows, which, however, were raised by William about 3 ft. 8 in. In the *choir transept*, the clerestory windows of Ernulf's work are the present triforium windows. The arcade work and mouldings here, and the present clerestory windows, are all William of Sens'. There is a marked difference, in the base-mouldings and in the masonry of the vaulting-shafts, between the works of Ernulf and William, the first being much plainer. Throughout, William of Sens, whilst improving and enriching, seems to have aimed at harmonizing his work with Ernulf's; hence his mixture of round and pointed arches, and a certain imitation in portions of ornamental mouldings, purposely kept simple, although very graceful in outline. "Ernulf's carvings," says Gervase, "were worked by an axe, and not a chisel, like William's," and the difference can readily be traced. The stained windows in the lower part of the aisle are of extreme beauty, and deserve the closest attention. They are of the same date and character as those in the Trinity Chapel, to be hereafter mentioned. The picture of the Murder of Becket is by John Cross (d. 1863), and was presented by a committee of his friends who had purchased it after his death. Its merits as a work of art are unfortunately marred by a grievous want of historical accuracy. On the corner of the wall, adjoining the transept, are the remains of a wall-painting representing the conversion of St. Hubert. In the *Transept* memorial-windows have been placed for Dr. Spry and Canon Chesshyre, the latter by Hardman. In the 2 E. apses were the altars of St. Stephen and St. Martin, and over them relics of SS. Swithin and Vulgarius. The bases of the arches, opening into these apses, are William of Sens' work, and very elegant.

(*k*) At the end of the aisle, close to the steps ascending to the retro-choir, is the door of *St. Andrew's Tower*, part of Lanfranc's building, now used as a vestry, and formerly the sacristy, in which the privileged class of pilgrims were shown the "wealth" of silken robes and golden candlesticks belonging to the ch., Becket's pastoral staff of pearwood, with its crook of black horn, his bloody handkerchief, and a black leather chest, containing linen rags with which he wiped his forehead and blew his nose. All knelt when this chest was exhibited. This chapel, which had been divided into two storeys has within the last few years been thrown open by the removal of the floor between them; the ancient painting of the roof has been brought into sight, and the E. end has been restored after the pattern of the corresponding chapel (St. Anselm's) on the S. side.

(*l*) On the choir side of the aisle is the monument of *Henry Chicheley* (1413–44), the Abp. of Henry V. and of Agincourt, the instigator of the last great war of conquest in France. This monument was erected by him during his life, and, like his college of All Souls, may possibly indicate "his deep remorse for this sin," which seems also indicated in a letter to the pope. The monument is remarkable in many respects. The small figures in the niches are of later date. It is kept in repair and colour by the Warden and Fellows of All Souls. Beyond is a recumbent figure of *Abp. Howley*, buried at Addington, for which place this monument was originally destined. This is the first monument of an archbishop placed in the cathedral since the Reformation. Between the last two piers of the choir is the monument of the Cardinal

Abp. *Bourchier* (1454–86). The tomb, which has a lofty canopy, much enriched, displays the Bourchier knot among its ornaments; all the details deserve attention.

(*m*) The great loftiness of the crypt under the new Trinity Chapel, rendered necessary the steep flights of steps by which it is reached from the choir aisles. Up these the pilgrims climbed on their knees, and the indentations on the stones yet tell of the long trains of worshippers by which they have been mounted age after age. At the foot of these stairs were placed receptacles for offerings. This "long succession of ascents, by which church seemed piled upon church," may have suggested the hymn to St. Thomas:—

> "Tu per Thomæ sanguinem
> Quem pro te impendit,
> Fac nos Christo *scandere*
> Quo Thomas *ascendit*."
>
> *Stanley.*

The whole of this part of the Cathedral, from the choir-screen to the extreme E. end, is the work of English William. It is marked by a lighter character than that of William of Sens, though its main features are the same. In the side aisles, and in the E. apse or corona, English William's style is best distinguished. His "slender marble shafts" are so detached and combined, as to produce "a much greater lightness and elegance of effect than in the work of the previous architect" (*Willis*), and a single order of mouldings is used throughout.

(*n*) In the ancient chapel of the Trinity, burnt at the same time with Conrad's choir, Becket had sung his first mass after his installation as archbishop; and after the rebuilding, this was the spot chosen for his shrine—toward the ancient position of which the stranger first turns, in spite of the stately tombs around him. The place where the shrine stood is exactly ascertained by the mosaic of the pavement, a fragment of the "Opus Alexandrinum," with which most of the Roman basilicas are paved (portions of a similar pavement remain in Westminster Abbey about the shrine of the Confessor). Some of the zodiac signs may be traced on it. This mosaic was immediately in front of the shrine, which stood eastward of it. An indentation in the pavement running across the chapel, and for some distance eastward on either side, is thought to mark the limit beyond which the ordinary class of pilgrims was not allowed to advance, and at which they knelt whilst the marvels of the shrine were pointed out by the prior. In the roof above is fixed a crescent, made of some foreign wood, which has not been clearly accounted for. It probably refers to Becket's title of St. Thomas Acrensis, from the hospital of St. John at Acre. His intercession was thought to have driven the Saracens from that fortress. A number of iron staples formerly existed near this crescent, and perhaps supported a trophy of flags and spears.

On the morning after the murder, the body of Becket, for fear of the knights, who threatened yet further to dishonour it, was hastily buried at the east end of the crypt. Here it remained after his solemn canonization by the pope, Alexander III., in 1173, and after the fire of 1174, until the new choir and chapels had for some time been completed, and everything was duly prepared for its translation. This took place on Tuesday, July 7th, 1220, after 2 years' notice circulated throughout Europe, and before such an assemblage as had never been collected in any part of England before. The Abp., Stephen Langton, with all the monks of the convent, opened the tomb in the vault the night before. The next day, Pandulph the legate, the archbishops of Rheims and Canterbury, and Hubert de Burgh, grand

justiciary of England, carried on their shoulders the chest containing the bones up to the shrine prepared for them behind the high altar. Nearly all the bishops of the province of Canterbury were present, and the procession was led by the young king, Henry III., then only 13. Of the shrine itself, a drawing remains among the Cottonian MSS., and it is also represented in one of the stained windows. It resembled that of St. Cuthbert at Durham. The altar of St. Thomas stood at the head of it. The lower part was of stone and on marble arches, against which the sick and lame pilgrims were allowed to rub themselves in hope of a cure. The mass of worshippers did not pass beyond the iron rails that surrounded it. The shrine itself rested on the marble arches, and was covered by a wooden canopy, which at a given signal was drawn up, "and the shrine then appeared blazing with gold and jewels; the wooden sides were plated with gold and damasked with gold wire, and embossed with innumerable pearls and jewels and rings, cramped together on this gold ground."—*Stanley.* As all fell on their knees, the prior came forward and touched the several jewels with a white wand, naming the giver of each. One was supposed to be the finest in Europe. It was a great carbuncle or diamond, as large as a hen's egg, called "the Regale of France," and presented by Louis VII. of France, who, said the legend, was somewhat unwilling to part with so great a treasure; but the stone leapt from the ring in which he wore it, and fastened itself firmly into the shrine—a miracle against which there was no striving. The stone itself burnt at night like a fire, and would suffice for a king's ransom. Louis was the first French king who ever set foot on English ground. He had visited the tomb in the crypt in 1179, and, being "very fearful of the water," he obtained St. Thomas's promise that neither he nor any other person crossing from Dover to Whitsand or Calais should suffer shipwreck. Here also came Richard on his liberation from his Austrian dungeon, walking barefoot from Sandwich to give thanks to "God and St. Thomas." John followed him, and every succeeding English king and their great foreign visitors did repeated homage at the upper shrine. Edward I. (1299) offered here no less a gift than the golden crown of Scotland. Henry V. was here on his return from Agincourt. Manuel, the Emperor of the East, paid his visit to Canterbury in 1400; Sigismund, Emperor of the West, in 1417. In 1520 Henry VIII. and the Emperor Charles V. knelt here together. "They rode together from Dover, on the morning of Whitsunday, and entered the city through St. George's gate. Under the same canopy were seen both the youthful sovereigns; Cardinal Wolsey was directly in front; on the right and left were the proud nobles of Spain and England; the streets were lined with clergy, all in full ecclesiastical costume. They lighted off their horses at the W. door of the cathedral; Warham was there to receive them; together they said their devotions—doubtless before the shrine."—*Stanley.* Myriads of pilgrims of all countries and of all ranks thronged year after year toward Canterbury, "the holy blissful martyr for to seek," after the fashion of that immortal company which shines in the pages of Chaucer with a glory more lasting than that of the "great Regale" itself; and churches were dedicated to him throughout every part of Christendom, from Palestine to Scotland.

The Vigil of the Translation, July 6, had always been kept as a solemn fast in the English Church until 1537 when, a sign of greater changes to

come, Abp. Cranmer "ate flesh" on the eve, and "did sup in his hall with his family, which was never seen before." In April, 1538 (such at least was the story believed at the time on the Continent), a summons was addressed in the name of Henry VIII. "to thee, Thos. Becket, sometime Abp. of Canterbury," charging him with treason, contumacy, and rebellion. It was read at the shrine, and 30 days allowed for Becket's appearance; as this did not occur, the case was argued at Westminster by the attorney-general for Henry II., and by an advocate appointed by Henry VIII. for Becket. The first, of course, prevailed, and sentence was pronounced that the archbishop's bones should be burnt, and the offerings forfeited to the Crown. In September the important part of this sentence was carried into effect. The bones were not burnt, but buried, the jewels and gold of the shrine were carried off in 2 coffers on the shoulders of 7 or 8 men, and the remaining offerings filled 26 carts. (The annual offerings at the shrine, at the beginning of the 16th cent., when they had much decreased in value, averaged about 4000*l.* of our money.) The "Regale" was long worn by Henry in his thumb-ring. Finally, an order appeared that Becket was no longer to be called a saint, but "Bishop Becket;" that his images throughout the realm were to be pulled down, and his name razed out of all books. This last injunction was rigidly carried out. "The name of Geta has not been more carefully erased by his rival brother on every monument of the Roman empire."—*Stanley.* At this time also Becket's Cornish choughs were removed from the arms of the city, but they have been restored.

His figure, however, was still allowed to remain here and there in stained windows, and fortunately some of those which once entirely surrounded Trinity Chapel were of the number. The windows here and in the Corona should be most carefully examined. They are of the 13th cent., and very fine, excelling in some respects those of Bourges, Troyes, and Chartres, "and for excellence of drawing, harmony of colouring, and purity of design, are justly considered unequalled. The skill with which the minute figures are represented cannot even at this day be surpassed." Remark especially the great value given to the brilliant colours by the profusion of white and neutral tints. The three windows remaining in the Trin. Chapel are entirely devoted, as were all the rest, to the miracles of Becket, which commenced immediately on the death of the great martyr, to whom, as visions declared, a place had been assigned between the apostles and the martyrs, preceding even St. Stephen, who had been killed by aliens, whilst Thomas was killed by his own. (*Bened. de Mirac.*) The miracles represented in the medallions are of various characters. The "Lucerna Angliæ," a true St. Thomas of *Kandelberg* as the Germans called him, restores sight to the blind. Loss of smell is recovered at the shrine of this "Arbor Aromatica." Frequently he assists sailors, the rude crews of the Cinque Ports, in his own immediate neighbourhood. At the Norway fishing, his figure came gliding over the seas in the dusk, and descended burning like fire to aid the imperilled ships of the Crusaders. (*Bened.—Hoveden.*) In the window toward the E., on the N. of the shrine, is represented a remarkable series of miracles occurring in the household of a knight named Jordan, son of Eisulf, whose son is restored to life by the water from St. Thomas's Well, which, mixed with his blood, was always carried off by the pilgrims. The father vows an offering to the martyr before Mid-Lent.

This is neglected, the whole household again suffer, and the son dies once more. The knight and his wife, both sick, drag themselves to Canterbury, perform their vow, and the son is finally restored. (*Bened.*) On a medallion in one of the windows on the N. side is a representation of Becket's shrine, with the martyr issuing from it in full pontificals to say mass at the altar. This vision Benedict says was seen by himself.

Between the first 2 piers of the Chapel, S., is the monument of *Edward the Black Prince*, "the most authentic memorial remaining of the first of a long line of English heroes." — *Stanley*. He had already founded a chantry in the crypt (see *post*), on the occasion of his marriage with the "Fair Maid of Kent;" and his will, dated June 7, 1376, the day before his death, contains minute direction for this monument, and for his interment, which he orders to be in the crypt. For some unknown reason this was disregarded, and he was buried above; his tomb being the first in what was then thought to be the most sacred spot in England. The effigy is in brass, and was once entirely gilt. (See it in this state at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.) The Plantagenet features are traceable, "the flat cheeks, and the well-chiselled nose, as in the effigy of his father at Westminster Abbey and of his grandfather at Gloucester." Above are suspended the brass gauntlets, the "heaume du leopard"—"that casque, which never stooped except to time"—lined with leather, "a proof of its being actually intended for use;" the shield of wood, covered with moulded leather, the velvet surcoat with the arms of France and England, and the scabbard of the sword. The sword itself Cromwell is said to have carried away. Round the tomb are the ostrich-feathers with the mottos used by him—*Houmont* (hoch muth, high spirit), and *Ich dien*. On the canopy of the tomb is a representation of the Trinity, reverenced with "peculiar devotion" by the Prince, and on whose feast he died. It is remarkable from the absence of the Dove usually introduced in similar tablets. Round the tomb are hooks for the hangings bequeathed in his will—black with red borders embroidered with "Cygnes avec têtes de dames." The Prince's will provided that his body should be met at the W. gate of Canterbury by 2 chargers fully caparisoned and mounted by 2 riders, one to represent him as in war, the hero of Crecy and Poictiers; the other in black as at tournaments. (See further, as to this matter, in Stanley's *Hist. Mem.*)

Immediately opposite, N., is the tomb of *Henry IV.* and of his second wife, *Joan of Navarre*. The king's will ordered that he should be buried "in the church at Canterbury" (he had given much toward the building of the new nave), and his body was accordingly brought by water to Faversham, thence by land to Canterbury, and on the Trin. Sunday after his death (1413) the funeral took place in the presence of Henry V. and all the "great nobility." Joanna of Navarre died at Havering, 1437; and the monument is probably of her erection. The arms are those of England and France, Evreux and Navarre. The ground of the canopy is diapered with the word "soverayne" and eagles volant, the king's motto and device, and with ermines collared and chained, and the word "atemperance," the queen's. These are transposed, the ermines being above the king's effigy. It was in after times asserted by the Yorkists that the king's body had been thrown into the Thames, between Barking and Gravesend. There had been a great storm, and, after this Jonah offering, a calm. "Whether the king

was a good man, God knows," said Clement Maydeston's informant. (Wharton's *Ang. Sacra*, ii.) The coffin was, however, brought to Canterbury, and solemnly interred. In consequence of this story the tomb was opened (Aug. 21, 1832) in the presence of Dean Bagot and others. Two coffins were found, but that of the king could not be removed without injury to the monument above. The upper part was therefore sawed through, and after removing a thick layer of hay, on the surface of which lay a rude cross of twigs, an inner case of lead was discovered; which being also sawed through, the lower half of the head of the body it contained was unwrapped from its foldings; "when, to the astonishment of all present, the face of the deceased king was seen in complete preservation: the nose elevated; the beard thick and matted, and of a deep russet colour; and the jaws perfect, with all the teeth in them, except one fore-tooth which had probably been lost during the king's life." The whole was replaced after examination.

In the N. wall of Trin. Chapel, beyond this tomb, is a small *chantry* founded by Henry IV. "of twey preistes for to sing and pray for my soul." The fan vault is rich. At the feet of the Black Prince is the monument of *Abp. Courtenay*, the severe opponent of the Wickliffites (d. 1396); why erected in this most distinguished place does not appear. He was, however, executor to the Black Prince, and a great benefactor to the cathedral. E. of Henry IV. is a kneeling figure, by Bernini, of *Dean Wotton;* the first Dean of Canterbury after the foundation of the Collegiate Church by Henry VIII. Beyond Abp. Courtenay lies *Odo Coligny*, Cardinal Chatillon, who, on account of his Huguenot tendencies, fled to England in 1568, and was favourably received by Elizabeth. He died at Canterbury, on his way to France, poisoned by an apple given him by one of his servants.

The great lightness and beauty of the *Corona*, the extreme E. end of the cathedral, are remarkable. It is English William's work. In it were the shrines of Abps. Odo and Wilfrid of York, and a golden reliquary in the form of a head, containing some relic of Becket, perhaps the severed scalp. On the N. side is the rude, unfinished tomb of *Cardinal Pole*,—Queen Mary's archbishop (1556–58), and the last archbishop buried at Canterbury. His royal blood gave him a title to so distinguished a place of sepulture.

Descending the *S. aisle* of Trin. Chapel, the first tomb against the wall is an unknown one, in style rather later than the completion of the chapel itself. (*Willis.*) It has been attributed to *Abp. Theobald* (1139–61), but without reason.

(*o*) Passing W. down the pilgrim-worn steps, we come to *St. Anselm's Tower and Chapel.* The screen of the chapel is formed by the tomb of *Abp. Simon de Mepham* (1328–33), "a beautiful and singular work, consisting of an altar-tomb placed between a double arcade." This archbishop was worried to death by Grandison, Bp. of Exeter, who resisted his visitation as Metropolitan, and at last encountered the archbishop with a company of armed followers at the W. door of Exeter Cathedral. "This affront did half break Mepham's heart," says Fuller; "and the pope, siding with the bishop against him, broke the other half thereof." He returned to Kent and died.

Anselm's Tower is part of Prior Ernulf's work, like St. Andrew's opposite. The original S. window was replaced by an elaborate *Dec.* of five lights, by Prior Henry de Estria in 1336. There were pendant bosses

in the heads of the lights, like those of his choir screen door; but these have disappeared. At the E. end was the altar of SS. Peter and Paul, and behind it was buried *Anselm* (1093-1109); of all the archbishops, with the exception of Becket, the most widely renowned throughout Europe.

Above the chapel is a small room, with a window looking into the chapel, which served as the "watching chamber," in which a monk was nightly stationed to keep ward over the rich shrine of St. Thomas. "On the occasion of fires the shrine was additionally guarded by a troop of fierce ban-dogs." The watching chamber is said, but without authority, to have been used as the prison of King John of France. Between the first 2 piers of the choir, W. of Anselm's Chapel, is the tomb of *Simon de Sudbury* (1375-81), the archbishop who built the W. gate and much of the city walls; who reproved the "superstitious" pilgrimages to St. Thomas, crowned Richard II., and was himself beheaded by the Kentish rebels under Wat Tyler. "Not many years ago, when this tomb was accidentally opened, the body was seen within, wrapped in cerecloth, a leaden ball occupying the vacant space of the head."—*Stanley*. In commemoration of the benefits Sudbury bestowed on the town, the mayor and aldermen used to pay an annual visit to his tomb, "to pray for his soul." Next to this monument, W., is the canopied tomb of *Abp. Stratford* (1333-48)—Edward III.'s Grand Justiciary during his absence in Flanders; and below is the tomb of *Abp. Kempe* (1452-54), surmounted "by a most curious double canopy or tester of woodwork."

(*p*) The *S.E. Transept*, which we have now reached, has the same architectural character as the N.—William of Sens' work on Ernulf's walls, completed by English William. In the 2 apses were the altars of St. John and St. Gregory, with the tombs or shrines of 4 Saxon archbishops. Below the easternmost window in the S. wall are some indications, in the broken pillars, of the tomb of *Abp. Winchelsey* (1294-1313), whose contest with Edward I. touching clerical subsidies, and whose great almsgiving—2000 loaves every Sunday and Thursday to the poor when corn was dear, and 3000 when cheap—caused him to be regarded as a saint. Oblations were brought to his tomb, but the pope would not consent to canonize him. His tomb is said to have been destroyed at the same time as Becket's shrine. Close adjoining is now placed the *Patriarchal Chair*, of Purbeck marble, called "St. Augustine's Chair," and traditionally said to be that in which the pagan kings of Kent were enthroned, and which, presented by Ethelbert to Augustine, has ever since served as the Metropolitical "Cathedra" of Canterbury. M. Martin, however, the late eminent French antiquary, has shown (*Ecclesiologist*, 1849) that the 13th century is the real date of this throne, which agrees in many respects with the stone coffin of Stephen Langton (see *post*), and has no such indications of an early period of art as are conspicuous in the antique thrones at Aix-la-Chapelle, at Augsburg, or at Ratisbon. The archbishops are still enthroned, in person or by proxy (Abps. Sumner, Longley and Tait were personally enthroned), in this venerable chair, which ought to be reinstated in its original position at the head of the choir.

W. of the transept, against the S. wall of the choir, is the mutilated effigy of Abp. *Hubert Walter* (1193-1205), who as Bishop of Salisbury was present with Richard Cœur de Lion and Abp. Baldwin in the Holy Land, where he fought valiantly. On his return to England he became arch-

bishop, and was Richard I.'s Grand Justiciary. The panelling below the tomb is much later than the effigy; beyond is *Walter Reynolds* (1313-27), the courtier archbishop of Edward II., whom he deserted in his adversity.

The steps leading down into the *S. transept*, W., indicate the same arrangement as that of the Martyrdom at the time of Becket's murder. The transept itself is part of Chillenden's work. The stained glass of the S. window—much of it, as well as of that in the great W. window, taken from the clerestory of the choir—should be noticed. In the pavement, close at the foot of the stairs descending from the tower, is the tombstone of *Meric Casaubon*, Abp. Laud's prebendary, d. 1671; adjoining is that of *Shuckford* of the "Connection."

(*q*) Opening E. from this transept is *St. Michael's* or the *Warriors'* Chapel. The builder is unknown. It is Perp. about 1370, with a "complex lierne vault." In it are "sundry fair monuments." The central one is that erected by Margaret Holland (d. 1437) to the memory of her 2 husbands, John Beaufort Earl of Somerset, half brother of Henry IV. (d. 1409), l., and Thomas of Clarence, "qui fuit in bello clarus, nec clarior ullus"—2nd son of Henry IV., killed by a lance-wound in the face at the battle of Beaugy, 1421, rt. At the E. end, singularly placed, the head alone appearing through the wall, is the stone coffin of *Stephen Langton* (1207-28), the great Abp. of John and Magna Charta, "whose work still remains among us in the familiar division of the Bible into chapters." Willis suggests that the tomb was *outside* when the chapel was built, and that it was arched over by the constructors. The altar-slab must have covered the coffin, a position most unusual less for the remains of a distinguished saint. It was that chosen by Charles V. for himself at Yuste, where the Church would only allow his wish to be carried out with considerable modification. But the memory of Langton was especially reverenced at Canterbury, where his great work had been the translation of the body of St. Thomas (see *ante*). The remaining monuments are of much later date. My Lady *Thornhurst's* (d. 1609) ruff and farthingale deserve notice. Her virtues, it would seem, were not less remarkable—"Si laudata Venus, Juno, si sacra Minerva, Quis te collaudet, fæmina? Talis eris."

(*r*) Passing through the gallery under the tower stairs, we return to the Martyrdom Transept, and from it enter the *Crypt* or *Undercroft*, the same that existed under the choir of Conrad. The walls near the transept are ornamented by a curious diaper, also found on a fragment of the Rochester Chapterhouse, of which place Ernulf, who constructed this crypt, afterwards became bishop. Canterbury is one of 5 English eastern crypts founded before 1085; the others are Winchester, Gloucester, Rochester, and Worcester. From this time they ceased to be constructed except as a continuation of former ones. (*Willis.*) The enrichments on the capitals of the columns are occasionally unfinished, proving that they were worked after being set in place. On one, at the S.W. side, 2 sides of the block are plain; the third has the ornament roughed out, and the fourth is completely finished. Some of the shafts also are rudely fluted, whilst others are untouched. In the roof are rings, each surrounded by a crown of thorns, from which lamps were suspended.

The whole crypt was dedicated to the Virgin, and toward the E. end is the *Chapel of Our Lady Undercroft*, enclosed by late Perp. open stonework. It was, says Erasmus, surrounded by a double rail of iron—

"Quid metuit Virgo? nihil opinor nisi fures." In beauty the shrine exceeded that of Walsingham; its wealth was indescribable. Only a very few "magnates" were permitted to see it. The niche over the altar for the figure still remains; the bracket has a carving of the Annunciation. In the centre of the pavement is the gravestone of the Cardinal Abp. *Morton* (1486-1500). Faithful throughout to Henry VI., he effected the union of the two Roses by the marriage of Henry of Richmond to Elizabeth of York. His *monument* is at the S.W. corner, much defaced by Blue Dick. The *Mort* or hawk on a *tun* is the archbishop's rebus.

In the S. screen of the Lady Chapel is the monument of Lady *Mohun* of Dunster (about 1395); a chantry was founded by her.

The whole of the crypt was given up by Elizabeth in 1561 to the French and Flemish refugees — "they whom the rod of Alva bruised" —who fled to England, then as now the asylum of Europe, in great numbers. (See *Sandwich*, Rte. 4.) A company of clothiers and silk-weavers ("gentle and profitable strangers" as Abp. Parker called them) established themselves at Canterbury, where their numbers rapidly increased: they were about 500 in 1676. They had their own pastors and services, with which Abp. Laud attempted to interfere; but his attention was directed elsewhere by the breaking out of the Scottish war. The main body of the crypt was occupied by their silk-looms, and the numerous French inscriptions on the roof are due to this congregation, which still continues to exist, although their silk-trade has long since disappeared. The S. side aisle was separated for their place of worship, where they still regularly assemble. The long table is that at which they sit to receive the sacrament.

Forming the entrance to the French Church, E. is the chantry founded by the Black Prince on his marriage in 1363. On the vaulting are his arms, those of Edward III., and what seems to be the face of his wife, the "Fair Maid." For permission to found this chantry he left to the cathedral the manor of "Fauke's hall" (Vauxhall), which remained until lately the property of the Chapter. Still further E., under St. Anselm's Chapel, is that of St. John, divided into two by a stone wall, the inner part being quite dark. On the roof are some interesting tempera paintings, figured in Dart. Pugin conjectured with great probability that this dark chapel was a contrivance for hiding the principal treasures of the ch. in case of need. Beyond it is the tomb of *Isabel Countess of Athol* (1292), heiress of Chilham.

The eastern part of the crypt, under Trinity Chapel and Becket's crown, is the work of English William, and differs greatly from the sombre gloom of Ernulf's building. "The work from its position and office is of a massive and bold character, but its unusual loftiness prevents it from assuming the character of a crypt."—*Willis*. The windows have been opened and its beauties made more apparent. The abacuses of the piers are round, a peculiarity which distinguishes English William's work from that of William of Sens. This part of the crypt was long assigned to the first canon for a wine and wood cellar. In the earlier crypt, which existed here before the rebuilding, Becket's body was laid in a marble sarcophagus the day after the murder. A wall was built about it, in each end of which were 2 windows, so that pilgrims might look in, and kiss the tomb itself. The tomb was covered with tapers, the offerings of pilgrims, and hung round with waxen legs, arms, &c.—such votive memorials

as may still be seen about great continental shrines (*Benedict*). Here Becket remained until removed to the upper church in 1220. In this earlier vault took place one of the most remarkable scenes of the middle ages,—the penance of Henry II.,—who 2 years after the murder, when all seemed darkening round him, determined to make a further attempt at propitiating the saint. Living on bread and water from the time of his arrival at Southampton, he walked barefoot through Canterbury from St. Dunstan's church to the cathedral, where, after kneeling in the Martyrdom transept, he was led into the crypt. There, removing his cloak and having placed his head within one of the openings of the tomb, he received 5 strokes from the "balai," or monastic rod of each bishop and abbot who was present, and 3 from each of the 80 monks. He passed the whole night in the crypt, fasting, and resting against one of the pillars, and finally departed, fully absolved. That very day the Scottish king, William the Lion, was taken prisoner at Alnwick, and, connecting his capture with the power of the martyr, he founded, on his return to Scotland, the Abbey of Aberbrothock, to the memory of St. Thomas of Cantérbury.

(*s*) We may now return to the *exterior* of the cathedral. Of the 2 *W. towers*, that N. is modern, and was finished in 1840, under the superintendence of the late G. Austin. In digging the foundations, skeletons of oxen are said to have been found at a very great depth. The soil is a deep gravel. The tower then taken down (not, as is said by some writers, through the wanton vandalism of the Chapter, but because it was so much decayed that it could no longer be preserved) was Norm. and called the "Arundel Steeple," from a ring of 5 bells placed in it by that archbishop. The S., or "Dunstan Steeple," is the work of Abp. Chicheley (1413–44) and Prior Goldstone (1495-1517).

The great central tower, called "Bell Harry," from a small bell hung at the top of it, is entirely due to Prior Goldstone II. (1495-1517). It replaced that called the "Angel Steeple," from the figure of a gilt angel crowning it; the first object that caught the eye of pilgrims advancing to Canterbury. The height of the present tower, one of the most beautiful examples of Perp. work existing, is 235 ft. An excellent view of it may be obtained from the N.W. angle of the cloisters, where it groups admirably with the surrounding objects, "being sufficient to give dignity to the whole, but without overpowering any."—*Fergusson.* The exterior arcades of the chapels eastward indicate the works of Ernulf and Anselm, all of which has already been pointed out from within. The corona at the eastern end of the cathedral is supposed to have been originally covered with a conical roof, which was demolished in the 16th century with the intention of raising a lofty lantern, of which the beginnings are still to be seen. The length of the entire cathedral, from the corona to the W. front, is 522 ft.

(*t*) Throughout, it must be remembered, all the *Precincts* exhibit traces or remains of the great Benedictine monastery founded by Augustine and confirmed by Lanfranc.

The early abps. lived in common with the monks. Lanfranc's rule first gave them a *prior*, and the abps. from this time were more separated, although they still continued the nominal heads of the convent, and the monks long insisted that the abp. should always be a Benedictine. The priors—personages of great importance—had the right of wearing the mitre, and of carrying the episcopal staff.

The Norm. doorway, now built into the precinct wall E. of the choir, was formerly in the wall that ran across the churchyard, near St. Anselm's Chapel, and admitted from the *exterior* to the *interior* or *convent* cemetery, into which two portions the S. precinct, now occupied by canons' houses, was mainly divided. The part now called "The Oaks," running S. beyond the choir, was the monastery garden. Somewhere here too was the ancient school on the site of that founded by Abp. Theodore for the study of Greek, and on which he bestowed many Greek books, including a copy of Homer,—thus marking Canterbury as the earliest place of Greek study in England.

A narrow flagged passage leading round the cathedral opens to the *Prior's* or *Green Court*, around which the buildings of the monastery were arranged. The open space to the S. of the cathedral has been much enlarged, and newly laid out; and by the demolition of some houses on the N.E. (the gardens of which have been thrown into the public walks) some remarkable ruins, which had been imbedded in modern masonry, have been brought to light. The arches to the E., of an early Norm. style (probably before 1100), belonged to the *Infirmary;* those further E., more ornamental in character, and half a century later in date, belonged to the nave of the *Infirmary-Church*, dedicated to St. Mary; and still further E. are the remains of the chancel, of Norman work, although with Dec. windows inserted.

The infirmary cloister leads from the infirmary to the great cloister with the chapter-house, and to the Green Court with the deanery, passing by the treasury and a remarkably fine Norman circular tower, with open vaulted substructure, called the Baptistery (because a modern font has been put in the chapel above), which joins on to the north transept. This building is part of the great system of waterworks of the 12th cent., of which a plan is preserved, and has been published in the *Vetusta Monumenta* in the last century, and more correctly, by Professor Willis, in the *Arch. Cant.*, with an admirable account of the domestic buildings of the great monastery, the best work of the kind ever published. The ancient plan gave him a key to the whole history of the buildings. In the original part of the infirmary cloisters of early Norman work, and near the treasury, is a remarkable feature; a series of double shafts, or *twin*-shafts, as they are called, has been *inserted*, about 1180, between the more massive original shafts of about 1120. The twin-shafts are ornamented with the *twisted* form, and have distinct capitals of their own; they bear some resemblance to the beautiful cloisters of St. Paul and the Lateran at Rome, and are evidently an imitation of them. This is a very interesting piece of architectural history: the insertion is of the time of William the Englishman. Had he ever been to Rome? There is nothing like them at Sens, and they are rarely found beyond the limits of Italy or Aquitaine.

Adjoining St. Andrew's Chapel is the *Treasury*, a vaulted Norman room, in which the muniments of the cathedral are kept. The massive door, opening from the auditroom, is secured by three locks, and the windows are remarkable for their ancient and formidable iron gratings.

Somewhere on the N. side of the choir was the famous *well of St. Thomas*, of which no trace is now visible.

Beyond the infirmary is the "Dark Entry," leading on one side into the cloisters, on the other into the Green Court. The passage has of late years been uncovered, and the arches opened, thereby exorcising

the ghost of "Nell Cook," touching whom the curious may refer to the 'Ingoldsby Legends.' The *Norm.* portions of this entry seem to have been the work of Prior Wibert (c. 1167), who certainly built the curious bell-shaped tower in the garden without, adjoining the cloisters. This building (the "Castellum Aquæ") formed a part of the complicated system for supplying the monks with water, which was brought into it from the fields without at some distance, and distributed in pipes all over the monastery. It is now called "The Baptistery,' and the upper part contains the marble font, given by Bp. Warner, removed here from the cathedral nave. It is approached by a passage from the N. transept, leading on to the new *Chapter Library*, erected by H. G. Austin, Esq., in 1868, at a cost of about 4000*l*. The lower walls and some of the windows on the W. are those of the Dormitory of the Convent, and are in Norman style.

Returning past the Baptistery a staircase, l., leads down to what was once the basement of the Prior's chapel, then the Dean's, and until lately used as a library. In the garden in front are two *columns*, which belonged to the ancient ch. of Reculver, and were possibly taken from the basilica of the Roman fortress; they were found at Canterbury in 1860, and erected here near the Baptistery. Their Roman character was pointed out by Mr. C. R. Smith (*Antiquities of Richborough and Reculver*).

The Library contains a good collection of books, made accessible with great liberality. There is a case of Bibles and Prayer-books of very high interest. The most remarkable MS. is the Charter of Eadred (A.D. 949) granting Reculver to the monastery (see Rte. 7). This is in all probability an autograph of Dunstan, "propriis digitorum articulis" which famous archbishop it professes to be written. Notice also an ancient painting on wood (temp. Rich. II.), representing Queen Edgiva. The lines beneath, of comparatively modern date, commemorate her virtues, and her gift, to the convent, of "Monkton and Minster, monkes to feede."

(*u*) At the bottom of the staircase a gate, l., leads into the *Cloisters*, generally visited from the Martyrdom Transept, but better described in this place. They are late Perp., but here and there show Norm. and other portions, indicating that the ancient site is preserved. A door still existing, near the N.W. angle, opened to the archbishop's palace, and marks the position of that through which Becket passed on his way to the cathedral. The use of the circular opening at the side is uncertain. The arched door on the N. side of the cloister—where are still traces of a laver with a double cistern, for the ablutions of the monks—led into the refectory. The cloister windows were glazed and the walls of the Carols painted with texts by Prior Selling, d. 1494. The shields on the roof are those of benefactors. The central space is said (but improbably) to have served for the herb-garden of the convent. On the E. side is the *Chapterhouse*, the lower part of which is the work of the Prior of Eastry, and the upper part of Abp. Arundel (1396-1414). Its roof, of Irish oak, is very rich and curious. At the upper end are seats for the prior and great officers. The stone bench round the walls was for the monks. The scourging of Henry II., which is said to have taken place here, was really inflicted in the crypt. After the Reformation it was used for preaching, and thence acquired the name of "The Sermon House." Traces may still be seen of the arrangements for galleries.

(*x*) Returning through the Dark

Entry, we may enter the *Green Court*, formerly surrounded by the principal domestic buildings of the monastery. The arch and ruins adjoining the entry were portions of "La Gloriette," the prior's ordinary apartments, built by Prior Hathbrande, about 1370. Between the cloisters and the court is a large square space, surrounded by the ruins of walls and of substructures of the great dormitory for 150 monks; across one side of this large space a library for the Dean and Chapter has been built, in 1873–74, in the Norman style. It is a fine hall, consisting of nave and aisles, but it only occupies a fourth part of the site of the old dormitory, which was, of course, the upper floor above the substructures before mentioned. The end of the new building next the cloister is part of the old Norman dormitory. Adjoining to this is the "Cellarer's house," another place for the reception of guests and pilgrims (now the private house of one the canons). Part of it is in the transitional Norman style, and of the time of Becket. On the upper floor there is a singular doorway of his time, of the form sometimes called the *shouldered-arch* (from its resemblance to a man's shoulders with his head cut off.) This is the earliest example known of that form. In the garden of the house is a fragment of the Old Norman kitchen, which has been a large octagonal building, also a Norman arcade against the wall, and a doorway with shallow sculpture on the tympanum, over it is the figure of a bishop of the time of Thomas à Becket, perhaps intended for him.

The present *Deanery* (E. side of court, with recent Elizabethan front) occupies but a part of the hospitium for noble priests, which would seem to have been of great extent. In the Deanery are portraits of the Deans of Canterbury, from Dr. Wotton, the first after the Dissolution.

On the N. side of the court were the stables, brewhouse, &c. (now occupied by the houses of the Minor Canons), and on the S. the Dormitory, Refectory, &c., as well as the Guest House for comers of noble degree. The dormitory has been restored and made into a library.

On the W. side is the *Porter's Gate*, the most ancient now remaining, through which provisions and necessaries of all kinds were brought into the convent. Its late Norm. ornamentation is curious.

(*y*) Adjoining this gate is the *King's School*, rebuilt 1865.

The *Norm.* staircase leading up to the hall is the only construction of the sort known to be in existence. The work is late Norm., although the pillars resemble those with plain capitals in the crypt. The hall above was rebuilt in 1855. It takes the place of that called the north or "Hog-hall," not "as some say, from the dressing of hogs in the undercroft of it," but from its size and height (*hoga*, hoch). It seems to have anciently served for the stewards of the monastery courts.

In the court which is entered through the arches under the hall was the *Almonry* of the priory. At the Dissolution Henry VIII. retained these buildings in his own hands, and converted some portions of them into a mint. In the remainder he established the *King's* or *Grammar school*, for 50 scholars, which still maintains a very high reputation. Among its distinguished scholars were Marlowe the dramatist—a native of Canterbury (see Dyce's *Marlowe*, vol. i.)—and Lord Chief Justice Tenterden, who declared "that to the free school of Canterbury he owed, under the Divine blessing, the first and best means of his elevation in life." An interesting anecdote of Lord Tenter

den has been recorded by Mr. Macready, to whom a verger pointed out where a little barber's shop used to stand, opposite the W. front of the cathedral, and said, "The last time Lord Tenterden came down here he brought his son Charles with him, and it was my duty, of course, to attend them over the cathedral. When we came to this side of it, he led his son up to this very spot and said to him, 'Charles, you see this little shop; I have brought you here on purpose to show it to you. In that shop your grandfather used to shave for a penny! That is the proudest reflection of my life! While you live never forget that, my dear Charles.'" (*Ld. Campbell*).

(*z*) We pass out of the precincts by the North gate into Palace Street, where an arched doorway is nearly all that now remains of the *Archbishop's Palace*. The ruined Saxon palace here was rebuilt by Lanfranc. In this Norm. building the scenes took place between Becket and the knights before he entered the cathedral. The great hall, famous for its entertainments, was begun by Abp. Hubert Walter, and finished by Stephen Langton. On the marriage of Edward I. with Margaret of France there were 4 days of feasting here. In 1514 Warham entertained Charles V., Queen Joanna of Arragon, Henry VIII., and Queen Catherine; on which occasion there was a "solemne dauncing" in the great hall. In 1573 Parker feasted Queen Elizabeth here; but the greatest festivities recorded took place at the enthronization of Warham in 1504. On this occasion, the "subtylties" which appeared between each course must have tried monastic invention to the utmost. The archbishop's table was graced with "Our Lady and the King presenting Warham, in his habit as Master of the Rolls, unto St. Paul, ing in a tower between St. Peter and St. Thomas à Becket," who receive him with "benigne countenances." There were other devices exhibiting doctors in grey amices at their desks, "well garnished with angels." All were supplied with such mottoes as induce us to hope that the cooks were more skilful than the poets. The archbishop was served by his high steward, the Duke of Buckingham, who entered the hall on horseback. He had his own table, decorated with "subtylties" of a more worldly cast; whilst the brethren feasted on salmon and lampreys. The high steward had the right, after the enthronization, of stopping with his train for 3 days at one of the archbishop's nearest manors, to be bled—"ad minuendum sanguinem"—a proof of the consequences expected to result from the outpouring of yppocrasse and clarye. The palace was pillaged and fell into a ruined state under the Puritan rule, and on the Restoration an act was passed, releasing the archbishops from the duty of restoring it. Since that time they have had no official residence in Canterbury.

After the cathedral, the great object of interest is *St. Augustine's College*. Its ancient history must be told before the present foundation is dealt with.

Outside the Roman city, and adjoining the road to Rutupiæ, was a building in which Ethelbert had been accustomed to worship the Saxon deities. This, after his conversion, he made over to Augustine, who consecrated it as the church of *St. Pancras*, the patron saint of children, and now probably chosen with a reference to the 3 English children whose presence in the Roman forum had led to the conversion of their country. Close adjoining this ch., on ground also granted by Ethelbert, Augustine built the Benedictine monastery of *SS. Peter and Paul*, called after

the two apostles of the city of Rome, from which Augustine and his companions had come. It was afterwards dedicated by Dunstan, in 978, to these 2 saints and to *Augustine*, by whose name it was henceforth chiefly known. Its original foundation without the walls was owing to the wish of Augustine to provide a spot of consecrated ground for the interment of himself and successors; "Ne intra muros sepelito" being the rule of Roman and of Saxon Britain as well as of Rome itself. Augustine and Ethelbert, with many of their successors, were buried here, and the Roman road to Rutupiæ thus became the English Appian Way. The A.-S. kings vied with each other in bestowing lands and gifts upon this great monastery. The abbot's place in the general Benedictine Council was next to that of the abbot of Monte Cassino, the head of the order. When he was to be consecrated the abbot insisted that the abp. himself should come to the abbey ch. for the purpose, but this claim became the subject of fierce contests, and of frequent appeals to Rome. The abbot had, before the Conquest, the right of minting and coinage, and, at the Dissolution, jurisdiction over a whole lathe of 13 hundreds.

In the matter of feasting the abbots of St. Augustine vied with the neighbouring priors of Ch. Ch., and great is the recorded consumption of "swannys" and "sucking piggis" which took place in the great hall on "superior occasions." The city occasionally contributed its share, and in 1520 paid 2*s*. for "ij turbottes given to my L. abbot of S. Austieyns at his coming home from Rome."

The abbey was stripped of its lead, and became greatly ruined immediately after the Dissolution.

Of the *Church*, which had been several times injured by fire and by flood, there now only remain some wall fragments of late Norm. character. At the W. end stood *Ethelbert's Tower*, erected about 1047, and taken down at the beginning of the present cent. (See Gostling's *Walk* for views of it.) Somner suggests that it was a campanile, and called from a bell named Ethelbert. The arrangements of the high altar, with the shrines of the first archbishops surrounding it, are figured by Somner from a MS. in Trin. Coll., Cambridge. The shrine of King Ethelbert was above the altar, and on each side "books sent by Gregory to Augustine," probably the 2 MS. Gospels still preserved in the Bodleian and in Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge, "the most ancient books that ever were read in England." (*Stanley, H. M.* 23.) Before the Becket murder this ch., as that of the patron saint, was regarded as a more sacred and important edifice than the cathedral, and was, moreover, venerated as the burial-place of the earlier archbishops and kings of Kent; but the glory of Becket's shrine speedily eclipsed it.

S. of the ch., adjoining its ancient cemetery, are the remains of *St. Pancras* chapel. This is evidently built on the site of a Roman villa, the old materials of which are largely used in the present structure, which is mediæval. The form and character of the chancel arch is of the 14th cent., although it is built of Roman bricks; and the construction of the rest of the chapel is of about the same period. But a little to the S.W. of this a piece of genuine Roman, or perhaps Romano-British, wall has been preserved in a part of the wall between the grounds of the hospital and those in which the chapel stands; the brickwork of this is of the late Roman character. The mortar between the bricks being of the same thickness as the bricks themselves, and regularly built, not in the desultory patchwork of the walls adjoining, although the materials are the same. There are about

20 yds. remaining of this wall, which is 10 ft. high, and has 2 flat buttresses in it, much like work of the 12th cent., but not of that period. The W. end of the chapel is also mediæval. In the wall are shown the marks of the "demon's claws," who, having ruled supreme in the building before Augustine's coming, attempted to shake it down when he heard the first mass in it. They are "ivy marks," says Somner. Beside these ruins, the entrance-gate, the cemetery-gate, and the present refectory, are the only remains of the original monastery. The college hall or refectory was the ancient *Guests' Hall;* its open roof is unchanged. The *Entrance Gate* was built by Abbot Fyndon in 1300; the massive oaken doors are of the same date considerably repaired), and retain their traceried panelling. It was embattled by royal licence soon after. The roof commands a view over the city, embracing every point of interest. Remark the curious framing of St. Martin's Church between 2 of the embrasures. This gate has been frequently copied with and without propriety. The Marquis of Hastings introduced it in the centre of the façade of Donington castle, and the late Marquis of Westminster as a lodge at Eaton. The last named copy cost its owner more than 10,000*l.*

The *Cemetery Gate,* which belongs to the college, toward Burgate, was built by Ickman, the sacrist, in 1399, at a cost of 466*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* It was restored in a time when such things were ill understood.

After the Dissolution the habitable buildings were converted into a royal palace, though the ground still remained covered with ruins. Mary granted this palace to Cardinal Pole for his life. Elizabeth held her court in it for some days; Charles I. returned here with Henrietta Maria, after their first meeting at Dover. At supper he carved for her with his own royal hand "a pheasant and some venison;" and the great room over the gateway is traditionally pointed out as that in which the ominous marriage was consummated. It was then granted to Thomas Lord Wotton of Marley, whose family long continued to reside here, and entertained Charles II. when he passed through Canterbury after the Restoration. The buildings were subsequently known as Lady Wotton's palace, and the open space before the gateway is still called "Lady Wotton's Green." They at last sank into complete ruin. Over the gate was a cockpit. There was a fives-court in the chapel, and the great court became a bowling-green.

The abbey had been converted into a brewery, when it was purchased in 1844 by A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., M.P., and devoted by him to its present purpose, that of a Missionary College, some time before projected by the Rev. E. Coleridge, "intended to carry far and wide, to countries of which Gregory and Augustine never heard, the blessings which they gave to us."—*Stanley.* It "provides an education to qualify young men for the service of the Church in the distant dependencies of the British empire, with such strict regard to economy and frugality of habit, as may fit them for the special duties to be discharged, the difficulties to be encountered, and the hardships to be endured."—*Charter of Incorporation.* A full account of its objects, arrangements, and studies, will be found in the '*Calendar* of St. Augustine's College,' published annually.

The College consists of warden, subwarden, and six fellows. The endowment, only partially provided as yet, has been raised from free contributions. Exhibitions have been founded in the college by different

benefactors. (Donations are received by Messrs. Child, Temple Bar, London, and Messrs. Hammond, Canterbury.)

There is at present accommodation for 52 students, who may be of any nation and rank in life. The annual collegiate charge for education and maintenance of each is 35*l.* The studies are to some extent varied according to the pupil's destination, and there are classes of printers, carpenters, and gardeners.

The building was erected from designs by Mr. Butterfield, and completed in 1848, 310 years after the dissolution of the earlier foundation. It is full of beauty; "No motley collection of ill-assorted plagiarisms, but a positive creation, a real thing, which may be said to be like nothing else, and yet like everything else, in Christian art."—*Bp. of Fredericton.* Another building — that nearest to the cemetery gate—has since been added to serve as lodgings for students of foreign races. The basement-story of this building is the printing-office.

Fronting the main entrance is the *Library*, standing on the foundations of the crypt of the Great Refectory, which was restored from fragments remaining. The library above is an original design; the windows are copied from those in the hall of the Palace of Mayfield. (*Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 15.) It contains a valuable collection of missionary books, the Oriental collection of Dr. Mill, presented by Mr. Hope, and perhaps the very finest set of the Fathers existing. The portrait of Bp. Heber here was painted for the King of Oude, but passed into the hands of Dr. Mill.

Opposite the library are the refectory (with its ancient roof) and the chapel, on the site of the ancient guests' chapel, containing some of Willement's stained glass. On the N. side of the quadrangle are the cloisters, with students' rooms above them. The S. side is still open, and shows the ruins of the abbey ch. The oak fittings of the library and students' gallery are specially worth notice. Each student has a sitting-room and bed-room.

From St. Augustine's, the visitor may fitly proceed by the *Longport Road*, the first manor granted to St. Augustine's by Ethelbert, to *St. Martin's Church* on the hill above, the "Mother Church of England, as Canterbury is the Mother Cathedral." It had been a British Christian chapel before the arrival of the Saxons, and had been given up for the use of Bertha, the Christian wife of Ethelbert, and of her French bishop, Liudhard. (The words of Bede imply that the chapel had been named from St. Martin in the Roman period; as that of Candida Casa (Whitherne), founded by St. Ninian, who died in 431, was.) This chapel of St. Martin must have been the first object that caught the view of Augustine and the missionaries as they advanced from Richborough to Canterbury, along the Roman road that crossed St. Martin's Hill. "And then, in the valley below, on the banks of the river, appeared the city—the rude wooden city as it then was—embosomed in thickets. As soon as they saw it they formed themselves into a long procession; they lifted up again the tall silver cross, and the rude painted board" (see *Thanet*, Rte. 7); "there were with them the choristers whom Augustine had brought from Gregory's school on the Cœlian hill, trained in the chants which were called after his name, and they sang one of those litanies which Gregory had introduced for the plague at Rome: 'We beseech thee, O Lord, in all thy mercy, that thy wrath and thine anger may be removed from this city, and from thy holy house. Alleluia.' Doubtless, as they uttered that last word, they must have remembered that

they were thus fulfilling to the letter the very wish that Gregory had expressed when he first saw the Saxon children in the market-place at Rome. And thus they came down St. Martin's Hill, and entered Canterbury."—*Stanley.* The Chapel of St. Martin was now made over to Augustine; and in it Ethelbert is said to have been baptized—"except the conversion of Clovis, the most important baptism that the world had seen since that of Constantine." Suffragan bishops of St. Martin's were occasionally appointed during the Saxon period.

The present ch. no doubt occupies the site of Augustine's, and portions of the walls may be identical. Throughout them, Roman bricks are introduced, on some of which fragments of the original Roman mortar, partly composed of pounded brick, are found adhering. The chancel windows are E. E.: on the N. side, on a brass within the arch of an Easter Sep. (?) is this inscription: "Si qua ppe hic alicubi positæ jacent reliquiæ Berthæ, regis Ethelberti conjugis, in postremum Domini Jesu adventum pace requiescant." Bertha was really buried in St. Martin's *Chapel*, within St. Augustine's Abbey.

In the modern stained glass windows are memorials of the church's early history. St. Martin dividing his cloak, Bp. Liudhard, Gregory the Great, and the children in the market-place, "Non Angli, sed Angeli." The *font*, large, and certainly Norm., is traditionally said to be that in which Ethelbert was baptized. Although of a later date, "it is so like that which appears in the representation of the event in the seal of St. Augustine's Abbey, and is in itself so remarkable, that we may perhaps fairly regard it as a monument of the event; and in the same manner as the large porphyry basin of the Lateran commemorates the baptism of Constantine."—*Stanley.* The ch., which had fallen into a sad condition, is almost entirely indebted for its present order and beauty to the Hon. Daniel Finch, then auditor to the dean and chapter, one of whose ancestors (temp. Chas. I.) is interred in it. A small part of the S. wall of the nave is probably of the time of S. Augustine, near the foot of the wall at the angle next the chancel, and the flat round buttresses about half-way along that side. The construction of this part of the wall is late Romano-British. Roman bricks are largely used in the walls of the church. In the churchyard Byzantine and Merovingian looped coins, regarded by the antiquary as amulets, have been found. Dean Alford is buried there.

The visitor should make a point of attending the service here. In no ch. throughout England has the Creed a more solemn sound or significance. And passing beyond the churchyard gate, he should climb the hill behind it, commanding one of the best views of Canterbury, "the first English Christian city," with the great cathedral towering in the centre, and St. Augustine's close below. "From the Christianity here established, has flowed by direct consequence, first, the Christianity of Germany, then, after a long interval, of North America, and lastly, we may trust in time, of all India and all Australasia. The view from St. Martin's Hill is indeed one of the most inspiriting that can be found in the world; there is none to which I would more willingly take any one who doubted whether a small beginning could lead to a great and lasting good, none which carries us more vividly back into the past, or more hopefully forward to the future."—*Stanley.*

Turning off opposite the County Hospital, we may pass through Chantry Lane to the Dane John, with a glance at the site of *St. Sepulchre's*, a Benedictine nunnery, founded by Anselm, adjoining a ch.

of the Holy Sepulchre. It was here that Elizabeth Barton, "the nun of Kent," was removed from Aldington, where her cell "for some 3 years was the Delphic shrine of the Catholic oracle, from which the orders of Heaven were communicated even to the pope himself." (Froude, *H. E.*, i. 295.) There are but scanty remains of the nunnery, and it will be hopeless to attempt to trace the chamber from which she "went to heaven once a fortnight," and where the devil at other times "made great stinking smokes." (See more, *Aldington*, Rte. 2.)

The public walks of the *Dane John* are beautiful and well worth a visit. One of them passes along the top of the old city wall, some of the towers of which may here be seen. The name is no doubt a corruption of *Donjon*, with a probable reference to the lofty mound close within the city walls. This may have had some connexion with the castle beyond; or may mark the site of some earlier British stronghold. The view of the cathedral from it, seen over the fresh green of the trees, is very striking. The field opposite, outside the walls (now nearly covered by the station of the L. C. and D. Rly.), is called "the Martyrs' Field," and in a hollow still visible at the end the Marian auto-da-fés are said to have taken place. Under Cardinal Pole, 18 men and women were consigned to the stake and burnt here.

Beyond the Dane John, but still close to the city wall, is the *Castle*, the venerable Norm. keep of which is now converted into a gas factory. It measures 88 ft. by 80, and is the third largest *Norm.* keep in England, the two exceeding it being Colchester 168×126, and Norwich 98×93. According to Domesday the Conqueror received the castle in exchange from the Archbishop and Abbot of St. Augustine's. It was reduced without resistance by Louis of France (temp. John.) It became afterwards a prison; and in the barbican certain of the prisoners used to sit "bound in chains, to beg their daily bread." Jews were frequently confined here, and many versicles of the Psalms in Hebrew remained on the walls of the N.E. staircase in Plot's time (1672). The state apartments were on the third storey, with larger arched windows. At the N. end is an arch, high in the wall, now bricked up, which King (*Mun. Ant.*) supposed to be the original entrance, as at Rochester. Adjoining it was the ancient *Worth Gate*, now removed,—an arch of Roman brick, opening to the Stone Street, by which Lymne (Portus Lemanis) was approached.

The smaller parish *churches*, of which Canterbury contains no less than 12, are perhaps of no very high interest. *St. Gregory's* without the walls, beyond Broad Street, an excellent modern E. E. ch. (Scott, arch.), again recalls the Great Pope whose name "stands at the opening of Christian Europe," and a little further on, in Northgate Street, was the ancient *Priory of St. Gregory*, founded by Lanfranc for Augustinian Black Canons, the first house of the Order in England. There are now no remains. The canons had the duty of ministering to the infirm in the *Hospital of St. John*, opposite, also founded by Lanfranc, and the twin hospital of Harbledown. More than 100 poor were sustained in this hospital and adjoining edifices, temp. Edw. III. (*Somner.*) In the chapel was a "very brave quire window, with the 12 Apostles," given by one of the Roper family, of which only fragments remain. The hospital has been recently restored. The most interesting part remaining is the *Gateway*, a wooden structure, arched.

St. Mildred's Church was restored in 1861 under the direction of

Mr. Butterfield. Fragments of Roman tiles are built into the walls among the flint; and Mr. Hussey suggests (*Arch. Cant.*, vol. i.) that "most of the stones of the two quoins of the S. wall of the nave have also been taken from a Roman building." They are larger than usual in mediæval work; and some are of oolite, "a material very rarely found in this district in buildings contemporary with this ch.," but known to have been carried to considerable distances, for building purposes, by the Romans.

The *Church* of *Holy Cross* was removed by Abp. Sudbury (1374-81) from its old position above Westgate when that was rebuilt, and placed beside it. The talbot seiant—Sudbury's coat—appears within the porch. In *St. Dunstan's Church*, beyond, the head of Sir Thomas More was deposited in the vault of the Ropers. When examined some time since, the hair was found to be quite perfect. The brick gateway nearly opposite the ch., now part of a brewery, is all that remains of the Ropers' manor-house, in which Margaret, the most learned of the "Moricæ," as Erasmus called Sir Thomas's daughters, spent her married life.

Of the smaller *religious houses*, the most important remains are those of the *Dominicans*, or *Black Friars*, on the banks of the Stour, below St. Peter's Church. This house is said to have been the first they possessed in England. They were established here by Henry III., and the remains are of this date. The *refectory*, with windows high in the wall, is perfect, and is now used as a Unitarian Meeting-house. In it De Foe is said to have frequently preached. The E. window of the ancient ch. appears on the opposite bank of the Stour. A picturesque view of the ruins may be had from *Masters's* Nursery, worth a visit for its own sake. The walks are well laid out, and between the trees are pleasant glimpses of the cathedral and the city wall with its watch-turrets. Remark, especially, an enormous Lombardy poplar planted 1758.

Without the garden, in a meadow adjoining the "Abbot's Mill," which belonged to St. Augustine's Monastery, are 5 large poplars (1 Canescens, *British*, and 4 Monilifera, *Canadian*). They are about 100 years old, and so picturesque with their ribbed trunks, and great masses of pointed leafage, as to be well worth the artist's attention.

On the other side of the street, and in somewhat dangerous proximity to the Dominican brethren, considering the "tantæ animis cœlestibus iræ," were the *Franciscans*. Of their house there are but a few remains.

East Bridge Hospital, close adjoining, and bound originally to receive "wayfaring and hurt men," is said to have been founded by Abp. Becket. It was doomed to suppression, temp. Ed. VI., and being in the hands of the crown at the date of the surrender of Calais it was turned into an hospital for the sick and wounded of the garrison. It next fell into private hands, but was afterwards recovered by Abp. Parker, who put it to its present use of an almshouse and free school. It is worth a visit.

In Guildhall Street, which opens from the High Street, is the *Museum*, built by subscription, and containing some collections well worth a visit. Among the local antiquities is an A.-S. drinking cup of "twisted" or "pillared" glass—the "twisted ale-cup" of Beowulf—such as Ethelbert may have drained in his hall, or pledged Augustine in. It was found near Reculver, and is probably unique. Remark also the remains

of a sacrificial vat or bronze bucket, for mead or beer; some of the circular A.-S. (or Jutish) fibulæ peculiar to Kent and the Isle of Wight, and other relics from Gilton and Breach Downs. In other cases are urns from Hartlip and Chartham, and a curious statuette of Latona (?) found in a Roman urn at St. Dunstan's; besides a fragment of Becket's shrine (?). There is also a good collection of Greek and Etruscan vases presented by the late Lord Strangford. The Nat. Hist. collections are large. Remark a large British pearl found in a Whitstable oyster; fossils from Sheppey, — echini, crabs, lobsters, and turtles; horns of different species of ox, from Sea Salter and Herne; mammoth bones and tusks from Herne Bay; and in the hall, some very large ammonites from Dover. An early picture of Cooper's, "Meadows on the Stour, looking towards Canterbury from Tuniford," hangs in the upper room. The windows of Flemish glass contain some interesting fragments. There is a small library below, liberally conducted. Over the fireplace is the portrait of Gostling, author of the *Walk round Canterbury* (1777). His walking-stick hangs below.

The *Guildhall* at the corner of this street, modernized without, contains some relics of armour, and some curious portraits. That of *Cogan*, who gave lands in 1657 for the support of 6 clergymen's widows, to the hospital called after him in High Street, is by Jansen, who was long resident at *Bridge*, about 3 m. from Canterbury (*post*). At the N. end of this street is the small district called "Stable Gate," which Ethelbert, it is said, assigned to Augustine and his companions before his own conversion.

From the Canterbury S. E. station a branch rly. of 6 m. runs to *Whitstable*; passengers are conveyed several times a day each way. This rly. was one of the earliest in England, having been opened in 1830; it passes very near to Whitstable Church, and *Tankerton Tower* (once the residence of the late Mr. Wynn Ellis), and terminates on the quay in Whitstable harbour. (Rte. 5.)

Numerous interesting *Excursions* may be made from Canterbury. In particular, may be recommended (*a*) *Harbledown* and its neighbourhood; (*b*) the group of villages, called the "*Bournes*," along the Stour; (*c*) *Barfreston*, a well-known Norman ch. (*post*); (*d*) *St. Stephen's*, with its interesting ch. (Rte. 4); and (*e*) *Chartham* and *Chilham* (Rte. 7).

(*a*) *Harbledown*, 1½ m. from St. Dunstan's, is Chaucer's "little town," "which that ycleped is Bob up and down, Under the Blee in Canterbury way." The fitness of the name is still fully evident, and the road is still "declivis utrinque abrupto aggere," as when described by Erasmus in his "Peregrinatio Religionis ergo." The village grew up about the ancient lazarhouse, founded by Abp. Lanfranc for leprous men and women, which is seen on S. The hospital is dedicated to St. Nicholas, a favourite saint of Lanfranc and the early Normans, probably from the immediate patronage extended to them by Pope Nicholas III. both in Campania and in England (see Milman, *Latin Christianity*, iii.). The site was perhaps chosen from the reputed virtues of a spring close below the building, and now called the "Black Prince's Well," from a false tradition that the water was sent to him during his last illness in Canterbury, where he did not die. The W. door of the ch. is Norman, and with the pillars and round arches on the N. side of the nave probably forms part

of Lanfranc's original foundation. The S. side of nave is E. E. The whole building has been restored. There are some fragments of painted glass, and a Perp. font, and the choir is filled with benches for service, which is performed once a-week. The hospital was rebuilt in 1670 by Abp. Sheldon, and again a few years ago; it now consists of 2 groups of very neat dwelling-houses W. and S. of the hill on which the ch. stands. In the hall where the whole community dine together once a year on their saint's day (Dec. 6), is preserved a chest containing a maple bowl, on which is engraved Guy of Warwick's fight with the dragon; a large crystal, loose; and a rude box, with a chain for fastening to a tree that formerly grew at the gate, and a slit for money in the lid. The hospital formerly boasted of possessing the upper leather of Becket's shoe, in which a crystal was set: and one of the brethren, whenever pilgrims went by, appeared on the steps leading down into the road from the doorway, to sprinkle them with holy water and present the relic to be kissed, after which a "nummulus" was of course expected. So Erasmus describes the scene in his 'Peregrinatio,' when his companion Colet's indignation got the better of his prudence, and Erasmus bestowed his coin in pity for the almsman's injured feelings. Dean Stanley suggests that the crystal now shown is the same as that formerly set in the shoe, and that in the box with the slit "we can hardly doubt the coin of Erasmus was deposited." The original endowment was added to by subsequent archbps.; and the establishment now consists of a master, 9 brethren (two of whom rejoice in the titles of prior and sub-prior), and 7 sisters within the walls, and a variable number of out-pensioners. Opposite is the very small parish church of Harbledown—of no interest. The hospital was sometimes called "de bosco de Blean," which came close up to its walls; and on the edge of the wood were the archbishop's gallows (furcæ archiep.) for his hundred of Westgate.

The Elizabethan house, ½ m. W. of Harbledown, is the residence of Sidney Cooper, Esq., R.A. This is the artist's native ground. The 3 cows over the entrance are here doubly significant.

A superb view of Canterbury is gained from Harbledown, at which point the pilgrims began to assume a more reverent demeanour; and Chaucer's last story, told here, is a sermon. Nothing can be more striking than the great mass of the cathedral, with the hooded roof of the chapter-house lying monklike beside it, lifting its deep shadows against the clear blue of the midday sky, or flushed all over with the rosy glow of sunset. Far in the distance are visible the white cliffs of Pegwell Bay, under which Augustine landed. From a field, rt., on the brow of the hill, is a good view of the winding valley of the Stour, through which both the railways pass; and l. a path through the churchyard leads across to St. Thomas's Hill, and commands throughout some of the best general views of Canterbury. The little Becket Chapel, which gave name to St. Thomas's Hill, has found a worthier successor in the large *School for Orphan Sons of the Clergy*, which now crowns the highest point. The building is Dec., from the designs of P. Hardwicke, and the arrangements throughout are admirable. Institution and building are alike worthy of the "Metropolitical City," and deserve a visit as well for their own sake as for the magnificent view commanded from the site.

(*b*) Leaving Canterbury by the Dover road, we arrive, at 3 m., at *Bridge*. The Watling Street crossed the Stour at Bridge, the manor and

church of which belonged to the Abbey of St. Augustine. The *Church* (restored), dedicated to St. Peter, is Norm. and E. E., the latter predominating. On the N. side of the chancel is a remarkable monument, a recumbent figure in a recess, in a long robe with loose sleeves furred at the wrists. On the l. breast is a small quatrefoil badge or clasp; the hair is long and straight. It is possibly the effigy of some officer of the abbey, who had the management of its land at Bridge. Above, in the head of an arch, are some curious carvings in relief, the subjects of which are,—the Deity with angels, the Temptation, the Expulsion, and Cain and Abel. Remark the human-headed serpent on the tree. The costume is about the time of Richard II. In the opposite wall (E. side of S. window) is a niche for a lamp or figure. There is also a memorial of the Baron de Montesquieu, grandson of the famous President, who died here in 1823.

Between 1630 and 1640 Cornelius Jansen the artist lived much at Bridge, and drew many portraits for gentlemen in the neighbourhood (see *post*, p. 145).

From Bridge we quit the main road to visit *Bishopsbourne* (1 m. S.), the way lying by the side of the stream through *Bourne Park* (M. Bell, Esq.). On the higher ground some Saxon barrows were opened in 1844. Through the trees, and beyond the green quiet meadows, looks out the tower of *Bishopsbourne*, with its memories of Hooker, to whom the living was given by Abp. Whitgift in 1595. "He had not been there 12 months," says Walton, "before his books, and the innocency and sanctity of his life, became so remarkable, that many turned out of the road, and others, scholars especially, went purposely to see the man." Bishopsbourne still attracts many pilgrims. The *Rectory*, which has been greatly modernised, contains a dining-room, the ceiling of which is crossed and recrossed with beams and rafters of black oak, which are probably older than Hooker's time. A small study beyond, in which he may have conferred with Saravia, is also part of the old house. In the garden is a noble yew hedge.

The *Church*, restored in 1840, and again in 1873, is throughout Perp. In the modern E. window of five lights are the arms of Canterbury (centre), Rochester (l.) (Bp. Murray of Rochester having been rector at the time of the restoration), and Hooker (rt.). Hooker's monument, erected by Sir William Cowper in 1634, is on the N. wall of the chancel. It is a painted bust, in cap and ruff, within a circular medallion. Above are two angels bearing a wreath. The date here assigned for Hooker's death (1603) is inaccurate. It should be 1600. Sir William Cowper, who, says Walton, "acknowledged Hooker to have been his spiritual father," was an ardent royalist, and suffered much during the troubles. The parish register (kept at the Rectory) contains long entries in Hooker's writing.

On the S. side of the nave, above the capital of the pillar opposite the pulpit, is a niche in which stood the image of the Virgin, patroness of the ch., to whom William Hawte gave by his will in 1462 sundry relics, including a piece of the stone on which the archangel Gabriel descended when he saluted her, for the image to rest its feet upon.

[From Bishopsbourne the tourist may best visit Upper Hardres (2 m. S.W.).

The *Church* of *Upper Hardres* is for the most part E. E., and contains a good *brass* for John Strete, rector, 1405, kneeling before a bracket which supports the effigies of SS. Peter and Paul. There are

some inscriptions for the Hardres family, who seem to have been settled here from a period soon after the Conquest, and who continued to reside at Hardres Court until Sir William Hardres died without issue in 1764. At *Hardres Court* (now a farmhouse) the gates of Boulogne were long preserved "in the garden wall, opposite the ch." Thomas Hardres, who was present with Henry VIII. at the siege of Boulogne, was permitted to bring away these gates as a mark of his services. They have long disappeared. The hunting-knife of Henry VIII. was also shown here. The king, it was said, had left it at Hardres Court as an additional mark of favour, after passing two days in the house on his return from France.

Through this parish runs the ancient Stone Street (see Rte. 2), along which the tourist may still travel nearly as far as Hythe. The country is much wooded and very pleasant. At *Petham*, on the W. side of the Stone Street, are remains of intrenchments which, as usual in this part of Kent, are called Cæsar's.]

Returning to Bridge, and still following the stream, we reach at 1 m. *Patrixbourne*, where is a small Norm. *Ch.* of much interest. At the E. end are 3 circular-headed windows, with a fine rose or Catherine wheel, like that of Barfreston (*post*). Over the S. door of the chancel is a figure in a scaled hauberk, perhaps representing St. Michael. The S. door of the nave, looking out from a mass of ivy which clusters all over the tower, is very rich. In the tympanum is a figure of the Saviour, with a triply rayed nimbus; beneath his feet are dragons and a dog. The Caen stone mouldings are as sharp as if just finished. A sort of leaf or quatrefoil ornament indicates that this door was not completed until the style was on the point of changing. At the end of the 12th cent. the ch. belonged to the Priory of Beaulieu (near Rouen) in Normandy, by which house it was perhaps built. The columns and arches within are heavy Norm. There are some modern stained windows, and others filled with Flemish glass of the 16th cent. The interior of the ch. was restored in 1857 by Sir G. G. Scott; the Conyngham crest and motto are very conspicuous.

The Vicarage beyond has the Conyngham crest over the door, indicating the patronage of that family. The house of *Bifrons* (Marquess of Conyngham) adjoins. In the drawing-room is a fine full-length of George IV. by *Lawrence.* Along the front of the house a Mr. Taylor, who rebuilt it in 1770, placed this inscription "in commendation of his wife:" "Diruta ædificat uxor bona, ædificata diruit mala." Near Patrixbourne an Anglo-Saxon cemetery was discovered in 1866. It is described in *Arch. Cant.*, vol. vi.

Bekesbourne and Littlebourne will be most readily reached from the Bekesbourne Stat. (*post*).

Canterbury to Dover—London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

Beyond Canterbury the rly. proceeds N. of the old high road to Dover, from which it is never very far distant. The road, however, keeps the high ground over Barham Downs; the rly. winds through the valleys on the N. side of this ridge.

The country is not so wooded as among the hills of the Blean W. of Canterbury; and in some parts has much in common with the bare, open landscape which used to delight the traveller by diligence S. of Calais. The high ridge of Barham Downs, and the valley of the Dour beyond them, are the principal features.

64¾ m. BEKESBOURNE (Stat.).

Bekesbourne lies in the valley of the

Little Stour, the "bourn" or river which gives its name to the many neighbouring *bournes* (Littlebourne, Bishopsbourne, &c.). The Lesser Stour, which joins the larger river near Sarre, was perhaps formerly navigable for small craft as high as Bekesbourne: the parish at all events became a member of the Hastings Cinque Port, and was held in grand sergeantry, by the service of finding one ship for the king; that on which he himself embarked. The parish was named from Hugh de Beche (1171-75). Supposing that Cæsar's second landing can be fixed with certainty at Deal, the river behind which he found the Britons posted, after his 12 hours' night march, must have been the Lesser Stour, and the skirmish in which Laberius Durus was killed may have taken place somewhere about Bekesbourne (*De B. G.* v. 8-11), a view supported by the late Emperor Napoleon III.

Rt. are the very scanty remains of the *Archbishop's Palace*, consisting of part of the gate-house and prison, formerly in one. The body of the palace was destroyed after the death of Abp. Laud. In the inner wall of the prison (long the residence of Dr. Beke the Abyssinian traveller) have been inserted two stones, removed from the gate-house, one with the arms of Cranmer quartering an unrecognised coat, and the other with Cranmer's initials—"A.D. T. C. 1552: Nosce Teipsum et Deum." By the side of the stream which flowed past the palace walls, whose foundations have been laid bare, remark an enormous walnut, with twisted and gnarled boughs. Cranmer (who had acquired the property by an exchange with the monks of Ch. Ch., Canterbury) retired to this palace on the accession of Queen Mary; and hid some papers (said to have been his will) behind the wainscot of the gallery, where they were found when the rebels pulled down the palace, as some one who saw them told Batteley. From this place Cranmer removed to Ford (Rte. 2), whence he was committed to the Tower. Archbishop Parker resided here frequently, as appears from his correspondence; and it was also the residence of Ralph Morice, Cranmer's secretary, who, at Parker's request, committed to paper his reminiscences of his former master. The *Church* stands E. on a hillock, and is E. E. with some Norm. portions. The E. windows are double lancets, instead of triple as usual. (This arrangement also occurs at Upper Hardres and at Thanington.) In the nave is the tombstone of Nicholas Batteley the antiquary, vicar of Bekesbourne, d. 1704.

In making the rly. cutting here in 1858, the workmen came upon a remarkable shaft formed of oaken beams, about 12 ft. high, and 3 ft. square. It was 13 ft. below the surface, and was filled with flints, among which were 7 or 8 urns, apparently Roman. At the bottom of the shaft a circle of horses' teeth was arranged on a flat stone. The shaft was destroyed by the workmen. (See it figured in *Arch. Cant.*, vol. ii.) No similar interment has anywhere been discovered.

[From Bekesbourne a field path along the Stour valley, which is here pleasantly wooded, leads to the ruined chapel of *Well*. It is E. E. and picturesque. Near this is *Howletts*. In the grounds are some fine old cedars. *Lee Priory*, beyond, a modern Elizabethan mansion by Scott (Francis Philips, Esq.), occupies the site of the residence of Sir Egerton Brydges. Horace Walpole's "daughter of Strawberry, fairer than Strawberry herself," was certainly more substantial than her distinguished parent, but still fantastic enough. The house was entirely remodelled by Wyatt towards the close of the last cent., under the auspices of its then owner, Thomas Barrett,

Esq. The great oriel window was merely a piece of external effect. The Library (also an "effect") was fitted as a chapel with a small altar in a recess. Throughout, the house exhibited a strange mixture of churchwarden's Gothic with the white paint and gilding fashionable at the time of its reconstruction. The park surrounding the house has much broken ground, with some good scenery. At the death of Mr. Barrett in 1803, Lee Priory passed by will to the eldest son of Sir Egerton Brydges, then a minor. Sir Egerton himself afterwards resided here, and in 1813 established the Lee Priory Press, the reprints from which are well known to all book collectors. The pictures formerly here, some of them very fine, were dispersed by auction when the estate passed out of the hands of the Brydgeses.

Near to Lee Priory is *Littlebourne*, the last of the "bourne" group in this direction. The ch. is mainly E. E. Remark, in the ch.-yard, a very elegant monument, in white marble, to the memory of Adela, granddaughter of General Ortegoso, Vice-President of Peru.]

67¾ m. ADISHAM (Stat.).

The scenery here, on the N. side of Barham Downs, is for the most part very pleasant, with broad pastoral valleys, throughout which tufts of wood, mostly beech or ash, are scattered at intervals. Above them rise green, unenclosed hills, commanding very fine views over the country seaward. The spire of Wingham (Rte. 4) is conspicuous. The parks of Goodnestone, Knowlton, St. Alban's, and Fredville, with their rich masses of foliage, add not a little to the beauty of the near landscape.

Adisham itself is interesting from its connection with the Priory of Christ Church, Canterbury, to which foundation it was granted by King Eadbald in 616, free of all tribute except the well-known "trinoda necessitas," the "three needs"—contributions toward the repair of castles and bridges, and assistance in the "fyrd" or military expedition. In all subsequent grants to the church of Canterbury, involving similar privileges, it was usual to insert the words "Libere sicut Adisham," or the letters L. S. A., instead of recording the various immunities at length. The manor still continues in the possession of the Canterbury Chapter, to which it was restored by Henry VIII. The *Church*, dedicated to the Holy Innocents, is cruciform, with a central tower. The greater part is E. E. There are no monuments of importance.

[1½ m. E. from Adisham is *Goodnestone* (commonly called *Gunston*) *Park* (the residence of the late Sir Brook Bridges, Bt., M.P., 1st and last Lord Fitzwalter, whose family had been settled here since the reign of Queen Anne). The house was rebuilt in 1733. The *Church*, which adjoins, is E. E. with Perp. tower; it was restored by Lord F. *Brass:* William Boys, wife and 8 children, 1507.

The adjoining parish of *Chillenden* (S.) is best known from its having given name to the prior of Christ Church, Canterbury (d. 1411), who did so much for his monastery and cathedral. (See Canterbury, *ante.*) The *Ch.* here, however, belonged to the Priory of Leeds. It is very small, late Norm., with Perp. windows inserted. The N. and S. doors are the original Norm. From this point the tourist may return to the Dover road by a road skirting the parks, which almost join each other, of *Knolton* (N. H. D'Aeth, Esq.), *St. Alban's Court* (W. O. Hammond, Esq.), and *Fredville* (C. J. Plumptre, Esq.). At *St. Alban's*, rebuilt 1875,

which was bought by the ancestor of the present proprietor, temp. Philip and Mary, is the portrait by *Jansen* of the beautiful Lady Bowyer, called "the Star in the East," painted during Jansen's residence at Bridge (see *ante*). The house contains some other pictures of interest. In *Fredville* Park are some of the most remarkable trees in this part of Kent—the grandest being an enormous oak, which stands not far from the house, and is well known throughout all the country as "the Fredville Oak." It is of no great height, but measures 36 ft. in girth. The rarity of the oak throughout the district renders this tree especially worthy of notice. Its age is unknown; but it may have shadowed the Saxon hunter long before the "alien king" fought for his new crown at Hastings. Fredville was held of the Castle of Dover, and formed part of the barony of Saye. In the reign of Richard III. it came into the hands of the Boys family, who suffered much during the civil war, and whose last representatives (about 1673), John and Nicholas Boys, "finding that there was no further abode at Fredville, departed each from thence, with a favourite hawk in hand, and became pensioners at the Charterhouse in London."—*Hasted.*

The Church of *Nonington*, in which parish Fredville stands, is for the most part E. E., but of no great interest. Passing rt. the small E. E. ch. of *Womenswould*, or Wimlingswold (called by the natives Womenjole), which has nothing to detain the tourist, the main road is regained nearly opposite Broome Park. At *Denne Hill* (Colonel Montresor), round which the road winds, are traces of very extensive intrenchments, which early antiquaries regarded as indications of the line of Cæsar's inland march from Deal.]

[From Adisham the tourist may cross Barham Downs, rt., and visit the church of Barham, 3 m. S.

The air of all this district is unusually bracing, and instances of great longevity are common. The soil is thin and indifferent. Like the central moors of the "kingdom of Fife," which it much resembles, it is the "frieze garment" of Kent, here a district of "health without wealth." As the chalk hills slope, however, toward Thanet on the N. and the country about Folkestone S. (the valley of Elham—Rte. 2), the "golden border" rapidly gains on the frieze, as is the case in Scotland.

Barham Downs, properly so called, are about 4 m. long, the elevation being greatest at their E. end. From the wide extent of open ground afforded by them on the direct line of the Watling Street, they have been the scene of sundry great "gatherings," from the days of Cæsar to those in which Napoleon's camp threatened "Kent and Christendom" from the opposite heights of Boulogne. King John's army of 60,000 men was encamped here in 1213, when Philip Augustus was preparing for that invasion of England, afterwards accomplished by his son Louis. On this occasion the king and Pandulph the legate met, first at Temple Ewell, about 5 m. distant (*post*), and afterwards at Dover, where the king resigned his crown to the "Italian priest" in the house of the Templars there. A more solemn resignation afterwards took place in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. (See, for a good account of all this period, Milman's *Latin Christianity*, iv.) A large body of troops was assembled on Barham Downs by Simon de Montfort, temp. Hen. III., in order to oppose the landing of Queen Eleanor from France. Here Henrietta Maria, after landing at Dover, May 10, 1625,

during her progress to Canterbury with the king, found a number of the court ladies awaiting her. Henrietta left her carriage, and held her first English "drawing-room" on Barham Downs, in a tent which had been pitched for her reception. The last great assemblage on these downs was the camp formed at the time of Napoleon's Boulogne demonstration, of which traces are still visible.

A small square intrenchment with a single vallum exists on the side of the hill facing Kingston church. Numerous barrows, great numbers of which were opened by Mr. Faussett of Heppington, are scattered over the downs. They are of various periods, from early British to Saxon. Twine (*de Reb. Albion.*) describes the opening of a very large one here in the reign of Henry VIII., in which much armour of unusual size was found. His description is too vague however to determine its character.

The Canterbury races, no longer of much importance, are held on Barham Downs,

The *Church* of Barham, in the valley of the Lesser Stour, is early Dec. The manor was held of the archbishops, and was in the hands of Reginald Fitzurse, one of Becket's murderers—*Barham* being, it is said, the English version of the name Fitzurse (although the resemblance is more probably accidental). A family named from the place continued here until the reign of James I., and from it the author of the *Ingoldsby Legends* claimed descent.

About half-way between Bishopsbourne and Barham is a little inn called "Black Robin's Corner," with a negro for its sign. The original "Black Robin," however, was a famous highwayman, who frequented the neighbourhood about fifty years since. Close to the village of Barham is a dry bridge under which the "nailbourne," forming the upper course of the Lesser Stour, occasionally comes down.

Broome Park (a seat of the Oxendens), the house of most architectural character in the neighbourhood, was built about 1620 by a member of the Dixwell family, whose "pyramid" appears in the S. aisle of Barham church. There are some fine beeches in the park.]

The old turnpike-road, rt. of the railway, had in former days an evil reputation as the favourite haunt of nocturnal phantoms, especially of Robin Goodfellow and his friends. "By this time," wrote Reginald Scot in 1582, "all Kentishmen (some few fooles excepted) know that Robin Goodfellow is a knave." He could still, however,

> "Mislead night wanderers, laughing at their harm,"

when Hentzner, in 1598, passed over this road on his way to Dover. He was led astray, as he asserts, by a pair of horsemen, whose horses, dress, and general appearance exactly resembled those of his own companions, from whom he had been accidentally separated. He followed them for some distance; but finding that they preserved a mysterious silence, that they rode direct into the marshes, that fire broke forth wherever their horses' feet struck the earth, and that Will-with-the-wisps came gathering round in great numbers, he became alarmed, and stopped. Fortunately his guide sounded his horn at that moment, and recalled him to the right track. His companions had seen nothing.

The greater part of *Wootton Court*, which lies on a hill rt. of the main road, was rebuilt toward the end of the last cent. The earlier life of Sir Egerton Brydges was spent here, and

in the neighbouring parish of Denton; and here he made those observations on the "provincial dignity" of the Kentish squires, which he turned to account in his subsequent novels, not however without finding that nature had provided even Kentish squires with tolerably efficient means of self-defence. (See his *Autobiography*, vol. i.)

71¾ m. SHEPHERD'S WELL (Stat.). This is the vernacular for Sibertswold, a village. The small Trans.-Norman ch. has been rebuilt. The adjoining down was the scene of many of Bryan Faussett's discoveries.

Barfreston (better known here as *Barson*) is distant 1½ m. N.E. The small *Church* is the "lion" of the district, and one of the most remarkable Norm. buildings in England. Its enrichments are ruder than those of Iffley, near Oxford, with which church it has perhaps most in common, and its date is probably much earlier. In this county the church of Patrixbourne (see *ante*) seems most to have resembled Barfreston. Hugh de Port, Constable of Dover, on whom the manor of Barfreston was bestowed after Bishop Odo's disgrace in 1081, has been pointed out as the probable builder of the ch. Abp. Lanfranc, Gundulf Bishop of Rochester, and Prior Ernulf of Canterbury, had introduced Caen stone and good masons to England, and the Norman lords in many parts of Kent seem to have eagerly taken advantage of them.

The walls of Barfreston church are 2 ft. 9 in. thick; the exterior of Caen stone, the middle filled in with rubble. Remark the wreathed pillars of the chancel arch,—the exterior corbel-heads,—the niches for figures all round the exterior walls,—the great S. entrance,—the circular window of the chancel,—and the two arches below (without the walls), which, it has been suggested, may have been intended to serve as burial-places for the founder's family. The ch. has been restored with much care, and with very good result. There is a fac-simile of this arch in the South Kensington Museum, but the date there assigned to it is 1150.

In visiting Barfreston either from Canterbury or Dover, the excursion should be prolonged to *Waldershare* and the church of *Coldred*. The rich tree masses of *Waldershare Park* (Earl of Guildford), which lies about 2 m. off the Dover road, and 2 m. S. from Barfreston, together with its lofty Belvidere, are conspicuous from a great distance. The house was built by Sir Henry Furnese, temp. Will. III. The park is extensive and well stocked with deer. From the tower of the Belvidere, which strangers are allowed to ascend, there is a very wide view over all this part of E. Kent, with a broad stretch of sea, and the French coast beyond. Waldershare passed through the Malmaynes, the Monyngs, and the Furneses, to the Guildford family in 1790. The farm-house of *Malmains*, at the N. end of the parish, occupies the site of the original mansion.

The *Church*, which is nearly covered with ivy, contains a stately monument by Bushnell, erected by Sir Robert Furnese, at the beginning of the last cent., to his father, Sir Henry. It is in the true taste of the time—a pyramid, supported by 4 life-sized female figures. Remark the noble yews in the churchyard.

The *Church* of *Coldred*, which adjoins Waldershare Park, S., has an E. E. bell-gable for 2 bells. It stands on the summit of a hill, and within an oval intrenchment, the area of which contains about 2 acres. At the N. E. corner is a lofty mound, resembling that of Wodnesborough (Rte. 4). A well of very great depth was discovered many years since in cutting a road through the

centre of the intrenchment; and Roman sepulchral remains have been found in Waldershare Park (about ¼ m. distant), indicating the existence there of an extensive cemetery. The intrenchments at Coldred were made, says tradition, "by a king of the same name." Hasted suggests that there may be here some recollection of Ceolred of Mercia, who seems to have been in Kent in the year 715. The ch. itself has little interest, with the exception perhaps of the W. bell-turrets, which, uncommon in England, are frequent on the opposite side of the Channel.

On the N. side of Waldershare Park is *Eythorne*, where is an Anabaptist congregation which claims to be the oldest Nonconformist body in England, and to have numbered among its members Joan Bocher, the Anabaptist, burnt in 1550.

At *Lydden*, rt. of the high road, 11½ m. from Canterbury, are the sources of a kind of "nailbourne," which is said to have an underground connection with the waters called for this reason the "Lydden spouts," falling into the sea from the cliffs at Hougham, about 4 m. distant. (Rte. 2.) The church at Lydden has been restored.

From this point to Dover the turnpike-road runs between lofty, bare chalk hills, not unpicturesque, and commanding fine views from their summits. The little river Dour, which rises here, and gives name to Dover, accompanies the road through the valley to the harbour.

75 m. KEARSNEY (Stat.), for Ewell. The manor of Ewell was granted by William Peverell to the Knights Templars before 1185; and it in consequence obtained the name of *Temple Ewell*. It was here that King John had his first interview with Pandulph, before resigning his crown at Dover. (See Rte. 2.) The recognition by King John of the right of Abp. Langton to the see of Canterbury, which was one result of the meeting, is dated from "The Temple of Ewell." The edifice stood on the hill above the village, and some fragments remained until the middle of the last century. The church (restored) is a small Norman building, with low tower at the W. end.

A line of rly. is in progress from Ewell to Sandwich and Deal (Rte. 4), which will greatly reduce the distance between those towns and London.

The rly. is carried chiefly in a cutting, but a very picturesque view occurs on the road about 1 m. beyond Ewell, where the church and village of *River* are seen rt., whilst in front the valley opens to Dover and the sea, the castle rising grandly l. Close adjoining is *Kearsney Abbey* (F. L. Barrington, Esq.), with very beautiful grounds.

At the little village of *Buckland* the stream of the Dour is crossed: beyond it, l., is seen the small church of *Charlton*, rebuilt in 1820.

77¼ m. DOVER PRIORY (Stat.). For notice of the Priory see Rte. 2. A tunnel, 615 yards long, pierces the Heights, and we reach at

78 m. DOVER TERMINUS. This is a handsome edifice of coloured brick, with clock-tower. A line of rails (used only by the Express Boat trains) is carried alongside of the harbour to the Admiralty Pier, close to which is the S. E. Rly. stat. (Rte. 2.)

Beside the *Excursions* from Dover already mentioned (Rte. 2), others may be made to the E., as in Rte. 14; but the want of a rly. is at present a drawback.

ROUTE 4.

LONDON TO DEAL, BY CANTERBURY, SANDWICH [RICHBOROUGH AND ASH].

(*South-Eastern Railway.*)

[By L. C. & D. Railway to Canterbury, 61¾ m.; by S. E. R. 70 m.]

For the different lines of rly. to CANTERBURY *Stat.* see Rtes. 2 and 3.

A very short distance N. of the Canterbury stat., and half hidden in trees, is the old *Church* of *St. Stephen's* (otherwise Hackington). On this site Archbishop Baldwin (temp. Henry II.) attempted to establish a college for secular canons, with the object of transferring to them the right of electing to the archbishopric. This had hitherto been claimed by the monks of Christ Church. The building was commenced, but the monks, whose privileges were thus assailed, were violently hostile, and at length obtained a bull prohibiting the college altogether. In it the site is called "maledictum et profanum." The rectory belongs to the Archdeacon of Canterbury, who has also the patronage of the vicarage. For 3 centuries before the Reformation the archdeacons resided here; and Abp. Warham died here in the house of his kinsman Archdeacon Warham. The earliest portions of the existing ch. are thought to have formed part of Baldwin's foundation. The W. tower has massive E. E. buttresses, and the W. door is E. E. with very rich dog-tooth mouldings. The nave is also E. E. The wide circular transept arches, and the S. door *within* the porch, with a diapered tympanum, are earlier. Some of the windows exhibit unusual forms of Dec. tracery, and the E. window of the chancel, which is Perp., has a smaller light on either side. The whole ch. has been well and carefully restored, and contains some good stained glass by Willement. The *font*, 1591, for that time of unusually good Perp. form, was given by Sir Roger Manwood, Chief Baron of the Exchequer temp. Eliz., whose monument is in the S. transept. This was completed in 1592, before the death of Sir Roger, and is an excellent specimen of the Elizabethan monument. It is of alabaster and painted. The bust exhibits the bearded chief baron in his red robe, collar of SS (the earliest example of a Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer being decorated with this collar—see Mr. Foss's very interesting paper on the collar of SS in the *Arch. Cant.*, vol. i.), coif, and black cap. Above is an achievement; and underneath a skeleton reposes on a mattress. There is a long inscription.

The manor fell into the hands of the Manwoods after the Dissolution, and Sir Roger built a large "Place House" in the field S. of the ch., of which the foundations still exist. The almshouses beyond were founded by him, as was also the grammar-school at Sandwich (*post*). His letters and will (see Boys's *Sandwich*) give a fine picture of his life at St. Stephen's, at a time when the duties of property were insisted on as strongly as its rights. The manor subsequently became the property of the Hales family, one of whom, Sir Edward Hales, a convert to Romanism, figured in the trials relating to the king's dispensing power (*Macaulay*, i. 84), and was afterwards the companion of James II. in his attempted flight from Sheppey; he was taken with the king, and "at that very moment a band of rioters was employed in pillaging his house (at St. Stephen's) and shooting his deer." (*Macaulay*, i. 570.) About

1780 this house was entirely pulled down; and the present *Hales Place* (Miss Hales) built on the ground above. This is of red brick and ugly; but the park is very fine and extensive. A Carmelite convent has been built on a portion of it, and there is a R. C. chapel attached to the house.

72½ m. STURRY (Stat.). An omnibus from Herne Bay (Rte. 5) meets several of the trains.

The village (anciently Esturei, *i. e.* Stour Island) is very pleasantly situated (Pop. 1040). The ch., dedicated to St. Nicholas, stands in a grove of chestnut trees. The chancel is Norm., the rest Perp. The manor was part of the original grant of Ethelbert to St. Augustine's Monastery. The abbots had a summer residence here, in which, after the Dissolution, the last abbot died. (Twine, *de Reb. Albion.*) The whole manor had been assigned to him. Near the ch. are some few relics of *Sturry Court*, a James I. house of the Lords Strangford.

On the opposite bank of the Stour is the village of *Fordwich* (Pop. 224), a member of the Sandwich Cinque Port, and possessed of a mayor. Before the great changes on the coast, the tide flowed as high as this; ships were moored here, and goods landed. The Domesday survey records 10 mills and 7 fisheries on the stream at this point, so much larger was it than at present. The manor was given by the Confessor to St. Augustine's. Fordwich *trout* (still to be taken) differ "from all others in many considerables," says Fuller, "as, greatness,—colour, cutting white instead of red when in season,—cunning, not being takeable with an angle,—and abode, remaining 9 months in the sea, whence they observe their coming up almost to a day." They are salmon-peel.

The *Ch.*, which is small, stands close to the river. It has some fragments of painted glass, and a good *Brass*, to Aphra Hawkins (1605), figured in Haines's *Monum. Brasses.*

An ancient stone shrine (?) figured by Hasted, and said by him to have been removed from the nave of Fordwich Church to the Cathedral precincts, is now placed in the cloister.

76½ m. GROVE FERRY (Stat.). Opposite the stat. is a tavern, famous for its strawberries, which are cultivated on the slope of the rly. embankment facing the S., and attain a large size. The ferry gives access to Stourmouth, Preston, Wingham, &c., on the road between Canterbury and Sandwich.

1¼ m. N. of the line is *Chislett*, an ancient manor of Ch. Ch., Canterbury. which has an interesting E. E. *Ch.*, with a low massive tower at the intersection of nave and chancel. The *interior* corbels of the chancel windows (long lancets) have monastic heads with admirably varied expressions, some of which it is difficult to believe not to be portraits. Chislett Church has been lately restored.

[From Chislett it is possible to visit the Roman station of Reculver, distant about 5 m. N. It is, however, more conveniently reached from Herne Bay (Rte. 5).]

2 m. beyond Grove Ferry the rail passes *Sarre*, where, before the drying up of the *Wantsome*, was the main ferry into the Isle of Thanet. The *Wantsome*, was the name given to the sea passage between Richborough and Reculver, which cut off Thanet from the main land. At Sarre an Anglo-Saxon cemetery exists, which has been excavated at the cost of the Kent Arch. Soc., and has yielded a large number of Roman and Merovingian coins, weapons, fibulæ, &c. (figured in *Arch. Cant.*, vols. v., vi.); the foundations of a ch. have also been discovered. The wide-spreading marshes S. of the railway, through which

the Stour now flows, were partly formed from the drying up of this channel, along the ancient bed of which, once ploughed by Roman galleys and the "dragons" of the Northmen, the railway passes till it reaches

81½ m. MINSTER JUNCTION (Rte. 7), where the line to Deal separates from that to Ramsgate and Margate (Rte. 7), and bends S., leaving on N. the fine ch. of Minster.

In the marshes through which the rly. passes after leaving Minster are patches of a large reed-grass, used for thatching and sometimes for fences. The effect of the long pointed leaf in masses, with its graceful tassel of seed, is very beautiful, and the breeze sweeps through these Midas plots with a most musical murmur.

After crossing the Stour by a curious swing bridge, near the cliff of Richborough (*post*), the wall of which is just visible as the traveller flies over the ground from which the Rutupian oysters were once collected for the delight of the discriminating gourmands of Rome, we reach

86¼ m. SANDWICH (Stat.). *Inns:* Bell; King's Head (an Elizabethan house, with a very fine "upper chamber," nearly 100 ft. long); Lord Warden.

Sandwich, one of the earliest and most important English harbours, is now distant nearly 2 m. from the sea, and its name has long been a bye-word for a place in the last stage of decay; but it is now reviving, under the influence of the rly., in a manner that renders former descriptions obsolete; losing some of its picturesqueness, no doubt, but becoming, instead, more like a modern than a mediæval town (Pop. 3060).

The name "Sandwich" (the village on the sands) first occurs in Eddius's 'Life of Wilfrid,' who landed here after preaching among the Frisians about the year 665. The town gradually rose as the old harbour of Rutupiæ became unavailable. The Danes frequently landed here. Ethelred's fleet was collected at Sandwich to oppose them; and about 1014 it became the most important English harbour—"omnium Anglorum portuum famosissimus." —*Encomium Emmæ*. The port was given by Canute to the monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury, but was afterwards exchanged by the monks for other lands. The *borough* however still remained their property, and contributed 40,000 herrings "ad victum," beside clothing them. Sandwich is the most ancient of the Cinque Ports—probably succeeding to the position of the Roman Rutupiæ; and all ports and creeks on the Kentish coast are (or were) members of it. (See Rte. 2 for a general notice of the Cinque Ports.) Becket escaped hence, having remained concealed for some days at Eastry (*post*), after the famous scene at Northampton; and landed here on his return in Dec. 1170, when he was conducted in triumph to Canterbury, the people singing "Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini," the hymn with which Charlemagne had been received in Rome as the deliverer of the Church from the Lombards. Cœur de Lion, on landing here from Antwerp after his Austrian imprisonment, proceeded, barefoot, to Canterbury to return thanks for his deliverance to God and to St. Thomas. In 1216 the town was burnt by the French. Edward III. usually sailed from here for France and Flanders; and it was here that he landed after the surrender of Calais. In 1446 the recorders of the travels of the Bohemian ambassador, Leo von Rotzmital, describe Sandwich "as we might speak of Liverpool or Portsmouth"—the resort of ships from all quarters

—vessels of every size—in which the agility of the sailors in running up and down the masts called forth their especial admiration. It was the custom, they say, for bands of musicians to walk through the streets all night long, proclaiming, at intervals, the direction of the wind. Ten years later—in 1456—the town was burnt, and nearly all the inhabitants killed, by the Marshal de Brézé. It speedily recovered; and the customs of Sandwich, temp. Edw. IV., yielded annually 17,000*l*. At this time it had 95 ships belonging to it, and 1500 sailors. The haven began to be difficult of access about 1500. A large ship belonging to Pope Paul IV., sunk at the mouth of the harbour, hastened its destruction; and, although in 1558 "a cunning and expert man in waterworks" was sent for from Flanders to amend it, it was quite closed in another century. The town, however, had derived fresh importance from the great number of French and Flemish exiles who settled here in consequence of Alva's tyrannies. They were principally baize-workers and gardeners—and the first market-gardens ever seen in England were formed by these "gentle and profitable strangers," as Abp. Parker called them, in the neighbourhood of Sandwich. Their descendants are still numerous, as is evidenced by the many foreign names to be met with; horticulture keeps its ground, though manufactures have disappeared; and the Flemish name of "polders" is borne by the reclaimed marshes W. of the town.

Queen Elizabeth visited Sandwich 1572, when the streets were hung with garlands of vine-leaves, and Flemish and English children were placed spinning yarn on platforms. Her Majesty was "very merrie," and gave commendation to the orations and verses, especially to "a golden cup of C. lib." the most eloquent of all. Six years later "a most fierce and terrible earthquake" is recorded, which lasted "a paternoster while." It shook the churches, but "did little harme."

Sandwich has given the title of Earl to the Montague family since 1660—in honour of one of whom (George III.'s minister) its name was transferred to the South Sea group of islands, on their discovery by Capt. Cook in 1769. The ancient *Custumal* of Sandwich, first *written* in 1301, but probably of much earlier date, will be found in Boys's *Hist. of Sandwich*, and is of great interest. From it it appears that in the Guestling, which falls into the Stour above the town, female criminals were drowned, and that adjoining it were the Thief Downs (dunes?), where others were buried alive: an ancient German fashion, much in favour with Tacitus and Mr. Carlyle. The tract below the town is still called the Haven; and through it the Stour winds so greatly that its course is nearly 4 m. in length before reaching the sea. Vessels of 200 tons still come up to the bridge, and a considerable number of small craft are built here.

The town is rectangular, and built on a flat elevated about 15 ft. above the rest of the plain. The walls toward the river, W., were of stone, the others of earth. Their site is now occupied by a well-kept public walk, affording a good view of the town; which, with its garden spaces and drying fields, recalls the views of old Flemish cities illustrating Guicciardini's folio. There were five gates; of which the only ancient one remaining is the *Fisher Gate*, towards the haven. Just above is the *Barbican*, a Tudor structure, through which the town is entered from Ramsgate. On the S. side of the town was the *Castle*, now quite gone. It was held (1471) against Edward IV. by the Bastard Falconbridge and his followers; and was at length surrendered, to-

gether with 13 ships, on promise of full pardon. Here the channel formerly opened to the sea. At the S.W. angle of the walls was a monastery of Carmelites, founded temp. Edw. I. by Lord Clinton. The church was very fine, and in it were buried the principal inhabitants of Sandwich. On the Dissolution it was granted to Arden of Faversham, towards whose cairn it perhaps contributed an additional stone, and at last was entirely destroyed.

The principal church in Sandwich is *St. Clement's*, the low Norm. tower of which, with an exterior arcade, is seen from the station. The nave and chancel are E. E. The tower is central, and has an interior arcade above the supporting arches. There is a Miserere stall in the chancel. The aisles, N. and S., are terminated by chantries; in that N. is the font (temp. Hen. VII.), with arms of England and France, and some merchants' marks. The roof—Tudor with gilt angels at the bosses—and the tower have been restored; some improvement has been effected in other parts, but much still remains to be done. *Brass*, a merchant, circ. 1490. The most conspicuous object in the ch. is the mayor's seat, with the royal arms above it. The pulpit is at the W. end. The Flemish residents were formerly allowed to have their services in this ch., which well deserves a visit. Urns and other articles have been found in the churchyard, probably marking it as the site of a cemetery attached to the neighbouring Roman town of Rutupiæ. Examples of Christian churches thus founded on or near the earlier heathen cemeteries are not uncommon in Kent.

In the centre of the town is *St. Peter's Church*, with a strange-looking tower, built of bricks made from the mud of the harbour, when the ancient steeple fell in 1661, and demolished the S. aisle. The rest of the ch. (originally Norm., E. E., and Dec.) was hideously remodelled, but since 1867 the work of restoration has been carried on in good taste. There are several fine monuments (long hidden by pews), of which the most important is one in the N. aisle, for Thomas Ellis, merchant, and his wife, about 1392;—a great benefactor to the town, who founded a chantry in this ch. for himself, his wife, and 23 children. The "curfew" is rung here at 8 P.M.

Near the W. end of the town stands *St. Mary's Church*, occupying the site of one raised by the Kentish Egbert in expiation of the murder of his nephews. (Rte. 7.) The present ch., which replaced one burnt by the French in 1456, was once handsome; it was almost ruined by the fall of its spire in 1667, and long remained in a deplorable condition, but a restoration was completed in 1874.

Nearly opposite St. Peter's formerly stood *St. Thomas's Hospital*, founded by Thomas Ellis in honour of his patron saint, Becket. It had an ancient dining-hall with an early Perp. window. The hospital was rebuilt on a site outside the town in 1864. In the Corn-market is the *Hospital of St. John*, founded before 1280. Behind it was a building called the "Harbinge," in which travellers were entertained. The Brothers of St. John used to beg in the churches, and at the harbour in the herring season.

At the S.E. end of the town, nearly opposite the rly. stat., and faced by a line of poplars that serves for a sea-mark, is the well-endowed hospital of *St. Bartholomew*, the great patron of lepers. It consists of some neat small houses rebuilt in 1869. Its foundation probably goes back to the 12th cent. An estate of nearly 300 acres adjoins this hospital, which supports 16 brethren

and sisters. It was probably at first a lazar-house, but afterwards (like Harbledown near Canterbury) received pilgrims and travellers. The knightly family of Sandwich were great benefactors to it; and in its chapel is the altar-tomb, with effigy, of Sir Henry de Sandwich, probably a cenotaph, for the ground has been searched in vain for any deposit. This chapel (well restored in 1870), is E. E., and interesting; and from a tombstone therein we learn that a free school was formerly attached to it.

At the opposite end of the town, near the site of the Canterbury gate, is the *Grammar School*, founded 1564 by Sir Roger Manwood (*ante*). His father was a draper of Sandwich, "a goodly and pleasant gentleman." Sir Roger was born here in 1525. The rules for the government of the school are curiously minute. The books to be used are the "diallogs of Castilio," "thexercises of Apthomius," "Virgills Eglogs or some chaste poet," "Tully, Cesar, and Livie." The seal exhibits a grave personage in a recess, with flames for hair, surrounded by bees, and young ideas in trunk hose. The building is Flemish in character, with crowstepped gables, and the date 1564 in enormous iron figures in front; it is now used for an infant school, &c., the Grammar School having been removed further into the town. Richard Knolles, who in his *History of the Turks* (first printed 1610) displayed in Johnson's opinion "all the excellences that narration can admit," was placed here by Sir Roger himself as the 3rd master, and wrote his History here.

Some architectural fragments still remain in the town which deserve attention. "The wood-carving on a house in *Strand Street* may be especially pointed out; and another ancient house in the same street, said to have been occupied by Queen Elizabeth when she visited this town in 1572, contains a room of that period, with an extraordinarily fine carved chimney-piece. In a house in *Lucksboat Street* there are 22 panels in oak, with very spirited carvings of grotesque heads, supposed to be of the time of Henry VIII." —*Wright.*

Sandwich was the residence of W. H. Rolfe, Esq., whose very important museum, the result of excavations made in the Roman and Saxon cemeteries in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, and especially at Osengal, near Ramsgate (Rte. 7), passed after his death into the hands of Joseph Mayer, Esq., of Liverpool, who also possesses the very valuable collections made by the Rev. Bryan Faussett, of Heppington. The greater part of the objects in both collections have been described and illustrated by Mr. C. R. Smith, either in special works or in the several volumes of his *Collectanea Antiqua.*

**Richborough*, the ancient Rutupiæ, and perhaps the most striking relic of old Rome existing in Britain, lies about 1 m. N. of Sandwich. It is, however, 2 m. from the stat., and may be quite as readily reached by walking or driving from Minster, and crossing the ferry by the Stonar cut, on the high road, a route which affords the best view of the noble N. wall.

Nearly all that has been ascertained respecting Rutupiæ will be found in Mr. Roach Smith's excellent *Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne.* (J. R. Smith, 1850), but for an account of some more recent excavations the *Arch. Cant.* (vol. viii.) must be consulted. Rutupiæ was the favourite Roman landing-place (*statio tranquilla* it is called by Ammian) in crossing from the opposite coast of Boulogne (Bononia). Hence the whole district became known as the "Littus

Rutupinum"—a word to which untravelled Roman ears suggested the delicate "natives," ancestors of the Whitstable and Margate oysters of our own day, whose birthplace was at once recognised by learned gastronomers, such as the Montanus of Juvenal—"Circeis nata forent an Lucrinum ad saxum, Rutupinove edita fundo Ostrea, callebat primo deprendere morsu." (Juv. *Sat.* iv. 139.) The name first occurs in Lucan's Pharsalia (A.D. 39-65)—"vaga cum Tethys Rutupinaque littora fervent"—in allusion to the fierce storms which then, as now, swept along the Kentish coast, and for the last time in the Notitia (A.D. 400-50), where the Legio Secunda Augusta is said to have been removed here from Chester. Between these periods it is mentioned by Ammianus Marcellinus, who says that Lupicinus landed here temp. Julian, to repel the Picts and Scots, and that Theodosius entered Britain by the same route to expel the Saxons. Ausonius three times refers to it, once as the burial-place of one of his uncles—"Contentum, tellus quem Rutupina tegit"—and gives the name of "Rutupine robber," "Rutupinus latro," to Maximus, whom the legions in Britain (A.D. 383) had invested with the supreme command. In the Itineraries, and by the geographer of Ravenna, Rutupiæ is duly recorded. Until the northern barbarians began to infest the "Saxon shore," Rutupiæ and Kent generally seem to have remained in great quiet and prosperity. After this period, when, on account of their incursions, the legions in Britain had been collected in the stations along the great wall, and in the fortresses of the S. and E. coasts of Britain, the Rutupine coast must have been the scene of many important events, of which the details have unfortunately been lost to us. The epithet of Ausonius indicates how closely the career of Maximus had been connected with it; and at a later period the fleet of Carausius, the "Archipirata" (A.D. 287-293), must have been well acquainted with its harbour. Coins of both "usurpers" have been found at Richborough; and the camp gate on the reverse of those of Maximus no doubt alludes to the great fortified castra, such as Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne, erected along the coast to repel the barbarians. Rutupiæ was held by the famous second legion, whose "capricorn" so often occurs at Chester and in Northumberland, and the "Vir spectabilis," the Count of the Saxon Shore, reckoned it under his "disposition," together with the other fortresses of his district.

There was a "Castellum" at Rutupiæ very early, as coins found there prove; but the last of the Romans who put the island into an effectual state of defence was the great Stilicho; and it has been suggested (*Quarterly Review*, vol. xcvii.) that the remains we now see may be indebted to him for some portion of their long-enduring massiveness. Claudian's lines will thus be read with interest on the spot.

"Me quoque vicinis pereuntem gentibus, inquit (i. e. Brit.)
Munivit Stilicho, totam cum Scotus Iernen
Movit, et infesto spumavit remige Tethys.—
Illius effectum curis ne tela timerem
Scotica, ne Pictum tremerem, *neu litore toto*
Prospicerem dubiis venturum Saxona ventis."

Thus prepared to be called back into the world of Roman Britain, we may find our way to Richborough along the Canterbury road, from which we turn off by a path skirting the Stour, and marked by some windmills. The walls are in view the whole way (they are visible from the quay at Sandwich), and on the highest point of the hill on the l. was the ancient amphitheatre. At the commencement of the cliff the road divides, and the pedestrian can either proceed by the side of the rly., between the cliff and the river, to

some little distance beyond the cottage on l., or cross the rly., and ascend the hill to the S. wall. The first is perhaps the most impressive approach, opening at once on the great N. wall, the best preserved portion of the structure. This is about 460 ft. in length, 30 ft. high on the exterior in some places, and in others 20 ft. The masses of ruin passed in ascending to it from the river are those of a return wall now quite overthrown, and of a tower and buttress, near the angle of the cliff. At the opposite N.W. angle are the remains of a circular tower; and there were originally 2 square towers on this side of the castrum, nearly equidistant from the circular corner towers, and from a postern in the centre. (The general character of the square towers will perhaps be best seen in the W. wall, where one remains in better preservation.) The great wall at the postern is 10 ft. 8 in. thick; the entrance wall 6 ft. 4. In the W. wall the principal opening is the Decuman gate, where a complete stone pavement, long since removed, was laid open towards the middle of last cent., by Boys, the historian of Sandwich: beyond it, S., are the remains of a square tower. These square towers, throughout the fortress, were "solid to the extent of nearly 8 ft. from the foundation, hollow in the centre, and united to the main wall again at the top. It is probable that they contained a room, with loopholes for watchers. The holes in the main wall, within these towers, seem to have served for the insertion of timber."—*C. R. Smith.* At the S.W. corner of the W. wall was a circular tower, of which only the foundation (laid open in 1849, but again covered up) remains; the S. wall has a square tower toward the centre. There was no wall toward the cliff, which itself served as a protection. The external facing is most perfect in the N. wall, and is formed of regular courses of squared grit and Portland stone, bonded at irregular intervals by double rows of large flat tiles made of well-tempered clay. These do not extend into the wall beyond the width of a single tile, or at most a couple. Some half century or more ago, a great raid was made on the then remaining facing-stones by the people of Sandwich, who being in want of road material, determined to levy a contribution on the ruins of Richborough. At the postern gate the courses are relieved at the angles by short intermediate courses of red and yellow tiles. Internally, the facing was chiefly composed of flints. It has been much destroyed; but a tolerably good fragment remains near the N.W. corner. The great body of the wall consists of layers of boulders, sandstone, &c., arranged with much precision, and cemented with mortar formed of lime, grit, sea-shells, and pounded tiles.

Within the area, not far from the N.E. corner, a ridge in the form of a cross will be observed, rising slightly above the ground. This is the mark of a superstructure which has entirely disappeared, and which was based on a solid rectangular platform of masonry, underground, 144 ft. long, 104 ft. wide, and of unknown thickness. It was long supposed that a building existed underneath; and many attempts to penetrate it have been made without success; but the excavations of the Kent Arch. Soc. in 1864 have all but conclusively proved that it is nothing more than an unusually solid foundation, probably for a pharos. "Nothing at all analogous to it has been discovered at any of the Roman stations in this country, or, as far as can be ascertained, on the Continent." The cross above, which overlaps the platform, is of later date, and may have been the foundation of a sacellum or chapel. It was long called "St. Augustine's Cross," possibly from some tradition

of the reception of Augustine here by King Ethelbert.

A long and somewhat irregular subterranean passage was discovered in 1866. The key of the entrance, and candles to aid in the exploration of it, may be obtained at the cottage below the cliff. It must be carefully remembered that Rutupiæ was not a large walled city like Durovernum (Canterbury) or London, but only a strong frontier fortress. It is impossible to determine the ancient arrangement of buildings within the walls. Fragments of pillars and cornices, in a fine white marble, and of mural painting, have been found; and the whole ground within and around is still strewed with pieces of tiles and broken pottery. There were probably numerous villas without the walls; the foundations of one of which were laid bare in cutting the rly. below the cliff. For engravings and notices of the more important discoveries the reader must be referred to Smith's *Antiquities* already noticed. The greater portion of articles there figured were then in Mr. Rolfe's cabinet at Sandwich. It has been calculated that not less than 140,000 coins have been found at Richborough at different periods. Of those described by Mr. Smith, the greater number belong to the 10 years (287-97) during which the island maintained its independence under Carausius and Allectus,—when Rutupiæ was no doubt a place of great importance and much frequented.

On the highest point of the hill about 460 yards from the S.W. angle of the castrum, are the remains of a castrensian amphitheatre, now covered with earth, but laid completely open by Mr. Rolfe in 1849. It was walled, and formed an ellipse, the longer diameter measuring 200 ft., the shorter 166. There were 3 entrances, N., S., and W. On the ruined wall of the W. entrance a skeleton was found, with a brass coin of Constantine under the right hand. Standing here, where athletes and gladiators once delighted the shouting soldiers, the imagination, in spite of the ploughs lying quietly under the hollows of the broken walls, or of the wheat-field that closes up round them, may restore the fortress, see the glittering helmets and eagles of the legionaries sweep out from its gates, or look down upon the tall triremes at rest in the harbour below. Regulbium (Reculver), the sister castle, is within sight, and far over the sea are the hazy cliffs of Gessoriacum (Boulogne). The site is still, as Leland describes it, "wonderful fair," but must have been far more so when the sea swept up on one side toward Sandwich, and on the other toward Reculver; thus leaving Rutupiæ at the point of the promontory, still indicated by its high ground and cliff.

Beside Roman relics, ranging over the whole 400 years of their occupation, Saxon coins and personal ornaments, clasps and fibulæ, have been found at Richborough, indicating the continued occupation of the place by the new conquerors. There was a chapel and hermitage within the walls in Leland's time, now quite gone. This chapel, dedicated to St. Augustine, was perhaps a more direct memorial than the name of "St. Augustine's Cross," of the reception of the Roman missionaries here by Ethelbert after the meeting in the Isle of Thanet. From Richborough they advanced to Canterbury along the line of the Watling Street. (See *Stanley's H. M.*, p. 19.) Nearly opposite the Decuman gate of the castle is seen the spire of *Ash Church* (2 m. W.), which serves as a landmark.

The ferry above Richborough gives access to a place of some interest on the horseshoe bend of the Stour, a mile below Sandwich. This is the site of *Stonar* (possibly the Lapis Tituli of Nennius), once the commercial rival of Sandwich, but totally destroyed by the French

in 1385. The name is still borne by a farmhouse, and the foundations of the ch. and adjoining buildings may be traced amid a clump of trees.

[The *road* from Canterbury to Sandwich (13 m.) embraces some features of interest. At 4 m. it crosses the Stour at Littlebourne, and leaves the park of Lee Priory on rt. At 6½ m., crossing an affluent of the same stream, it reaches *Wingham*, where is a large Dec. and Perp. *Ch.*, which has been well restored. The S. chancel used to be boarded off from the rest of the building, and was filled by an elaborate monument for the Oxenden family of Deane (a mansion demolished about 1840), a singular structure, consisting of a pyramid with despairing cherubs at the base, whose hideous faces and very large tears are worth notice. In the ch. (on Sept. 29, 1360), Elizabeth, daughter of the Marquis of Juliers, and widow of John Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, was married to Sir Eustace Dabrieschescourt. The lady had taken the vow of "chaste widowhood" at Waverley, and for this breach of her vows was condemned daily to repeat the 7 penitential psalms and the 15 graduals, once every year to visit the shrine of St. Thomas at Canterbury, and once every week to wear no "camisia," and to eat nothing but bread and a mess of pottage. This penance she endured for 51 years, or till her death in 1411. Her story was made the subject of an indifferent paper in 'The World,' by Horace Walpole. Wingham was once a market-town. Archbishop Peckham founded here a college for a provost and 6 canons, and a group of 4 large timber buildings opposite the ch. is still called the Canonries. One of them (the Red Lion) is yet in good order, and is worth a visit.

At 10 m. we come to *Ash*, where is mainly E. E., with Perp. tower and spire, and very fine. The work of restoration is being judiciously carried on, and several good painted windows have been given by the neighbouring gentry. There are 2 altar-tombs and some brasses. The effigy of an unknown knight (temp. Edw. II.) on one of the altar-tombs is of great interest, since it affords an example of the gradual change from mail to plate-armour. Instead of a mail hauberk, several successive plates of steel are riveted on a tunic of cloth which reaches nearly to the knees. The gauntlets are formed in the same way; and between them and the elbows appear the sleeves of the leather hauketon. The short surcoat is also an early example. Meyrick assigns the date 1320 to this effigy. *Brasses:* fragments of those of R. Clitherow, 1440, and wife; Jane Kerill, 1460; William Leus (?), 1525, and wife; and two of the Septvans family, 1602 and 1642. Here, at Ash, was one of the earliest Saxon settlements. At Gilton in this parish a Saxon cemetery was long since discovered, from which personal ornaments, weapons, and other relics of the highest interest, have been, and are still, disinterred. Many of these were in Mr. Rolfe's cabinet. They are all of the pagan Saxon period, indicating considerable artistic skill, and some imitation of Rome. Douglas's *Nenia Britannica* (1793) first drew attention to this spot. Mr. C. R. Smith has pointed out (*Arch. Cant.*, vol. iii.) that the situations of the early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, always in rural districts, indicate that the Roman population long remained undisturbed in the towns, whilst the Saxon chiefs, surrounded by their dependants, established themselves in the open country. (See *Introduction.*)

About 2 m. S. of Ash is *Wodnesborough*, on a height "throwing down various small streams N. and S. into

the Stour and the sea" (*Kemble*), and probably selected for this reason as a sacred Saxon site. There is here a remarkable earthen mound, adjoining the ch.; and Saxon sepulchral remains have been found in the neighbourhood.

Eastry (3 m. S. from Sandwich) has a large E. E. *Ch.* with some Norm. portions (restored and embellished with much modern painted glass). It belonged to Ch. Ch., Canterbury, and Becket lay concealed here for some days before his flight. The murder of the Saxon princes, buried under King Egbert's throne (see Minster, Rte. 7), is placed here by Matthew of Westminster, indicating at least the traditional importance of Eastry.

1½ m. S. of Eastry is *Betshanger* (Sir Walter C. James, Bart.). The *Ch.*, which stands within the park, has been rebuilt by Salvin; it is of mixed style, Norman—with a doorway in imitation of Barfreston (Rte. 3)—prevailing.]

From Sandwich the line proceeds over the marshes (having the ch. of *Worth*, Norm. and E. E., on W., and a good view of the sea E.) to

90¼ DEAL (Stat.); where the rly. at present ceases; but a line to Ewell (on the L. C. and D. Rly.—Rte. 3) is in progress.

Deal (Pop. 8009. *Inns:* Royal Hotel; Fountain) rose into importance as a naval station as Sandwich declined; there is consequently nothing of any great antiquity in the lower town, adjoining the sea, which is of much later date than *Upper Deal*, on the hill above, the original village. The ch. of Upper Deal has some Norm. fragments, and a modern Dec. chancel. That of Lower Deal, built 1726, is a Georgian structure of the most barbaric character. St. Andrew's Church, in West Street, has a good spire; it was completed in 1850. The "General Baptists' Chapel" is so far a curiosity that it is said to have been built by Samuel Tavernor, governor of Deal Castle throughout the period of the Commonwealth. By Charles II. he was employed to carry out the laws against Dissenters, but was himself converted, and baptized in the Delf at Sandwich, 1663.

The historical memorials of Deal (passing by Cæsar's landing for the present) are scanty. Perkin Warbeck's forces landed here in 1495, and were defeated by the men of Sandwich: in 1540 Anne of Cleves was received in the castle after her voyage; and it was at Deal that Queen Adelaide first set her foot on British ground. In Pennant's time Deal was entirely supported by the shipping in the Downs, and "every shop was filled with punch-bowls and drinking-glasses." Its long narrow streets are now better supplied, and, together with the adjoining village of Walmer, it has numerous summer visitors, for whom an Esplanade, Pier, and Baths have been provided.

Deal Castle (now a private residence, occupied by the Earl of Clanwilliam), like the castles of Sandown and Walmer, was one of the "platforms and blockhouses" built along the coast by Henry VIII. in 1539, when it seemed probable that England would have to stand singlehanded against a combination of the great continental powers. The king himself rode along the coast to hasten their completion. They are all alike, and consist of a central keep or circular tower, surrounded by 4 lunettes. Both at Deal and at Walmer there are numerous modern additions. *Sandown Castle*, which formerly stood ½ m. N. of Deal, had greater historic interest. Here "after 11 months' harsh and strict imprisonment" (only a part of which, however, was passed at Sandown), died, says his wife, but incorrectly, as the State Papers prove, Colonel

Hutchinson, September 11, 1664, "without crime or accusation." It was then a "lamentable old ruined place, not weather-proof, unwholesome and damp," the sea in front, and the dreary marshland toward Sandwich stretching away behind it. "When no other recreations were left him he diverted himself with sorting and shadowing cockle-shells, which his wife and daughter gathered for him, with as much delight as he used to take in the richest agates and onyxes he could compass, with the most artificial engravings."—*Memoirs* by his Wife. We may recall his grave figure, such as it appears in the well-known portrait, with long unpuritanical hair falling over his shoulders, slowly pacing the beach, where at last he obtained leave to walk, and intermingling his discourse "of the public concernments" with sundry prophecies of the downfall of the Stuarts, and confusion of the "serpentine seed" of the Cavaliers. "The place had killed him," certified the doctors. The conveyance in which the colonel was brought to Sandown, his chair, and a so-called portrait, were shown in the castle. Mrs. Hutchinson was not admitted permanently to the castle, but had to remain in "that cut-throat town of Deal," at an excessive charge, walking back there at night "with horrible toil and inconvenience." The sea is gaining on the land at this part of the coast, and the castle, which had long been endangered, was pulled down in 1864. An Act has been passed for forming a dock on its site, with a ship canal to Sandwich.

With the black shadow cast on Deal by Mrs. Hutchinson must be contrasted the reputation conferred on the place by Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, the translatress of Epictetus, whose really profound Greek learning excited the admiration of Dr. Johnson,—none the less because "she could make a pudding as well as translate Epictetus, and work a handkerchief as well as compose a poem." She was born (1717) and lived here, passing throughout all the neighbouring villages for a "cunning gentlewoman," who rivalled Francis Moore in her powers of foretelling future events. In her house (now pulled down) was a portrait of the learned lady "in the costume appropriated to Minerva." (*Memoirs* by Rev. T. Pennington.)

Between the town of Deal and the castle was formerly the naval yard, of no great importance. The pilot tower remains, but the rest of the site has been sold to a land company, and a suburb, called "Victoria Town," erected.

Beyond the castle commences the village of *Walmer*, which, like Deal, has its upper and lower towns. Lower Walmer lies along the beach; and at the S. end has some very pleasant houses. As a quiet bathing place, it is much preferable to the larger towns on the coast (there is no good hotel, however, nearer than Deal). The naval hospital, on the rt. after passing Deal Castle, has accommodation for 250 patients. but is now occupied as supplementary to the *Barracks*, beyond, which were built in 1795, when the coast seemed to demand some more effective protection than Henry VIII.'s "worm-eaten" castles. *Walmer Castle*, to which the visitor's attention is first turned, the official residence of the Great Duke as Lord Warden, and the spot where (Sept. 14, 1852) "tanti viri mortalitas magis quam vita finita est," lies about 1 m. beyond the barracks. The interior is only shown when the castle is unoccupied. Earl Granville, as the present Lord Warden, is the occupier of the castle.

Walmer, like Deal and Sandown, is one of Henry VIII.'s blockhouses, but has been greatly altered,

although the original plan is still traceable. It was early assigned to the Lord Wardens of the Cinque Ports as an official residence; and the Duke of Wellington, after succeeding Lord Liverpool as warden in 1827, regularly spent the autumn months here. The window of the end turret, farthest from Deal, is that of the room in which he died. The sea views from the windows of the principal apartments, and from the platform in front (on which are some small cannon), are very fine. On the rampart in front the Duke took his walk every morning at 6. The moat has been converted into a kitchen garden; and at the back stretches up a long plantation of beeches and sycamores, made by Mr. Pitt, and showing evident signs of battles with the sea winds. They protect, however, some very fine evergreens, including a laurustinus of remarkable size, and laurels worthy of the garden of a hero.

Within the castle (the interior of which has been altered since the Duke's death) a small room is shown in which William Pitt, then Lord Warden, is said to have held frequent conferences with Lord Nelson, whilst the fleet lay in the Downs, watching the Boulogne flotilla in 1801.

The *Ch.* of Walmer stands some distance inland. It has an E. E. chancel, with Norm. chancel arch and door, but the rest of the building is modern. There is also a modern ch. (St. Saviour) on the beach.

[The country landward of Deal is comparatively bare and unpicturesque; yet it is interesting as having been (together with Thanet) the first portion of Britain colonised by the invading Saxons, of whose early settlements it still contains numerous traces. Beside burial-grounds of the heathen period (as Ash, Osengal, &c.), some of the churches are remarkably placed within ancient intrenchments (Walmer, Coldred, &c.), and others have close adjoining them lofty earthen mounds (Wodnesborough, Coldred), possibly marking the sites of early hundred courts.

Of the churches themselves, the most interesting in the neighbourhood of Deal are Great Mongeham, Northbourne, and Shoulden.

Great Mongeham, 2 m. S.W. from Deal, is Tr.-Norm. and E. E., with a good Perp. tower, commanding a wide view over the country. This ch. has been restored by Butterfield. The piscina and sedilia are worth notice. Great Mongeham (Monk-ham) belonged to St. Augustine's, Canterbury. Some remains of brick and flint walls near the W. door of the ch. indicate the site of an ancient mansion belonging to the family of Crayford, whose monuments still remain in the ch.

1 m. N.E. from great Mongeham is *Northbourne*, which the archæologist will find well worth a visit. The "bourn" from which it derives its name falls into the Stour near Sandwich. The manor was granted by Eadbald (618) to St. Augustine's, by which monastery the ch. was of course erected. This (dedicated to St. Augustine) is cruciform, the nave and tower Tr.-Norm., chancel and transepts E. E. At the E. end of the chancel are 3 lights, one above another, the uppermost in the roof, and circular. Within, the lowest light is placed within a recessed arch, having pilasters at the angles. Above this arch is the second light. The piscina is triangular-headed. The tower arches are circular—except that opening to the nave, which is pointed, with a zigzag moulding—and have a broad reversed trefoil on the capitals of the lower pilasters. The windows are trefoil-headed within, and broadly splayed; flush without. The door of

the S. porch, with tympanum and zigzag moulding, has the mason's mark on one of the stones.

In the S. transept (which is later, and has a curious S. window) is the tomb of Sir Edwin Sandys, second son of the Abp. of York, and his wife (1629). Both are recumbent effigies in white marble, and very good.

Northbourne Court lies below the ch. It was at one time among the greatest ornaments of this part of Kent, and its gardens, carefully tended by the monks, "rose into divers terraces, which had been laid up with great art and expense for the cultivation of fruits and vegetables." The site is said to have been that of a palace of King Eadbald; and in Leland's time, "yn breking a side of walle yn the halle, were found ii children's bones." The Court was for some time in the hands of the Sandys family. It is now a large farm: the barns and outbuildings will repay examination.

Shoulden, 1½ m. W. of Deal, has a small plain ch.; but the tower is E. E. and deserving of notice.

ROUTE 5.

LONDON TO RAMSGATE, BY WHITSTABLE AND HERNE BAY.

(*London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.*) 79 m.

For the line to *Faversham Junct.* see Rte. 3. The Kent Coast line, leaving the Blean on rt., proceeds through the low ground near the sea, commanding a good view of the Swale and the E. end of Sheppey. *Goodneston*, a small, uninteresting ch., is passed on rt., and soon after *Graveney* on l., where is an E. E. *Ch.* of some interest. The proportions are unusually good. In the S. aisle is the altar-tomb (Dec.) "Roberti Dodde R. de Faversham filii;" and in the N. aisle is the large and very fine *brass* of Sir John Martin, Chief Baron (d. 1436), and wife. He wears his official robes, with a coif. In his hands is a heart, inscribed "IHU., MCY." The lady wears the horned head-dress. The outlines of the steep hills of the Blean, which here stretch upward from the salt marshes, are striking; one eminence, called *Petticoat Hill* (l. of the line), is probably artificial. The sea is here gaining on the land, and the ch. of *Sea Salter* (itself the substitute for a former one, of which some traces remain ½ m. W.) has been abandoned in favour of a new one in the street of the town of Whitstable, the adjoining parish.

58½ m. WHITSTABLE (Stat.).

Whitstable, formerly a mere straggling village, is now, under the influence of the railway, a rising town (Pop. 5481), with many new houses. The ch., Perp., with embattled tower, which stands ½ m. inland, has been partially restored. Off Whitstable the tide leaves dry for ¾ m. an ancient causeway, called the "Street," popularly supposed to represent part of a former town submerged by the sea, and whence Roman bricks are often brought up by the net.

Some of the largest English oyster-beds lie off this coast, and the scene, when the white-sailed fleet of dredging-boats is fluttering and tacking across them, is full of animation. The "Mid-Channel" oysters, from a great natural bed which stretches for

40 m. between the ports of Shoreham and Havre—discovered only a few years since—have somewhat disturbed the old trade; but the "real natives are greater aristocrats among their fellows than ever," so much higher is their goût and delicacy. These are regularly "cultivated" by different companies. At Whitstable, Sheerness, and other points along the mouth of the Thames, the flow of fresh water from the Thames and Medway is said to benefit the young beds greatly. The "spat" or young brood is frequently brought from a great distance, and "laid" in the bed, where they remain for 3 years before they are brought to market. There are at least 9 oyster companies, beside many individuals who possess and work their own "sea farms," sometimes miles in extent. Of these was the late Mr. Alston, "without doubt the largest oyster-fisher in the world, who in a single year has sent to London more than 50,000 bushels from his fishery at Cheyney Rock, near Sheerness."—*Quart. Rev.*, vol. xcv.

The Dutch were formerly among the largest purchasers from these fisheries, so that the admirer of the oysters and cut lemons in some Gerard Douw or Ostade may please himself with the notion that he has before him the portraits of ancient Thames natives, themselves the descendants of those venerable British oysters which in the days of Juvenal found their way to Nero's Golden House and Domitian's Alban Villa.

Keeping near the coast, the line reaches

62½ m. HERNE BAY (Stat.). (*Inn:* The Dolphin.) It was in 1830 that Herne Bay, as a watering-place, was invented. The gentlemen who planned it intended it to be the wonder of the kingdom. Speculations were entered into; buildings, squares, and terraces were laid out; and the result was collapse, litigation, and ruin. The visible tokens of this state of things remain to this hour. On the very threshold of the town there stands, in the centre of a field, a large board, inscribed "Brunswick Square." This announcement of a project and a failure must have been there some years, for the post which sustains it leans far out of the perpendicular, and is hardly strong enough to withstand the gentle pressure of the cows who rub their hides against it. Close by, there is the site of a church; but the walls, which were built to the height of a few feet, were left unfinished. Other "squares" also exist—on notice boards. There is a magnificent hotel, built at an expense of 11,000*l.*, but it is a deserted mansion, and all its windows proclaim "To Let" in big letters. The original pier, which used to be rather famous on account of its length—five-eighths of a mile—decayed as if in sympathy with the fate of the bricks and mortar ashore. The coast is ravaged by the *teredo*, to whom timber is an irresistible temptation. The pier was, at an enormous cost, built entirely of wood, and in course of time the fourteen-inch piles were reduced to a very shaky six or seven inches, or eaten to a shell by the worm. The *teredo*, in fact, never left the pier until it was absolutely destroyed, in spite of all kinds of patching and shielding. In 1873, a new company built a new pier, 138 yards long, which, being iron, will defy the *teredo*. The chief relic of better days is a rather handsome clock-tower, the gift of Mrs. Ann Thwaites, the widow of a London grocer. The sea-view, however, is very good, and the country landward well wooded.

The village of *Herne* is 1½ m. S. The number of herons once to be found on the coast are said (but questionably) to have given its name to this parish, and to that of Hernhill, near Faversham. The

large *Ch.* (E.E., Dec. and Perp., well restored) contains some fine *Brasses:* John Darley, vicar, "Qui pater morum fuit, et flos philosophorum," says the inscription, the date of which is lost—Peter Halle and wife, "a fine specimen of complete plate armour" (*Boutell*), 1420—Lady Fineaux, 1539—Christiana Phelip, 1470, wife of the lord mayor who led the London citizens to Barnet and was knighted on the field: the hands are spread open, forming a cross, and the unusual inscription runs, "Qui migravit ab hac valle miserie." In this ch. the "Te Deum" is said to have been sung for the first time in English, whilst Nicholas Ridley was its vicar. "Farewell, *Herne*," are the words in his "last farewell"—"thou worshipful and wealthy parish, the first cure whereunto I was called to minister God's word. Thou hast heard of my mouth oft time the word of God preached, not after the popish trade, but after God's gospel. Oh that the fruit had answered to the seed! But I bless God for all that godly virtue and zeal of God's word which the Lord by preaching of his word did kindle manifestly both in the heart and the life of that godly woman there, my Lady Fiennes." The brass of Lady Fineaux, near the altar (already noticed), probably commemorates the same person.

[The most interesting place to be visited from Herne Bay is *Reculver*, which is more easily reached from this than from any other point. The distance is about 3 m. The fullest account of the old fortress, and of the remains discovered there, will be found in Mr. C. R. Smith's *Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne.* Reculver, the ancient "Regulbium," was the sister fortress of Richborough (Rutupiæ), and protected the "Yenlade" or north mouth of the Wantsome, dividing Thanet from the main land, just as Rutupiæ did the south. (See *Richborough*, Rte. 4.) Both fortresses rose into importance, and were probably increased in strength, during the latter period of Roman domination, when the "Saxon shore," as this part of Kent was called, was constantly liable to the descents of northern rovers. There was no Roman road from Regulbium; and as it lay out of the direct line, it is only mentioned in the Notitia and the Antonine Itinerary, from the first of which we learn that it was then (A.D. 400-450) garrisoned by the first cohort of the Vetasii—Belgians from Brabant—under the command of a tribune.

Reculver wants the impressive dignity of Richborough, so much of the walls having been either destroyed or concealed by the soil. The S. and E. walls are yet standing, but much shattered, and covered with ivy, elder-bushes, briony, and wild fig-trees which sometimes ripen their fruit. The N. wall has been entirely destroyed by the sea, and much of the W. has been levelled. When entire, the Castrum occupied about 8 acres. There are no traces of towers. The entrance was in the centre of the W. wall. The walls, when perfect, with their facings, were about 12 ft. thick. They are built of flints and pebbles, intermixed with layers of septaria—stones found in the London clay, like flints in chalk, and probably brought from the Isle of Sheppey. There are no tiles, such as occur largely at Richborough, the absence of which is very rare in the S. of England, although usual in the N.

In Leland's time the sea was ¼ m. distant from the Castrum. In 1780 it had advanced close under it, and the N. wall was overthrown by a fall of the cliff. It is still gaining on the land, but the force of the waves has been checked by an artificial causeway of stones and large wooden piles driven into the sands. The average waste of the

cliff between the N. Foreland and Reculver, about 11 m., is 2 ft. per annum. (*Sir C. Lyell.*)

The Saxon memories of Regulbium, then called Raculf Ceastre, *Reculver*, are at least as interesting as the Roman. Ethelbert, after his baptism, retired here, having built a palace out of the remains of the fortress. His former palace in Canterbury, with a ch. or basilica adjoining, he gave up to Augustine as the foundation of the new cathedral. "This wild spot is the scene which most closely connects itself with the remembrance of that good Saxon king," who was traditionally said to have been buried here. The "strong masonry of the Roman walls, which he must have seen and handled," at all events remains; and on a board affixed to the wall of the ch. was to be read, until very lately, the inscription, "Here lies Ethelbert, Kentish King whilome." (He was in fact buried in St. Augustine's, Canterbury.) In 669 King Egbert gave Reculver to "Bassa, a mass priest, to build a minster;" and in 949 Eadred gave the monastery so built, "cum totâ villâ," to Ch. Ch., Canterbury. The original charter, in the handwriting of Dunstan, "proprîis digitorum articulis," is still preserved and may be seen in the cathedral library. The manor still belongs to the archbishops. Abp. Berchtuald (d. 731), the successor of Theodore of Tarsus, "the philosopher," and the first native Saxon who ruled the see under his own name, was Abbot of Reculver. Deusdedit (d. 664) was the only Saxon archbishop before him.

The *Church* of Reculver, which stood within the Castrum, "a monument of the downfall of paganism and the triumph of Christianity," was barbarously pulled down in 1809. The vicarage-house, adjoining, was converted into a public-house. The church contained some portions of a Roman building, forming the columns and arches into the choir (for drawings see C. R. Smith's *Antiquities of Reculver*, p. 197). (Two of these columns were in 1860 found at Canterbury, where they were taken on the destruction of the ch., and have been set up in the cathedral precincts. See Rte. 3.) The W. towers, called "The Sisters," visible from a great distance, and a landmark at sea, are successors and substitutes erected by the Trinity Board in the place of those which, as an unsupported tradition asserts, were built by an Abbess of the "poor nuns of Davington," near Faversham; who, as with her sister she was proceeding in fulfilment of a vow from Faversham to the chapel of the Virgin at Broadstairs, was wrecked at Reculver, where her sister died. The Abbess is said to have built the ch. towers in memory of the event, and as a warning guide to future sailors along the coast. The ancient remains discovered at Reculver have been much scattered, and the principal notice of them will be found in the *Antiquitates Rutupinæ* of Battely (1711), who, when rector of Adisham, made extensive researches at Reculver. A bronze *strigil*, used in the bath, is preserved in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge; it and numerous other objects are figured in Mr. Smith's *Antiquities*. There is a little inn near the Castrum, "The King Ethelbert," at which the visitor will find rude accommodation.

Some distance from the coast between Whitstable and Reculver, is the *Pan Sand* or *Pudding-pan Rock*, from which oyster-fishers constantly dredge up great quantities of Samian pottery. "It has been supposed by some, that a vessel laden with Samian ware may have foundered here. Others suggest that a pottery has been submerged. As the sea has made extensive inroads upon this coast, it is more than probable that the locality which furnishes the ware

was formerly dry ground."—*C. R. Smith.* Neither of these theories seems satisfactory, and Mr. Smith has proved that all the shining red Roman pottery was imported from Gaul.]

[There is a good road from Herne Bay to Canterbury (12 m.), hilly and varied, but not, as French guide-books would say, very "fertile en émotions." About half-way l., in the parish of Hoath, are some scanty remains of the Archiepiscopal Palace of *Ford*, the most ancient (except Canterbury) belonging to the see, to which it was given by Ethelbert. The house, which was of brick and extensive, was rebuilt by Abp. Morton. Cranmer reviewed the "Articles of Religion" here, and had many "friendly conferences" at Ford with Ridley, then vicar of Herne, the adjoining parish. Here too he was apprehended and committed to the Tower after the accession of Mary. Parker wished to pull it down and enlarge Bekesbourne, but the Queen would not consent. Whitgift used to hunt in the park; an unarchiepiscopal recreation, punished in the person of his successor, Abbot, who, after accidentally killing a keeper with an arrow in Bramshill Park, Hants, spent the period of his disgrace here. The Parliament demolished Ford and sold the materials. The estate was restored by Charles II., but the archbishops were freed by Act of Parliament from keeping the house in repair, together with the palaces at Canterbury and Bekesbourne.]

The remaining stations are, *Birchington* (70½ m.), *Margate* (73¾), *East Margate* (74¼), *Broadstairs* (77), and *Ramsgate* (79), for all of which see Rte. 7. The approach to Ramsgate is by a tunnel under the East Cliff, and the station is on the sands close to the pier.

ROUTE 6.

LONDON TO MAIDSTONE, BY LEWISHAM, BLACKHEATH [ELTHAM], CHARLTON, WOOLWICH, GRAVESEND, STROOD, AND AYLESFORD.

(*South-Eastern Railway.—Old North Kent Line.*) 44 m.

The North Kent Rly. belongs to the South-Eastern Company, and the London trains start from and arrive at Charing Cross, Cannon Street, and London Bridge stations. Passing on arches through Bermondsey, with its tanneries (see *Handbook for Surrey*), it next traverses the market-gardens of Deptford, and reaches at

5 m. (from Charing Cross) NEW CROSS (Stat.). A widening of the line begins here, which soon after gives off on rt. the Sevenoaks, Tunbridge and Direct Dover line, and the Mid Kent line to Beckenham and Addiscombe. The Dartford Loop line, 11 m. in length (an offshoot of the Sevenoaks line), passes S. of Eltham to Bexley town, saves 3 m. in distance, and is used for the through traffic, which thus avoids the stoppages at Woolwich, Abbey Wood, &c. By a new link line opened 1876, connecting Deptford on the Greenwich line with Charlton on the N. Kent line, much of the through N. Kent traffic has been diverted from the route now about to be described.

5¾ m. ST. JOHN'S (Stat.)

6 m. LEWISHAM JUNCTION.

The long straggling town of *Lewisham* (Pop. 17,460) stretches for a considerable distance along the high road to Sevenoaks, but contains nothing of interest. Together with Deptford and Greenwich the manor was granted by Eltruda (circ. 900)

to the Abbey of St. Peter at Ghent which had a cell here.

The ch. was rebuilt 1774, with a Corinthian portico and other elegances. In it is a monument by *Flaxman* (representing a mourning mother comforted by an angel) for Mary, daughter of William Lushington, Esq., d. 1797. The inscription is by Hayley. Dr. Stanhope, author of Commentaries on the Epistles and Gospels, and who, according to the inscription on his monument, "happily united the good Christian, the solid divine, and the fine gentleman," was long vicar here and is buried in the ch. Brian Duppa, Bp. successively of Chichester, Salisbury, and, after the Restoration, of Winchester, was born here 1588.

7 m. BLACKHEATH (Stat.).

The heath lies N. of the station. The high ground of Blackheath, its dry soil and clear air, still make it a favourite retreat from London; although the modern buildings are by no means equal to the aristocratic villas for which it was once famous. *Montague House* (now pulled down) was the residence of Queen Caroline, and the scene of the Delicate Investigation. *Brunswick House*, the "Babiole" referred to by Lord Chesterfield in his letters to his son, was frequently inhabited by him. It was afterwards assigned to the Duchess of Brunswick. The gallery in this house was built by Lord Chesterfield. *Lord Lyttleton's Villa*, the residence of Major-General Wolfe, and occasionally of his son, the conqueror of Quebec, whose remains were brought hither from Canada, and interred at Greenwich. These villas were all on the W. side of the heath, adjoining Greenwich Park.

Morden College, on the S. side of the heath, was founded for decayed merchants about 1695, by Sir John Morden, whose statue, with that of his wife, appears over the entrance. Their portraits are in the hall; and they are buried in the chapel. The building, which is of brick, and forms a quadrangle, is surrounded by grounds of some extent. E. of the house is a picturesque lime-tree avenue. 12 "decayed Turkey merchants" were placed here by the founder; but the number has been greatly increased by the aid of later benefactors; and the college now contains more than 40 pensioners; a preference being given to those who have traded with the Levant.

The Watling Street crossed Blackheath nearly in the direction of the present London road, and many barrows, apparently of the Brito-Roman period, have been opened at different times along its course. Near one of these, which still exists toward the centre of the heath, Wat Tyler encamped in 1381 at the head of 100,000 followers; and on the barrow itself Jack Cade's banner is said to have been raised in 1450, when the unhappy clerk of Chatham, "taken setting of boys' copies," was condemned to be hung in consequence, "with his pen and inkhorn about his neck." (*Henry VI.*, Part II., act iv.) In 1497 Lord Audley and the troops he had brought with him from Cornwall pitched their tents here, and were here defeated by Henry VII. The site of Michael Joseph's tent (one of their leaders) was shown when Lambarde wrote. It was commonly called the "Smith's Forge," Joseph having been a blacksmith by trade. The situation of Blackheath, however, as the nearest open space to London on the great road from the Continent, has caused it to be distinguished in more peaceful annals, as well as in those of rebellion. Illustrious visitors, who preferred the Watling Street to the river as their highway to London, were met here

and conducted in state to the city. Henry IV., in 1400, met here Manuel Emperor of Constantinople, who came to beg for aid against the Sultan Bajazet; and sixteen years later the Emperor Sigismund was received here, and conducted in state to Lambeth. The mayor and 400 citizens, all in scarlet, with red and white hoods, here welcomed Henry V. on his return from Agincourt. Cardinal Campeius was met here by the Duke of Norfolk in 1519, when he arrived in England as papal legate; and here Henry VIII. encountered Anne of Cleves (having already inspected her privately at Rochester, to his Majesty's extreme dissatisfaction), and conducted her to the palace at Greenwich. One famous scene on the heath has been painted by a master-hand, and will at once be remembered. It was here that Charles II. on his way from Dover met and passed through the ranks of the army of the Restoration; and here Sir Henry Lee of Woodstock, with Bevis at his side, welcomed the King "to his own again," and then closed his eyes to open them no more. Few localities can boast, like Blackheath, of having been immortalised both by Shakespeare and Sir Walter Scott.

These historical recollections make up the only interest of Blackheath, which has otherwise nothing to attract the visitor. The views from the higher parts of the heath are altogether eclipsed by those from Greenwich Park, which adjoins it N., beyond the London road. In the side of the hill here, at "The Point," above the park, and near Trinity Church, is a cavern about 150 ft. in length. It consists of 4 irregular chambers, cut in a stratum of chalk and flint, and connected by narrow galleries. In the farthest chamber is a well of pure water. The age of this cavern is altogether unknown; but it is probably of the same character as those at Dartford. See *post*; and *ante*, Rte. 1 (E. Tilbury). A well is found in many of the Picardy caverns there noticed.

Blackheath is famous for its Boarding Schools, and has also in its neighbourhood a grammar-school established by Abraham Colfe, vicar of Lewisham, in 1652—the master of which is liable to be displaced, not merely "if he give scandal or bad example to the scholars or others," but "if he follow vain gaudy fashions of apparel . . . . or if he wear long, curled, or ruffian-like hair." Attached to this school is a library given by its founder, but now a little neglected.

About 1 m. S. of Blackheath is the picturesque village of *Lee* (a stat. on the Dartford Loop line), the neighbourhood of which abounds with modern villas and cottages of gentility "with double coach-houses." The ivy-clad tower onlyl remains of the old *Church*; in the ch.-yd. is the tomb of Edmund Halley, the second Astronomer Royal at Greenwich, d. 1741. William Parsons the comedian is buried here. A new ch. has been built at no great distance. There is much pleasing country in the neighbourhood of Lee.

[The ancient palace of *Eltham*, 3 m. S.E., may be visited from Blackheath, or from the Eltham stat. on the Dartford Loop line.

Eltham (*eald-ham*, the old home or dwelling) is chiefly interesting as having been a royal residence of the kings of England from the days of Henry III. (1271) to those of Henry VIII., who, in 1527, or shortly after, abandoned it for his new palace at Greenwich. The principal remaining portions of the palace are,—the *banqueting-hall*, a noble apartment, with its magnificent roof of oak, portions of its music gallery, its two unequalled bays, and its series of double windows on either side, still in good preservation; the *buttery* (now the residence of R. Bloxam, Esq.), with its beautiful corbelled

attics and ancient barge-board gables; the ivy-covered *bridge*, with its three ribbed arches, spanning the moat on the N. side; the curious *drains*, formerly used as sally-ports in cases of emergency; and the battlemented *wall*, flanked with loopholed turrets. As a specimen of domestic architecture of the time of Edward IV. (whose devices, the falcon and fetterlock and the rose en soleil, may still be discovered among the carvings of the doorway and oriel windows), the banqueting-hall is of great interest. It was rescued from speedy decay by repairs undertaken by order of Government in 1828, when 700*l.* were expended on it, though it is still degraded into a barn, as it has been for more than a century. Yet it was on this site that our Edwards and Henries were wont to keep their Christmas with splendour and feasting, and that parliaments and great councils of the realm were frequently held. Edward III. sumptuously entertained here (1364) his former prisoner, John King of France, and spent here much of his time during the two years before his death (which occurred at Richmond, 1377). Richard II. here received Leo King of Armenia, when driven out of his dominions by the Turks; and Froissart, the historian, was present in the court at Eltham during the same reign. Queen Elizabeth, when a baby, was frequently brought over here for change of air from her birthplace at Greenwich, which, however, like her royal father, she preferred as a residence. During the civil war the palace of Eltham was occupied by the Earl of Essex, who died here 1646; and it was bestowed by Charles II., after the restoration, on Sir John Shaw, for services rendered at Brussels and Antwerp. It continues in his family, although a portion of land originally in the royal park is still vested in the crown.

When George IV. was repairing Windsor Castle, he proposed to Sir J. Wyattville to remove the roof from the hall at Eltham to St. George's Hall at Windsor, which would have been carried into effect, if the timbers had proved in sufficiently sound condition.

The hall goes by the name of "King John's Barn," perhaps from some confusion with a son of Edward II., called "John of Eltham," who was born here, and died young. One of the titles of Frederick Prince of Wales was Earl of Eltham, but it is now merged in the Crown.

Subterranean passages have been traced for some 100 yards in a south-easterly direction. The moat, which still surrounds the entire building, has been partially drained and turfed. Many foundations of walls remain within its area. An archway in the palace "pleasaunce," now occupied by a market-gardener, is worthy of notice, as being the entrance to the old tilt-yard or tilting-court.

The *Church* of Eltham is an ugly building, the greater part of which is modern, the spire and N. aisle being the only ancient parts remaining. In the churchyard is the tomb, marked by an urn, of George Horne, Bp. of Norwich (d. 1792), the commentator on the Psalms; and that of Doggett, the comedian (d. 1721), joint manager of Drury Lane with Wilks and Cibber, who bequeathed the coat and badge for which the "jolly young watermen" of the Thames still contend annually. "Congreve," says Cibber, "was a great admirer of Doggett, and found his account in the characters he expressly wrote for him. In those of Fondlewife in the *Old Bachelor*, and Ben in *Love for Love*, no author and actor could be more obliged to their mutual masterly performances." Sir William James, the conqueror of Severndroog, whose "castle" stands conspicuously on Shooters' Hill, above Eltham, was also buried here.

Vandyke, during his life in England, had a summer residence at Eltham. The Philipotts, authors of the *Survey of Kent*, were natives of this place. John Lilburne, famous for his eccentric movements during the "general eclipse" of the civil wars, at last turned Quaker and settled here, where he died in 1657. Dr. Sherard, the botanist, lived here during the early part of the last century; and Dillenius, whom Sherard had brought to England, and whom he afterwards appointed the first Professor of Botany in the chair founded by him at Oxford, spent much of his time here, and published a catalogue of Sherard's plants with the title *Hortus Elthamensis*. The house in which Sherard lived still exists.]

On the old line (now partially disused for through traffic) a long *Tunnel* precedes

9 m. CHARLTON (Stat.).

Charlton (Pop. 7699) lies among the low hills between Woolwich and Blackheath, and is famous for its fair only abolished as recently as 1870, and known as "Horn Fair," "by reason," says Philipott, "of all sorts of winding horns, and cups and other vessels of horn, there brought to be sold." For the story connected with it see Rte. 1 (Cuckold's Point). The *Ch.*, rebuilt 1640, externally a very plain structure, is rich in monuments and heraldic decorations. In the N. chancel is the monument of Sir Adam Newton and his wife, by Nich. Stone, the sculptor. It is very plain, but cost 180*l.* The Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval and Mr. Edward Drummond (Sir Robert Peel's secretary), who were both assassinated, are buried here, as well as many distinguished officers belonging to the neighbouring garrison of Woolwich.

Charlton House (Sir J. M. Wilson, Bart.), an excellent specimen of the James I. manor-house, was built by Sir A. Newton, circ. 1612, but was considerably altered in 1695 by Sir William Ducie. The hall is a very fine apartment, 2 storeys high, and furnished with a minstrels' gallery. In the N. gallery is a good portrait of Henry Prince of Wales, to whom Sir Adam was tutor, and after whose death he spent the greater part of his life in retirement here, where he translated and published in 1620 Father Sarpi's *History of the Council of Trent*. One of the lower rooms contains a black marble chimney-piece, in the polished face of which tradition asserts that Lord Downe saw the reflection of a robbery on Blackheath, and immediately sent out his servants, by whom the thieves were secured. Lord Downe died here in 1679. In the grounds of Charlton House are some of the oldest cypresses in England.

A house in this parish, called the *Cherry Orchard*, is said to have been built by Inigo Jones for his own residence.

The walk from Charlton to Woolwich, through the "Hanging Wood" N. of Charlton House, is a pleasant one. The sandpits here are well worth visiting by the geologist; they display an interesting succession of strata—chalk, greensand, clay, and alluvium, and fossils may be obtained from the workmen at a very moderate cost.

10 m. WOOLWICH DOCKYARD (Stat.).

10¾ m. WOOLWICH ARSENAL (Stat.)

The town of Woolwich (Pop. about 40,000 exclusive of the garrison. *Inns:* Long's Hotel, Mitre, Crown and Anchor), on the N.W. of which is the Royal Dockyard, and on the N.E. the Arsenal, occupies a space nearly 2 m. in length on the S. bank of the Thames: and it extends 1 m. upwards from the river as far as the brow of the hill where are the Royal Artillery barracks; to the S. of which is a spacious level plateau, used for exercising troops and called *Woolwich Common*.

At the top of the Common, and near its S.W. end, and on the W. side of Shooters' Hill, is the *Herbert Hospital*, completed in 1865, and named after Lord Herbert of Lea. It has been constructed on the most approved modern sanitary principles; the wards all run due N. and S., with windows on each side, so as to get both morning and evening sun. There is accommodation for about 700 patients.

The formation of the Dockyard (see Rte. 1) cannot be referred to an earlier period than the accession of Henry VIII. It long continued of very small extent; and was only been increased to its present size during the present century.

The *Arsenal* is close to the rly. stat.; it is shown, by tickets, on Tues. and Thurs., 10 to 11½ A.M., and 2 to 4½ P.M. Tickets must be obtained by making written or personal application to the War Office. Any officer of the garrison can introduce a visitor on presenting him personally to the Commandant. A visitor who wishes to see more than he can see during the forenoon hours may re-enter at 2 o'clock by mentioning a wish to that effect when he goes away at 1 o'clock.

The *Arsenal* which is the only one in the empire (the smaller establishments elsewhere are called *Gunwharfs*, as at Devonport and Chatham), though established previously, made its first great start in 1716, up to which time the principal foundry for brass ordnance in the neighbourhood of London was at Moorfields. In that year, during the casting of a cannon, the mould burst, and many persons were killed or injured. The accident was caused by the dampness of the moulds in which some of the French guns taken by Marlborough were being recast. It led to a determination to remove the establishment to some preferable situation not far from London, and Woolwich was selected not only because an embryo arsenal already existed there but on account of the abundance of loam, suitable for moulds, in the neighbourhood (these loam-beds are lower members of the London-clay formation, just above the local chalk); a new foundry was at once erected, the building being designed by Vanbrugh. It still stands immediately near the great gate of the Arsenal, but has been disused. A young German named Schalch was appointed master founder, an office which he held for 60 years. He lies buried in Woolwich churchyard. The gun itself, the cause of all this change, is still preserved in the Royal Military Repository (No. 31 of Class II. of Gen. Lefroy's Catalogue).

Additional reasons for selecting this site may have been, that it was close to the seat of government, not exposed to attack, and yet convenient for shipping cannon and stores. The sloping ground on which the original gun-factory stands was once a Roman cemetery, and Roman urns have been found here.

This establishment covers an area of more than 300 acres, and contains not only the large stores of all descriptions, the cannon, shot, and shells, &c., which are required for the supply of our armies, and the armament of our fortresses and ships, but also workshops for constructing guns and carriages, as well as for preparing ammunition for artillery and small arms. These are divided into 4 departments: the *Gun Factory*, *Carriage Department*, *Store Department*, and *Laboratory*.

Ever since the Crimean war, but more especially since the introduction of rifled guns, large sums have been expended in the construction of new buildings and machinery, for the purpose of rendering every branch as rapidly effective as possible. Each department is now under the control of a field-officer

of artillery, with the title of Superintendent; and there is a captain of artillery, with a staff of sergeants, attached to each department for the purpose of instructing officers and men in the manufacture and nature of material of war. The Arsenal is 4 m. in circuit; it includes 20 great chimney stalks, 12 furnaces, 20 steam-hammers, and employs about 10,000 workpeople, a number which has at times been augmented to 14,000.

In the *Gun Factory* all our various kinds of ordnance are made. The system of casting ordnance has been abandoned in this country, and guns are now exclusively made of hammered iron and steel, built up of a number of separate parts.

The operations of coiling the bars, welding a coil, shrinking one coil over another, boring, turning, and rifling, and forging a breech or trunnion-piece, are of great interest. In the latter operations a steam-hammer may be seen uniting the huge piled-up slabs of iron while they are rendered pasty by heat. The descending mass of the largest hammer weighs 40 tons and falls through a space of 15 feet, while pressure on the piston can be applied to aid the force of the blow, so as to render the blow equivalent to the fall of 40 tons from a height of 80 feet.

The *Carriage Department* is devoted to the construction of vehicles of every description used in the service of artillery or for transport of stores, ambulances, platforms, &c. Immense quantities of timber—not only the English oak, ash, and elm, but mahogany from Spain and South America, African oak, teak from Burmah, and fir from the Baltic and North America,—may here be seen stacked to the extent of 50,000 or 60,000 loads. The timber, when properly seasoned, is taken to the saw-mills, where it is cut either into nks by immense vertical saws, or cross-cut by a huge circular saw 66 inches in diameter, which rises from a chamber below the log through an opening in the floor and revolves with fearful rapidity. The manufacture of wheels is entirely conducted under one roof, and is especially interesting. The shaping, boring, and mortising of the naves, the shaping the spokes in a copying machine, in which the cutters revolve upwards of 4000 times in a minute, the planing the felloes, and cutting them to the requisite shape by a riband-saw, are all to be seen side by side. By means of the band-saw, the most intricate curves may be cut in wood. The component parts of a wheel being prepared, the spokes inserted into the nave at one end and the tyre at the other, are placed within the compass of a circular compressing hydraulic machine, which, closing upon them, fastens the whole together: "you hear the hiss of the resistless engines, whose motive power is only a few pints of water; the solid timbers groan, the joints painfully accommodate themselves to each other, and, in less time than the process takes to describe, the wheel is lifted out compactly put together. The wheels of gun, limber, and ammunition carriages are all made of exactly the same size, in order that they may be interchangeable in case of accident."—*A. Wynter.*

For most purposes wooden carriages have been superseded by wrought-iron ones, which have the advantage of greater durability, while only of equal weight.

Among the other most interesting machines may be named those for mortising and tenoning powder-cases and making bungs for them.

The *Laboratory* contains a splendid shell-foundry, where thousands of shot and shells are turned out daily. The chief factory of this department is one of the great sights of

the Arsenal; 20 or 30 most curious operations may be witnessed here: the most interesting machine is that which manufactures bullets for the Martini-Henry rifle (turning out 500 a minute, or a million a-week).

In the *Cap Factory* percussion-caps, lubricators, and tubes for firing guns are made. Fuzes and rockets are constructed in a part of the Arsenal at the east end, separate from all the other shops, for greater security against accidents.

In the marshes to the E. of the Arsenal is an extensive piece of ground called the *Practice Range*, intended for experiment and, till lately, for practice with artillery from batteries constructed for the purpose. No practice is now carried on here, the troops at Woolwich proceeding in turns to Shoeburyness, where there is a more extended and safer range; but all cannon made in England, whether by Government or private firms, are tested here. The experiments are carried on not only with the object of testing inventions, but of proving every gun made here by the severest possible tests.

A singular sight is the cemetery of exploded guns — an acre of ground covered with guns burst and shattered, like broken potsherds, along, in many cases, with the hopes of those who invented them.

About 1 m. from the Arsenal and stat. are

The *Artillery Barracks* which consist principally of an extensive range of buildings facing the Common (in front of which is an enormous brass gun, taken at Bhurtpore in 1828, and a Crimean monument), and two large squares to the N. surrounded by stables, with quarters over them for the men.

At the E. end is the *Garrison Church*, built, 1861, in the Romanesque style, after designs by Wyatt. Near this is the *Royal Artillery Institution*, containing a good collection of minerals, natural history rooms, ancient armour and weapons, a library, printing-establishment, photographic branch, lecture-room, &c.

At the W. end of the barracks is the *Royal Military Repository* (not open to the public), enclosed by a line of field-works, where the instruction in serving and moving heavy guns is carried on. The grounds are well wooded and very pretty: and contain sheets of water which are made to serve for practice in pontooning, and in the construction of bridges.

On the highest point is the *Rotunda* (open to the public free and without tickets every week day, 10—12·45 and 2—4, or later, according to the season), originally the tent which did duty as a supper-room at a fête given at Carlton House by the Prince Regent to the allied sovereigns, 1814. The Rotunda serves as a Royal Artillery Museum, and now contains many and valuable specimens of ancient gunnery, arms, and armour. An excellent but expensive (3*s.* 6*d.*) catalogue has been printed for the use of the public. Among the most curious cannon are the bombard of the 15th century, from Battle Abbey, originally from Bodiam Castle (*Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 15); the cannon of the same century, found at the Isle of Walney; those from the wreck of the 'Mary Rose,' of the time of Henry VIII.; and the brass gun imperfectly cast in Moorfields in 1716, which led to the removal of the Royal Foundry to Woolwich (*ante*). The ancient armour has some striking examples: among the rest, two knightly helms of the 14th and 15th centuries, a cap-à-pie suit of the "Maximilian period," suits of the Knights of Malta, vamplates of singular construction, and a variety of Indian panoplies of the time of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Saib. The weapons, both European and Eastern,

are in great abundance. General Lefroy has contributed an interesting series of the objects found in the ancient lake-dwellings of Switzerland, and a small collection of Celtic objects has been added by the kindness of friends. Models of forts, garrisons and field-works are among the most interesting of the objects here amassed. The lines of Torres Vedras are reproduced, and the models of Gibraltar, Quebec, and St. Helena are very fine. A curious series of iron defences, exhibiting the effects of modern projectiles, has been added to the collection. The number of objects already accumulated at the Royal Military Repository exceeds five thousand. Notice in front of the Rotunda the great Turkish gun weighing 19 tons, and the stone shot, brought from the Dardanelles.

On the Common, S.E. of the Repository Ground, is the *Royal Military Academy*, for the education of cadets destined for the Artillery and Engineers. The average number here is about 200. The academy was built in 1805, from the designs of Sir J. Wyattville, and is a miracle of bad taste. The eminent mathematicians, Simpson, Hutton, Gregory, and Sylvester have held appointments here. The gymnasium and school of arms are among the largest existing; and the dining-hall, wainscoted with oak, its walls decorated with armour and weapons and with stained glass windows, is worth inspection.

Not very far from the old dockyard, and on the border of the parish of Charlton, is the *Compass Observatory;* a small building, but one of great importance. The standard compasses for the use of the navy are carefully tested here before being supplied to ships. No metal but copper is used in the construction of the Observatory itself.

A division of Royal Marines was established at Woolwich in 1805, but has lately been suppressed.

The interest of Woolwich is entirely confined to these great establishments. The churches contain nothing to detain the tourist. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was rebuilt about 1740. Two modern churches, St. John's and St. Thomas's, were built in 1840 and 1850. The first is E. E. in design, and tolerably good.

Richard Lovelace the poet was born at Woolwich in 1618, at the house of his father, Sir William Lovelace, the site of which is unknown.

At the back of Woolwich rises *Shooters' Hill*, so named, perhaps, like Gad's Hill near Rochester, from bands of outlaws having anciently lain hid in the woods bordering the great road, which crossed the hill. The name of the hamlet of *Welling*, or *Well End*, beyond the hill, is said to express the feelings of travellers who had safely passed these dangers. From the summit the view is very fine on all sides; finest, perhaps, toward London :—

> "A mighty mass of brick, and smoke, and shipping,
> Dirty and dusky, but as wide as eye
> Could reach, with here and there a sail just skipping
> In sight, then lost amid the forestry
> Of masts; a wilderness of steeples peeping
> On tiptoe through their seacoal canopy;
> A huge, dun cupola, like a foolscap crown
> On a fool's head—and there is London town!" *Don Juan*, canto xi.

The tower in the plantation off the road commemorates the taking of Severndroog Castle on the coast of Malabar, in 1755, by Sir William James, and was erected by his widow. The summit of this tower is 482 ft. above the sea-level.

Eltham, with its ancient palace, lies 1½ m. beyond Shooters' Hill, S. It is best visited, however, from Blackheath (*ante*).

Leaving Woolwich, the rail passes across the Plumstead and Erith

marshes (in the first of which a powder magazine is seen, l.) to regain the river at Erith.

11½ m. PLUMSTEAD (Stat.).

Plumstead ch. has some E. E. portions, but has been much altered and added to.

The churchyard exhibits a choice "derangement of epitaphs," one of which contains a remarkable warning against the abuse of Kentish cherry-gardens :—

"Weep not for me, my parents dear,
There is no witness wanted here;
The hammer of Death was given to me
For eating the cherries off the tree."

There are some good views from the hill above Plumstead : and the walk from here to Erith is a pleasant one. It was a favourite walk of Robert Bloomfield the poet, during his occasional residences at Shooters' Hill, and is thus commemorated by him :—

"O'er eastward uplands, gay or rude,
Along to Erith's ivied spire,
I start, with strength and hope renew'd,
And cherish life's rekindling fire.
Now measure vales with straining eyes,
Now trace the churchyard's humble names,
Or climb brown heaths abrupt that rise,
And overlook the winding Thames."

13 m. ABBEY WOOD (Stat.).

Notice on l. the works of the Metropolitan Main Drainage, a rather fantastic pile, with lofty chimney-tower.

Abbey Wood is so named from the Abbey of Lesnes, of which the ruins lie a short distance S. The district of Lesnes (pronounced Lessness, in Domesday written Loisnes; the etymology of the word seems quite uncertain) stretches across Lesnes Heath to Erith, and gives name to the hundred; Erith, the parish in which it stands, being the ancient landing-place (*ærre-hythe*, the old haven) from the river. The Abbey, a house of Augustinian canons, was founded in 1178 by Richard de Lucy, Chief Justice of England ("Ricardus Lux Luciorum," as his monument here was inscribed; and who afterwards himself joined the order here), and dedicated to St. Mary and the new martyr Abp. Becket, by whom de Lucy had been excommunicated with others of the King's party. Subsequent benefactors did much for the abbey, which, however, was never very wealthy, and was suppressed in 1524, together with 3 other small monasteries, Wolsey having obtained a bull from Clement VII. for this purpose, and for the application of the revenues toward the endowment of his new college at Oxford. After Wolsey's fall, Lesnes Abbey and its manors passed through various hands, until toward the end of the 17th cent. they were settled by their then owner, partly on the Hospital of St. Bartholomew in London, and partly on Christ's Hospital, which still possess them.

The existing ruins, the area of which is occupied as a market-garden, consist mainly of the N. wall of the refectory, and are part of the original foundation. The ch. seems to have extended beyond, and the position of the cloister court adjoining is still traceable. The present house, called the Abbey Farm, is built on part of the old foundation, and is the recent successor of one far more ancient and picturesque. The convent-garden still remains enclosed within its ancient boundary wall.

[An omnibus leaves the Abbey Wood station several times daily for *Bexley Heath*, 3 m. S.E., an assemblage of villas, 1½ m. N. of Bexley. (Rte. 3.) Adjoining the Heath is *Danson Hill* (A. W. Bean, Esq.), the grounds of which were laid out by Capability Brown.

The *Ch.* of *East Wickham*, 2 m. S.

of the stat., contains 2 good *Brasses* —John Bladigdone and wife, 1325 (half-lengths, in head of floriated cross), and Will. Payn, in the dress of a yeoman of the guard, 3 wives and 3 sons, 1568.]

14½ m. BELVEDERE (Stat.); and
15¾ m. ERITH (Stat.) (Rte. 1.)

[*Crayford*, a stat. on the Dartford Loop line, 2½ m. S. of Erith, on the little river Cray, which gives its name to a chain of picturesque villages on its banks ("The Crays") is the *Crecean-ford* of the Saxon Chronicle, at which place the second of the battles between Hengist and the Britons is said to have been fought; after which "the Britons forsook Kent-land," that is, the open country or *Caint* (Celt.) lying along the river (*Guest*). On Bexley Heath, W. and S. of Crayford, the course of the Watling Street, which may have influenced the battle (supposing it to be other than legendary), is strongly marked. Here and on many of the neighbouring heaths are numerous excavations in the chalk, of great depth, with narrow mouths, but widening into ample vaults below. They resemble those at E. Tilbury (see Rte. 1, where is a notice of similar caves in Picardy). A tradition resembling that on the banks of the Somme is connected with these caves, which are said to have been constructed by the Britons for retreat in time of war. Similar pits in the neighbourhood of Aylesford are found filled with flints from the chalk, and are probably sepulchral (*post*). Crayford Church is dedicated to St. Paulinus, the fellow missionary of Augustine, and 3rd Bp. of Rochester. The altarpiece was the gift of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, who owned considerable property in this parish, and whose widow died here at *May Place* (E. Horner, Esq.). She has a monument in the ch. On river, near the village, are some large establishments for silk and calico printing; and some sawmills, at which the flooring for Buckingham Palace was cut. A mill of more romantic associations, for the manufacture of plates for armour, formerly existed on the Cray. (*Harris.*) For the valley of the Cray, and the churches of Bexley, the Crays, and Orpington, see Rte. 3.]

Beyond Erith the line of rail bends inland from the river.

18¾ m. DARTFORD Stat.

Dartford (*Inn*, The Bull, High Street) is a town of some importance (Pop. 8298), lying between 2 steep hills at the place where the Roman road crossed the river Darenth (Dwr, Celt. water; so the Devonshire Dart and the Iberian Douro), which from this place opens in a broad navigable creek to the Thames. No bridge, however, existed here until the end of the reign of Henry VI., up to which time the river was crossed by a ferry. Dartford is famous for its large paper and powder mills; and the town is rapidly increasing, and there is some pleasant country in the neighbourhood.

A *Priory* of Augustinian nuns was founded here in 1355 by Edward III., and was much patronized by the noble ladies of Kent, many of whom retired here from the world. After the Dissolution the Priory was converted into a residence for Henry VIII., by whom it was afterwards granted to Anne of Cleves. On reverting to the Crown, it formed a part of the lands exchanged by James I. with Sir Robert Cecil for his manor of Theobalds. The Cecils conveyed the Priory to Sir Edward Darcy, who lived here. The remains, now called the Place House, lie at the W. end of the town, but are of no great interest. The gatehouse, and a building attached to it, now used as a farmhouse, are of

brick, and not earlier than Henry VII. The building is said to have been very extensive, as is partly proved by the ancient wall of enclosure, portions of which still exist.

A *Chantry of St. Edmund the Martyr*, which stood detached, in its own cemetery on the opposite side of the town, was granted to the Priory by Edward III., and formed part of its first endowment. The Chantry was visited by pilgrims on their way to Canterbury; and was in so great repute on its own account that the Watling Street towards London is occasionally referred to as "St. Edmund's Way." The chantry ruins have completely disappeared, but the cemetery is still in use; it contains a "Martyrs' Memorial," preserving the names of several Protestants burnt on Dartford Brent, temp. Mary, and commands a wide view.

Dartford *Church*, the tower ascribed to Gundulf, and supposed to have been originally a military work for the defence of the river, has been greatly altered at different times; the chancel was well restored, 1863. Within are the remains of a Dec. screen, and some interesting monuments. In a side chapel is that of Sir John Spielman (d. 1607), Queen Elizabeth's jeweller, who built here one of the earliest paper-mills in England. *Brasses:* Richard Martyn and wife, 1402; Agnes Molyngton, 1454; Joan, wife of William Rothele, 1464; and some others.

The powder and paper mills, both of great extent, are a little beyond the town. The paper-mills were established by Spielman, who planted before the door the first 2 lime-trees ever seen in this part of England, having "brought them over sea with him in his portmanteau." These fathers of English limes were cut down toward the end of the last century. They have, however, numerous representatives; and the men of Dartford, thanks to Sir John, may still refresh themselves "unter den linden."

The great "illustration" of Dartford is Wat Tyler: who in the fifth year of Richard II. commenced his insurrection here by beating out the brains of the poll-tax collector. Whether he or the collector is alluded to in the local rhyme—

> "Sutton for mutton,
> Kirkby for beef,
> South Darne for gingerbread,
> And Dartford for a thief"—

the reader may determine for himself. The places thus poetically commemorated all lie on the stream of the Darenth, above Dartford.

The views from *Dartford Heath*, 1 m. S.W. of the town, are fine, embracing a wide sweep of the river. On different parts of the heath are numerous hollows and excavations in the chalk, resembling those at Crayford, the age and even the extent of which is altogether unknown. They descend by deep shafts, and widen below into numberless chambers and galleries. Similar hollows, though perhaps not so extensive, exist at Tilbury, on the Essex shore, on the Aylesford Downs, and elsewhere in the chalk district; and it seems most probable that they were originally excavated partly as sepulchral caves and partly for the sake of the chalk, which is known to have been exported during the Brito-Roman period; although they may have been afterwards enlarged and arranged as places of temporary retreat and security. (See E. Tilbury, Rte. 1, and Crayford, *ante.*)

Between Dartford and Dartford Brent, a heath lying S.E. of the town, the course of the Roman road is still very conspicuous. The chalk downs which here border the Darenth, everywhere dotted with black tufts of juniper, are famous for the many species of orchis to be found on them.

[1 m. S., on the road to Farning-

ham, the village of *Wilmington* stands pleasantly among cherry-gardens, which form the great wealth of the neighbourhood. The manor has passed through many illustrious hands, including those of the "King Maker" Earl of Warwick, and of Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, the mother of Reginald Pole. The ch. has been restored, but contains nothing of interest. The substantial house at the corner of the road is *Wilmington House* (F. T. Tasker, Esq.). At *Joyden's Wood* in this parish are traces of ancient buildings, probably Roman, which have not been sufficiently examined.]

From Dartford the line of rail bends N. toward the river, and, leaving Stone Church (Rte. 1) rt., reaches

21½ m. GREENHITHE (Stat.) (Rte. 1).

[1½ m. S.E. of Greenhithe is *Swanscombe*, in Domesday written Suinescamp, and said to derive its name from a winter camp of the Danes, fixed here under their king Sweyn, —the river having at one time formed an inlet as high as this place. Early traditions have at all events become connected with Swanscombe, the most remarkable being that which places here the meeting of the Conqueror with the "men of Kent," led by Abp. Stigand and the abbot of St. Augustine's. Like the host of Malcolm at Dunsinane, the Kentish army is said to have moved forward under a cloud of green boughs, which they flung down when within reach of the Norman, who, alarmed at their number and firmness, confirmed on the spot all their ancient laws and privileges. Hence, says tradition, the distinction between the "men of Kent"—who thus secured their old freedom—and the "Kentish men," or *Victi*, to be found in other parts of the county,—the "men of Kent" being more 'ally the inhabitants of the long valley of *Holmsdale*, stretching away from Dorking toward Sevenoaks, and renowned in popular legend as

> "The vale of Holmsdale—
> Never conquered, never shall."

This story first appears in the Chronicles of Sprott and Thorne, monks of St. Augustine's, Canterbury; but, although they may have embroidered it for the sake of their abbot, Ægilswin, they probably had a grounding of tradition to work upon. The distinction between "Kentish men" and "men of Kent" has been explained by making the first, new settlers, and the latter, the original tillers and owners of the soil. It is perhaps worth suggesting that the name "Castellum *Cantuariorum*," given by Bede (*H. E.*, iv. 5) to Rochester, may indicate the existence of such a distinction at an early period. Another explanation makes the difference between Kentish men and men of Kent merely topographical; the first being the dwellers to the W. of the Medway, and the latter the people to the E. of that river.

In Swanscombe Wood, beyond the ch., is *Clapper-napper's Hole*, a cavern famous in the local folk-lore. *Cockleshell Bank*, near Green Street Green, will supply the geologist with some good specimens.

The *Manor House* (J. Coveney, Esq.) is ancient and worth notice.

The *Church* of Swanscombe is of very high interest, and claims (*Gloss. of Archit.*) to be the only Saxon example in the county. The portions for which this claim is made are,—some parts of the *walls* of the nave and chancel—in which, however, later windows have been inserted—and the lower part of the *tower*, in the S. wall of which is the mark of a round-headed window, formed of Roman bricks. At the angles is some rough long-and-short

work, resembling the porch of Bishopstone Church, Sussex. (*Hussey.*) The interior of the nave is Tr.-Norm., and there are Norm. and E. E. windows in the chancel.

In the chancel is the monument of Sir Anthony Weldon, clerk of the kitchen to Queen Elizabeth and James I., who in his spiteful reminiscences has supplied us with one of the most popular pictures of the British Solomon, and who sat himself to Sir Walter for some part of the character of Sir Mungo Malagrowther. The monument of Lady Weldon is opposite; and in the S. chancel are other Weldon memorials, including a stately altar-tomb with recumbent figures for Sir Ralph and Lady Weldon: d. 1609.

The ch. here was attached to the manor, which soon after the Conquest was granted to the family of Montchesnie, who long held it. In it was one of the many shrines which, lying on or not far from their road, pilgrims to Canterbury were accustomed to visit. The shrine here was that of St. Hildeferth, whose aid was reputed to be invaluable in all cases of insanity or "melancholia."]

Very pleasant glimpses of the river open l. between Greenhithe and

23½ m. NORTHFLEET (Stat.) (Rte. 1). 2 m. further we reach

25½ m. GRAVESEND (Stat.) (Rte. 1), at which place the rail leaves the river-bank, and bends across the country toward the Medway at Strood, still following pretty closely the old line of the Watling Street.

From the next station,

30½ m. HIGHAM (Stat.), the churches of *Chalk* and *Shorne* may be visited, both of which are interesting. They will best be taken, however, from Rochester; and the excursion may be made to comprise Gad's-hill, with its memories of Falstaff, and Cobham Church and Hall. (Rte. 3.)

The *Ch.* of *Higham* was attached to a Benedictine Nunnery, founded here by King Stephen, of which his daughter Mary became the first abbess. This nunnery is said to have been first placed at Lillechurch, about 1 m. S. E. from Higham, but it was afterwards removed close to the present church, and there are still some fragments of its ancient buildings in a house here called the Abbey. An ancient causeway, probably of Roman origin, leads from here across the marshes to the Thames, where was formerly a ferry, beyond which the road proceeded in a direct line toward Colchester (Camulodunum).

[N. of Higham stretches away a dreary ague-haunted district, formed by the tongue of low chalk land, surrounded by a broad hem of marsh, lying between the Thames and the Medway. The greater part of this is comprised in the Hundred of Hoo, of which a proverb ran in Hollinshed's time—

"He that rides into the hundred of Hoo,
Besides pilfering seamen, will find dirt enoo."

The dirt at least still exists in plenty. There are here one or two churches of interest, which may best be reached from Strood (Rte. 3). *Cliffe* and *Cowling* may be visited from Higham.

Cliffe (2 m. N.E. from Higham), on the edge of the chalk overhanging the marshes, is a place of considerable interest to the archæologist, since it has been generally regarded as the *Cloveshoo* (Cliffe at Hoo) at which, during the 7th and two following cents., numerous councils of the Saxon church were held; the place being first mentioned in 673, when Abp. Theodore, in a council at Hertford, arranged with his bishops and clergy for an annual meeting at *Clofeshoch.* (Beda, *H. E.*, iv. 5.) Others have placed Cloveshoo at Abingdon in Berks, or at Clifton Hoo in Bedfordshire. Cliffe was a

all events one of the earliest possessions of Ch. Ch., Canterbury, and was retained by that monastery until the Dissolution. The *Church*, ded. to St. Helen, is mainly Perp. and still exhibits the miserere stalls found in most of the churches on the Ch. Ch. manors. There are some fragments of stained glass. *Brasses:* Thos. Faunce, wives, and children, 1609; Bonham Faunce, wives and children, 1652. In the nave and N. aisle are sepulchral slabs with short inscriptions in Norm. French, perhaps of the 14th cent. An ancient silvergilt paten, enriched with blue and green enamel, and having in the centre a representation of the Trinity, is preserved among the communion-plate. It is perhaps temp. Edw. III.

About 1 m. E. of Cliffe is *Cowling*, where, on the edge of the marsh, are considerable remains of a castle, formerly held by the Cobhams, and worth a visit. The castle formed a square, and was surrounded by a moat, beyond which was the gatehouse, flanked by two round towers, and machicolated. The gatehouse remains nearly perfect, and has still on the E. tower a copper enamelled tablet with this inscription :—

> "Knoweth that beth and shall be
> That I am made in help of the contre;
> In knowing of whiche thing
> This is chartre and witnessing."

Beneath is the seal of arms of John de Cobham, who (4th Rich. II.) obtained licence to embattle his manor-house here, which he entirely rebuilt; the white enamel and the heraldic colouring are in very fair preservation. The area of the castle is now occupied by the substantial modern establishment of a gentleman-farmer (J. Murton, Esq.).

Cowling had been in the hands of the Cobhams since the reign of Edw. I., and passed, through their heiress, to Sir John Oldcastle, who assumed in consequence the title of Lord Cobham. It was in Cowling Castle that Sir John, then the great leader of the Lollards, shut himself up when accused of heresy by Abp. Arundel, whose apparitor showed himself before the walls with his citation to no purpose. Lady Cobham retained Cowling after the execution of Sir John Oldcastle, and her descendants possessed it until about 1668. Sir Thomas Wyatt, during his insurrection in the first year of Queen Mary, attacked Cowling with 6 pieces of cannon; but after doing considerable damage to the castle, was compelled to march on to Gravesend without taking it. It was then held by Sir George Brooke, Lord Cobham.

The Church of Cowling was given to the Cathedral of Rochester about 960. *Brass:* Faith Brooke, daughter of Sir J. Brooke, Lord Cobham. 1508.]

Between some deep cuttings, and by a tunnel of considerable length, through which the Thames and Medway Canal formerly passed, and the enlargement of which for the railway offered much difficulty, owing to the lightness of the chalk which it pierces, the rail reaches

32¾ m. STROOD, the station on this line for *Rochester*, *Chatham*, and *Brompton* (Rte. 3.) (Inn, *Railway Hotel*, close to the bridge). The Medway Company's steamboats leave the quay adjoining the station, for *Chatham* and *Sheerness*, 4 times every day during the summer. (Rte. 13.)

The line now turns southward, passing through Strood, and under the L. C. and D. Rly., and for the remaining distance to Maidstone keeps near the l. bank of the Medway. The old turnpike, which ascends high ground, and commands some very picturesque views, runs on the opposite side of the river. The best point on this road is immediately above Aylesford, where a

very extensive prospect toward the W. is commanded.

Shortly after leaving the station at Strood, the tourist should look back toward Rochester, the view of which from the railway is very good. E. the lines of *Fort Clarence* (once a military prison, and now a R. E. storehouse) run up from the bank of the river. At

35½ m. CUXTON (Stat.) the Medway passes through a gorge in the chalk hills, a continuation of the North Downs, extending above Reigate and Dorking into Hampshire. From this point E. the range crosses the county of Kent diagonally—(it is sometimes called "the back-bone of Kent")—and unites itself with the broader mass of chalk behind Folkestone. (Rte. 2.)

The Medway is navigable for craft of 150 tons up to Maidstone, passing through 1 lock; and as high as Tunbridge for barges of 15 tons, through 13 locks. The banks of the river, from Rochester to Maidstone, were thickly peopled during the Roman period; and "there is scarcely a field throughout its whole extent in which we may not find some traces of Roman buildings or of Roman burial-places."—*Wright.* As on the line of the Watling-street, Roman bricks and tiles are frequently found here, worked into the walls of the neighbouring churches.

The woods of Cobham (Rte. 3) are seen N.W. from the Cuxton station. [In the Ch. of *Luddesdown*, among the hills, 2 m. W., is an altar-tomb, with a *brass*, temp. Hen. VI., probably intended for Sir James Montacute, a natural son of the great Earl of Salisbury, the "mirror of all martial men," killed at the siege of Orleans. The manor of Luddesdown was bequeathed by the Earl to this James Montacute.]

Close under the chalk hills, on the opposite bank of the river, are the church and village of *Wouldham*, where the Royal Engineers have their pontoon establishment. The greater part of the ch., including the tower, with its projecting turret, characteristic of this part of Kent, is late Perp., and was built by Stephen Slegge, one of the chief landowners here, temp. Hen. VI. Farther down the river is *Starkey's Castle*, dating from the time of Edward IV., when it was built by Humphrey Starkey, Chief Baron of the Exchequer under Richard III. Portions of the hall, butteries, and a large chapel over them, remain.

The railway here enters the parish of *Halling*, the "mark" or settlement of the Saxon Hallangas (according to Mr. Kemble), and a very ancient possession of the see of Rochester, whose bishops had a palace here by the river-side, of which, however, only scanty fragments remain. Richard Archbishop of Canterbury, the successor of Becket, died here in 1184. Bishop Hamo de Hethe (1322) repaired and added to the palace, but it was abandoned before the Reformation, although the parish still belongs to the see. The few walls remaining are a short distance from the ch., seen E. from the rail. In the nave is a curious *brass* for Sylvester, wife of William Dalyson and of William Lambarde, who died in childbed, 1587.

At *Langridge*, in this parish, a manor formerly belonging to the Bavents, is a group of Elizabethan chimneys worth notice.

The scenery above Halling is pleasant. The hill-sides toward Luddesdown are covered with wood, through which runs the ancient track called the "Pilgrims' Way," passing toward Canterbury (Rte. 3). Shortly before reaching

38½ m. SNODLAND (Stat.) (*Inn*,

Queen's Head), the rail passes the hamlet of *Holborough* (Holanbeorge, the "bury" with a cave or *hollow*). The hill rising above this village has apparently been fortified, although the traces have been nearly obliterated. Close below the top of the hill are the remains of a large Roman barrow, opened by Mr. Wright in 1844, when it proved to have been raised over the ashes of a funeral pile. Some long nails, probably used for fastening the framework on which the body was laid, and part of a Roman fibula, were found in the thin bed of wood-ashes above which the barrow, probably the monument of some person of rank, had been piled to a height of 20 ft. The view from this hill extends far and wide over the valley of Maidstone—as the district is called lying between the chalk ranges on either side of the river, and the wooded heights S., which extend from Maidstone above the Mallings to Addington and Wrotham.

The *Church* of *Snodland*, close to the station, contains portions from E. E. to Perp., and is interesting. There are some 15th-cent. *brasses*. The windows are filled with modern stained glass, by Willement. There are some fragments of ancient glass here of considerable value as examples; and the modern glass by Mr. Nixon, in the E. window of the chancel, boldly innovating, exhibits full-length portraits of Protestant martyrs—Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer, and, more daring still, of Anne Askew. "As an example of a 19th-cent. design, adapted to a late Perp. window, the work is of great merit." —*C. Winston.* The side-lancets (E. E.) of the chancel are unusually narrow. Roman bricks and tiles are worked up in the walls.

In *Church-field*, on the bank of the river close below, are traces of a Roman villa of considerable size. ese have never been thoroughly examined. "Stone-grave Field" is the name of an adjoining meadow.

Across the river, and also seen from the rail, is the *Church* of *Burham*, held by the Knights Hospitallers until the Dissolution. It has some E. E. portions. Here is a quarry belonging to W. Lee, Esq., which presents a good section of the lower chalk, and is rich in fossil remains, "rivalling in this respect the quarries near Lewes, Worthing, and Arundel, in Sussex." —*Mantell.* An important fossil turtle (*Chelonia Benstedi*), portions of a Raphiosaurus, and some very interesting relics of Pterodactyls, or flying lizards, are among the most remarkable discoveries made here. All are due to the research of Mr. Bensted, the original owner, whose "Iguanodon quarry" in the Kentish rag near Maidstone (*post*), where the first great skeleton of the monster was discovered, is classic ground to the geologist.

From the Burham lime-works, of which the smoking kilns are seen along the river-side, the London builders are mainly supplied.

The valley of the Medway here becomes of considerable width, but is scarcely picturesque. The view, however, as the line reaches

40½ m. AYLESFORD (Stat.), is very striking. The church-tower and red roofs of the old town look out from clustering elm-trees of great size and beauty; and the chalk hills, here dotted with wood, approach near enough to form a good background.

Aylesford (Pop. 2100), the *Ægelesford* of the Sax. Chron., so named perhaps from the Latin-Welsh *Eglwys*, a church—the "*Church-ford*," or perhaps equivalent to *Æthel's-ford*, is fixed on, in the *Sax. Chron.* as the scene (A.D. 455) of the first great battle between Hengist and Vortigern, in which Horsa fell. At *Horsted* (2 m. N.) a heap of flint-stones is pointed out as his grave,

which is, however, also talked about as having been at Horsham and Horsted in Sussex. The archæologist must decide for himself whether he will accept the literal interpretation of the *Sax. Chron.*, with Dr. Guest (*Proceedings of Archæol. Institute*, 1849), or, with Kemble and Mr. Wright, consider the story of the battle as a mere legend, founded on the existence of a great British cemetery on the hills above the town. It should be pointed out, however, that there are strategic reasons why a battle should be fought at Aylesford. The Saxons approaching from Canterbury would follow the great Roman road to Rochester. There they would find the bridge broken, and, marching up the river, would attempt the first practicable ford, which is that of Aylesford. There would be the battle.

Kemble considers the name of this place, like Aylesbury and Aylesworth, to be compounded with that of Eigil or Egil, the ancient hero of the northern races, to whom, in his capacity as a mighty archer, the wide-spread story of William Tell properly belongs—*Sax. in Eng.*, i. 422.

The town of Aylesford consists of one long street on the rt. bank of the Medway, here crossed by a bridge of considerable antiquity. The *Ch.*, at the end of the street, is principally Norm., and interesting. It contains one *brass*, John and Sarah Cosyngton, 1426, and some later monuments for the Colepepers of Preston Hall; for the Sedleys and Rycauts, who held the Friary here after the Dissolution; and for Sir John Banks, who succeeded them. There are some timber houses in the village, which the antiquarian tourist must be warned against; for though they look "antique," they were really built but a few years ago by an owner who was an admirer of the old style.

The *Friary* (Dowager Countess of Aylesford occupier), the wall of which, skirting the river, is seen from the station, was founded, in 1240, by Richard Lord Grey of Codnor, and disputes with Newenden, on the borders of Sussex, the honour of having been the first house of Carmelites established in England. The arrival of these friars was, says Bale, foretold by Simon Stock, a Kentish hermit, who had lived in a hollow tree from his 12th year, but who then "quitted his oak, and advanced forward to meet them, as of whom, though he had no sight, he had a vision before; which is probably as true as that he was fed 7 years with manna in Mount Carmel." —*Fuller*. Stock was chosen general of the Order, and died at Bordeaux in 1265. In 1245 the first general chapter of the Order throughout Europe was held here at Aylesford.

The site of the Friary, after the Dissolution, was granted to Sir Thomas Wyatt of Allington, who lost it, with his other lands, on his rebellion in the first year of Queen Mary. Elizabeth granted it to John Sedley, of Southfleet, whose descendants continued to reside here until the reign of Charles I., when the place was sold to Sir Peter Rycaut. After passing through many other hands, it came to Heneage Finch, created Earl of Aylesford in 1714, whose representatives still possess it. Sir Charles Sedley, the famous wit of Charles II.'s days, was born here; and during the Rycaut domination, Sir Paul Rycaut, distinguished as an Eastern traveller during the latter part of the 17th century.

Much of the ancient Friary was retained in the existing dwelling-house, although its successive occupiers have introduced their own alterations and additions. Sir John Banks, especially, toward the end of the 17th century, changed and interfered much with the ancient arrangements. From the terrace a

good view of the river may be had.

Some remains of a Norman keep, with walls about 10 ft. high, are said to exist in the town of Aylesford, and may be sought out by the antiquary. In the High-street is a *hospital* for 6 poor, founded by John Sedley of the Friars, temp. James I.; rebuilt, 1842.

A large stone-ware pottery is worked a short distance E. of the town, on the bank of the river, where is also one of the large paper-mills which are not less frequent on the Medway than on the Darenth. Their tall chimneys, and the long lines of smoking chalk-kilns under the hills, are marked features of the river-valley.

On the hill-side, above the town, is *Cosenton*, now a farm-house, but occupied by a family of the same name from the reign of John to that of Henry VIII. On this estate, toward the coppices of Boxley Hill, are some springs which impart a bright carmine colour to whatever is dipped in them. They are said not to be chalybeate.

The best view over the valley of the Medway is obtained from this hill-side, immediately above the celebrated cromlech called *Kit's Coity House*. There are two tolerable country *Inns* here (the Upper and the Lower Bell), by the side of the Maidstone road. The cromlech itself, by far the largest monument of its class in this part of England, forms a small chamber, open in front, and consists of 4 blocks, 3 of which are uprights, and the 4th laid on them as a covering-stone. Of the two side stones, one measures 7 ft. by 7½, and is 2 ft. thick, the weight about 8½ tons. The other is 8 ft. by 8½, weighing about 8 tons. The capstone is 12 ft. by 9½, 2½ ft. thick, and weighs about 10½ tons. The sandstone of which they consist belongs to the geological formation of the district, large boulders of it occurring frequently in the tertiary drift or loam found on the top of the chalk hills.

Like others of its class, Kit's Coity House was no doubt originally a sepulchral monument, though the legend which makes it the tomb of the British chief Katigern, killed here in a battle with the Saxons, must probably be discarded. (*Kitt's Hill* on Hingstone Down, Cornwall, and *Kite's House* on Dartmoor, are names also given to ancient tombs; perhaps from the Celtic *kêd*, a hollow. Kit's Coity may thus be kêd-coit—the tomb in the wood (Brit.), which once spread over the hill-side, and of which the venerable yews, which the tourist should especially remark, are relics.) It has been suggested that the battle was traditionally fixed here from ancient recollections connected with the site, which recent research has proved to be that of a great British cemetery—the "carnac" of Kent. The cromlech is the centre of a group of monuments, which there is great reason to believe was connected by a long stone avenue with another group in the parish of Addington (*post*, Excursion (*b*) from Maidstone), a distance of 7 m. The line of connecting boulders has been traced at intervals throughout the distance; and they even occur in the bed of the river, where was an ancient ford. Some of them are artificially placed; others are sandstone boulders in their natural site.

Of the monuments about Kit's Coity House, remark especially the *Countless Stones*, a group in the middle of a field close below. "They are apparently the remains of one of those more complicated cromlechs, consisting of more than one sepulchral chamber with an alley of approach, which, in Brittany and the Channel Islands, are popu-

larly known by the name of 'Fairies' Alleys.'" The belief that these stones cannot be counted is one constantly found connected with similar remains, *e.g.* Stonehenge. In the hollow below is a slab called the *Coffin Stone*. The brow of the hill above the great cromlech "is covered with smaller monuments of the same description, consisting generally of groups of stones buried partly in the ridge of the hill, but evidently forming, or having formed, small sepulchral chambers. Each group is generally surrounded by a circle of stones. At the bottom of the bank, near the road, a little distance behind Kit's Coity House, is a hollow in the chalk, with the heads of large stones of the same description projecting out at each side, as though they had formed an avenue leading to an entrance in the side of the hill."—*Wright*. Many deposits of British coins have been found in this neighbourhood. A boulder (now destroyed) on the top of the hill was formerly known as the "White Horse stone," and pointed out as that on which Hengist, after the death of Horsa at Aylesford, was installed "first king of Kent."

In addition to the cromlechs, a series of very remarkable excavations, also to all appearance sepulchral, extends for a considerable distance along the brow of the chalk hills on either side of the river. These are large circular shafts, descending like wells, and opening at the bottom into one or more chambers. (Comp. the excavations at *East Tilbury*, Rte. 1, and at *Crayford* and *Dartford*, *ante*.) On the hill above Kit's Coity House, however, and within the limits of Aylesford Common, are a number of flat stones, which cover the entrances to deep pits filled to the top with flints. These seem to be of the same character with the open pits; and it is possible that the remains of the British chieftain still rest in the chamber below, the pit having been filled up with flints after their deposition. "Similar tombs have been found in Etruria and in the East."—*Wright*. A thorough examination of these pits would perhaps reward the archæologist with some interesting discoveries.

On the hill-side, close below, are indications of a very extensive Roman villa. Great quantities of broken pottery have been found here; and Mr. Wright discovered traces of the destruction of the building by fire—the usual fate of most of the Roman dwellings during the anarchy that followed the departure of the legionaries. A Roman cemetery existed a short distance N. of this villa.

Soon after leaving Aylesford, rt. of the rail is seen *Preston Hall* (built by E. L. Betts, the rly. contractor, and now the property of H. A. Brassey, Esq., M.P.) a handsome modern Tudor building, in digging the foundations for which a quantity of British silver coins were discovered. The house stands in a park ornamented with fine old trees; and is surrounded by extensive gardens and grounds well laid out and planted. The original mansion here was the residence of the Colepepers, or Culpepers, from the reign of John to the beginning of the last century. A date on a barn of large proportions, still remaining in excellent preservation, which long passed for 1102, and occasioned much controversy, is no doubt 1502. The barn, which must have witnessed not a few agricultural changes, now serves for the modern appliances of steam-machinery, &c., required for an extensive farm.

At *Longsole*, on the skirts of Malling Wood, rt., was an ancient free chapel, now used as a barn, and called the *Hermitage*. It is Dec. in

character. Nearly opposite, l., the walls of *Allington Castle* (*post*) are seen between the trees. Wood-covered hills rise close on either side of the river; and through broad-spreading green meadows the train reaches,

44¼ m. MAIDSTONE (Stat.).

Maidstone is the principal town of West Kent, and the assize town for the whole county, in the most richly cultivated district of which it is situated. (Pop. 26,196. *Inns:* the Mitre, best; the Bell; the Star; the Queen's Head.)

Numerous Roman remains found at Maidstone, especially in the parish of St. Faith's, sufficiently prove the existence of a station here, although there may be some doubt whether it represents, as has been usually supposed, the *Vagniacæ* of the Antonine Itinerary. (See, however, a paper by the Rev. Beale Poste, in the *Arch. Cant.*, vol. i. A Romano-British cemetery was discovered, 1859-60, at Westborough, a short distance N. of All Saints' church. *Arch. Cant.*, ii.) At a later period the town seems to have been known as "ad Madum," from the latinised name of the river. Its Saxon name *Medwegston* became at last contracted to Meddestane and Maidstone. It is still pronounced "Medstun" in the vernacular of the district.

The town stretches upwards from the rt. bank of the river, and consists of four principal streets, uniting a little beyond the Town-Hall. Gabled houses and decorated fronts give it a somewhat picturesque character; and the large cavalry barracks contribute colour and movement. On Thursdays (market-days) the tourist may make his observations on the "yeomen of Kent," who, with their wives and daughters, assemble here in great numbers, and whose substantial appointments indicate very little decline from their ancient prosperity:—

"A squire of Wales, a knight of Cales,
And a laird of the North Countrie—
A yeoman of Kent, with half a year's rent,
Will buy them all three!"

Maidstone is the most important grain-market in the county, the whole surrounding district being rich in corn, and famous for its hop-grounds, which here form what is called the "middle growth of Kent." A large oil-mill, and extensive paper-mills (the latter among the most important in the kingdom), are established here on the bank of the Medway, the traffic on which is very considerable, the average tonnage annually passing Allington Lock, below the town, being 120,000 tons, and the tolls nearly 30,000*l*. A great quantity of timber from the Wealds of Kent and Sussex is floated down the river for the use of the dockyard at Chatham.

In spite of its antiquity, no very important historical events are connected with Maidstone. Sir Thomas Wyatt of Allington, supported by some of the principal landowners of this part of Kent, here commenced his rebellion in 1554 (1st of Queen Mary). His proclamation, published at Maidstone "on the market-day," in the place where the Isleys and others of his abettors were afterwards beheaded, set forth that the "quarell was taken in hand for the defence of the realm from over-running by strangers" (the Spaniards — the Queen's marriage was the ostensible cause of the rising). "Wheras in very deed," says Proctor, the Sevenoaks schoolmaster, and historian of the rebellion, "hys only and very matter was the continuance of heresye;" for which end one of his wealthy followers "offered to sell all his spoons, and sup his pottage with his mouth." In the rising of 1648 Maidstone had its share. On the night of June 1, Fairfax, with

10,000 men, stormed the town, then held by about 2000 royalists. These lined the streets and houses, and, after a struggle of five hours, retreated into the church, from which they made terms for their surrender. "It was," says Clarendon, "a sharp encounter, very bravely fought, with the general's (Fairfax's) whole strength; and the veteran soldiers confessed that they had never met with the like desperate service during the war." "Every street in the town," says Whitelock, "was got by inches." Since this period Maidstone has had no history—a proof, in this case, of prosperity and not of decline.

From a very early period the manor was attached to the see of Canterbury; but the archbishops had no residence here until the reign of John, when Wm. de Cornhill is said to have given his house in the town to Archbishop Stephen Langton. A later *palace*, built perhaps on this site; the *Church;* and the *College* or *Hospital* adjoining, are now the main objects of interest in Maidstone.

The Maidstone Grammar School has been rebuilt on the Tunbridge Road.

The very large and important *Church* (restored by Carpenter, 1860) is Perp. throughout; and is to be assigned almost entirely to Abp. Courtenay (1381–96), who, after rebuilding the college, temp. Rich. II., obtained the king's licence to convert the parish church of St. Mary to a collegiate church, dedicating it afresh to *All Saints*. The chancel still contains 28 stalls of carved oak for the members of the college; among the ornaments of which the arms of Abp. Courtenay are frequently repeated, and in the centre of the pavement is a slab from which the brasses have been removed, but still showing by their matrices the figure of an archbishop. This is thought to have been a memorial of Abp. Courtenay, rebuilder of the ch., and, according to the leiger-book of Ch. Ch., Canterbury, actually interred at Canterbury where his monument still exists, adjoining that of the Black Prince. There, is, however, some uncertainty as to the archbishop's real place of interment. The ground underneath the slab in Maidstone ch. was examined in 1794, when a skeleton was discovered at the depth of 6 ft.; but no ring or pastoral staff was found; and, from the perfect state of the teeth, the remains are thought to have been those of a younger man than Courtenay, who, however, certainly died at Maidstone. His own will directs his burial in the churchyard here, thereby adding a fresh difficulty. It seems not unlikely that the heart and intestines (as suggested by Mr. Beresford Hope) may have been interred here, and the body at Canterbury. The richly-painted chancel screen should be noticed. Remark also a slab on the pavement, from which the brasses have been removed, but which formerly covered the altar-tomb of Lord Rivers of the Mote, father of Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV. The sedilia are fine and elaborately ornamented; but defaced by intrusive 17th-century monuments of Astleys and Knatchbulls. They were erected by John Wootton (d. 1417), first master of the college, whose canopied tomb is at the back, in the S. chancel. The brass has disappeared, but in the arch above the tomb is a very curious mural painting, the subject of which is the presentation of the deceased to the Virgin by a figure perhaps representing the archangel Gabriel. On either side are St. Catherine, and, perhaps, St. Mary Magdalene; and beyond them a sainted bishop and archbishop, both crowned with a circular nimbus, and the latter wearing the pall. They probably

represent Abp. Becket and Bp. Richard de la Wych of Chichester, the patron saints of the two cathedrals with which Wootton was connected. (He was a canon of Chichester.) Here is also buried William Grocyn, eleventh master, the friend of Linacre and Erasmus, and one of the first Greek innovators at Oxford. A curious brass in the S. chancel aisle, of the Beale family, should be noticed; and in the Arundel chapel one for Rich. Beeston, lady, and children. In the vestry is a library, most of the books in which were given by Dr. Bray—a worthy divine and a friend of Robert Nelson—in 1736. One vol. of a folio Bible, however, and a missal, both dating about 1400, may, perhaps, have belonged to the library of Abp. Courtenay's college.

The tower of Maidstone ch. was originally crowned by a wooden spire, 80 ft. high, which was destroyed by lightning in 1730.

S. of the church, and stretching down toward the river, is the *College*, or *Hospital, of All Saints*. In the year 1260 Archbishop Boniface founded the hospital of Newark, at the entrance of the town from Wrotham, for the reception of poor travellers, and for the special benefit of pilgrims on their way to the great shrine at Canterbury. In 1395 this hospital was incorporated by Abp. Courtenay with the new college of secular priests (a master and six chaplains), founded by him, close to the parish church, which was at this time made collegiate. This college of All Saints continued to flourish under the patronage of the archbishops until the first year of Edward VI., when it was suppressed with similar foundations. The annual value of the college at this time was 212*l*.

The remains at present belong to the Earl of Romney. Considerable alterations were made here in 1845. The remains consist of a gateway tower, a long range of rooms between it and the river, terminated by a second tower, parts of the master's house, a ruined tower adjoining it, and a second or back gateway. The gateway tower is very fine; and with the long adjoining range, originally the priests' apartments, and the lower tower above the river, is best seen from the churchyard. The grey of the Kentish stone contrasts well with the ivy and variously-tinted foliage waving and clustering about it. l. of the gateway was the college bakehouse—probably for charitable purposes, since the preparation of the brethren's "manchets" scarcely required such ample space. From the top of the tower there is a fine view over the town and river. Above the archway is a noble apartment, which was perhaps never completed, since the crown of the arch forms the only flooring in the centre. In the long range rt. of the gateway were the refectory and kitchen, and above them a row of dormitories. A cloister toward the court was removed in 1845. At the top of the river tower, which terminates this range, is a room which has been called the Treasury.

The master's house, occupying the side of the court toward the river, has been greatly changed and added to, but still retains some part of its ancient arrangements. The ruined tower adjoining the back gateway seems to have been connected with it. The gateway which leads into the open country lies between two barns, themselves part of the original buildings. Detailed notices of all these remains will be found in a *History of the College of All Saints, Maidstone*, by the Rev. Beale Poste. Whittaker, 1847.

N. of the church is the ancient archiepiscopal *Palace*, tolerably perfect, and still occupied as a dwelling-house. Abp. Ufford began to

rebuild it in 1348; the materials of the ruined palace at Wrotham were devoted to its completion by Abp. Islip; Abp. Courtenay added to it; and finally Abp. Morton (1486) enlarged and adorned it. The existing building (with the exception of the E. front, which seems to be Elizabethan) is entirely Perp., and belongs to the time when, after the establishment of the college here, Maidstone became one of the most favourite among the 16 archiepiscopal palaces. The palace was granted by Q. Elizabeth to Sir John Astley, passed from him to Sir Jacob Astley, Charles I.'s Baron of Reading (whose monument exists in the ch.), and was finally alienated by this family to the first Lord Romney. The late Earl sold it to P. Hoare, Esq.

Of higher interest than the palace itself is a long range of outbuilding on the opposite side of the road, which seems to have originally formed part of the offices. It is now used for stables and tan-stores; but the exterior has been little changed. Note the external stair of stone, usual in the court buildings attached to houses of this period (late Dec.). The doors are slightly pointed. The windows between the buttresses on the W. side are slightly pointed in the lower range, and square-headed above. The whole building deserves notice, and is probably of earlier date than any portion of the palace itself. A small ancient building at the end of Mill-street, immediately at the gate turning down to the palace, is yet more remarkable, and is, perhaps, of the 14th cent. Its history is altogether unknown.

The tourist should descend from the W. end of the churchyard to the river-bank below, where he will obtain good views of the hospital, the church, and the palace, together forming a very picturesque group. Further down is the ancient bridge across the Medway, an archiepiscopal contribution to the town; and beyond the river stretch away the Park Meadows, so called from a park or "pleasaunce" which anciently extended here in front of the palace and hospital.

The chief interest of Maidstone is concentrated at this corner. The chapel of *Newark Hospital*, founded by Abp. Boniface, at the S.W. entrance of the town, has, after long desecration, been converted into the district ch. of St. Peter, but with great alterations. Holy Trinity ch. dates from 1819. Other churches have been erected in the town.

Of old *houses* in the town there are several. In St. Faith's-street is *Chillington House*, ancient and interesting. The manor, of which it was the "aula" or court-house, belonged to the Cobhams until the reign of Edw. III., when it passed to the Maplesdens, whose representative forfeited it by joining Sir Thomas Wyatt's rising. It has since gone through many hands; and now, in somewhat shattered condition, serves as a *Public Museum*. The house itself belongs to the early part of the 16th century, and is worth a visit, the timbered Manor House of Farleigh having been transferred hither. Here are some tolerable specimens of the birds and fossils of the neighbourhood, and an interesting collection of local Roman antiquities, also of works of art, including paintings, enamels, china, needlework, &c. Here also are the collections of the Kent Archæological Society, and the head-quarters of that institution, founded in 1858 by an antiquary as sound as he was industrious, the late Rev. Lambert B. Larking.

On the Rochester road is the County Gaol, capable of holding 450 prisoners, built in 1818, at a cost of 180,000*l.* The front contains the

assize courts. The *Cavalry Barracks*, with accommodation for about 400 men, are below on the river-side. Here too are the Maidstone *paper-mills*, now Balston's factory, and, as well as the Turkey-mill, a little outside the town on the Ashford road, formerly known as Whatman's. Drawing-papers of the best quality are manufactured here; and both mills, the operations of which are simple and easily comprehended, employ a large number of hands.

A general view of Maidstone is not easily gained, owing to the very gradual rise of the hills on either side of the valley. The ch. and group of old buildings about it are well seen from the College hop-ground, through which a path leads to *Tovil*, a hamlet on the rt. bank of the river. The sunset effect from this point is very striking, and worth seeking by the artist. In Tovil is a good modern E. E. ch. dedicated to St. Stephen (architect, Whichcord, of Maidstone). Adjoining are large oil-cake and paper mills.

About 1 m. E. of the town is *The Mote* (Earl of Romney), built toward the end of the last century, and not too ornamental. The name is said to indicate an ancient gathering-place (A.-S. mót), and to have no reference to the ancient *moat* which once surrounded the house. The park, of 600 acres, is fine, and contains some grand old oaks and beeches. A canal, crossed by a bridge, runs in front of the house. Before the reign of Henry III. the Leybornes were settled here. Early in that of Richard II. the Mote had passed to the Wydevilles or Woodvilles, afterwards Lords Rivers, Richard de Wydeville being created by Henry VI. (1448) Lord Rivers, Grafton, and *De la Mote*. His daughter Elizabeth became the Queen of Edward IV. After some changes, the Mote passed to the Wyatts of Allington, the Cæsars, and the Tuftons, from whom, about 1690, it came to the Marshams, then of Whorne's Place, in the parish of Cuxton. In 1716 Sir Robert Marsham was created Lord Romney; and his descendants have continued to reside at the Mote. The house was rebuilt by the third Lord Romney about 1795. A "pavilion" erected near the site of the old house marks the spot on which a dinner was given by the third Lord Romney, in the presence of George III., to the Kentish yeomanry. The guests at this dinner (one of the largest on record) exceeded 3000.

Nearly opposite the Mote is *Vinters Park* (J. Whatman, Esq., M.P.).

Quarries of the hard calcareous sandstone, known as "Kentish rag" occurring in the Lower Greensand formation (see *post*, *Boughton Monchelsea*), are largely worked near the town. In one of these, now known as the "Iguanodon Quarry," the first important Iguanodon skeleton was discovered by Mr. Bensted, the proprietor. Fragments had already been found by Dr. Mantell in Tilgate Forest; but the Maidstone specimen first enabled palæontologists to ascertain the size of the monster with accuracy. Masses of water-worn wood, cones of a species of abies (*Abies Benstedi*), and leaves of a plant resembling a yucca (*Dracæna Benstedi*), have also been found in this quarry, to which access is readily afforded by the proprietor.

Railways: to Rochester, Strood, and London, as above; to Otford, Sevenoaks, and London (Rte. 8); and an extension to Ashford has been authorised. (Rte. 10.)

The *Excursions* from Maidstone are numerous and full of interest.

(*a*) The chief points in the immediate neighbourhood may be

visited in a long *walk*—to *Allington Castle*, 1½ m.; thence to *Boxley Abbey* and *Boxley*, 2½ m.; returning to the town across *Pennenden Heath*. The round will be about 7½ m.

A broad towing-path leads along the rt. bank of the river, here essentially the "Medway smooth" of Milton. Low, steep banks of wood rise on the opposite side, and again very picturesquely on the rt. bank, fronting Allington, where the river curves round the castle meadows. The scene here is striking: the red and ochred sails of the barges, constantly passing, "solemn as Barons of the Exchequer" (*Walpole*), contrast finely with the bright colour of the hanging wood. The castle is on the l. bank; but immediately opposite is a good country *Inn* (the Gibraltar), where there is a ferry-boat.

Allington, a settlement of the Saxon Ælingas (*Kemble:* the name occurs in many other counties), was granted by the Conqueror to William de Warrene, who is said to have built a castle here. It then passed, through a family of the same name (Allington), to Sir Stephen de Penchester, the rebuilder of some part of Penshurst, who, toward the end of Henry III.'s reign, obtained licence to fortify and embattle his castle here. From him, through the Cobhams and Brents, it came, early in the reign of Henry VII., to Sir Henry Wyatt, whom a vague tradition asserts to have been preserved by a cat whilst a prisoner in the Tower, under Richard III. The cat, it is said, used to bring him a pigeon every day from a neighbouring dovecot. "Sir Henry, in his prosperity," according to a curious notice of him quoted by Mr. Bell from a MS. formerly belonging to the Wyatts, "for this would ever make much of cats, as other men will of spaniels or hounds; and perhaps you shall not find his picture anywhere but, like Sir Christopher Hatton with his dog, with a cat beside him." (A cat, also said to have been his companion in the Tower, is represented in the portrait of the Earl of Southampton, Shakspeare's patron, now at Welbeck.) Lady Wyatt, wife of Sir Henry, seems to have been a heroine of unusual determination. "Reports reaching her, during Sir Henry's absence, that the neighbouring abbot of Boxley was in the habit of privately visiting her establishment for purposes not very creditable to his sanctity, she placed some of her retainers on the watch; and having obtained satisfactory proof of his delinquencies, she ordered him to be seized, carried through the gatehouse, and put into the stocks in front of the castle. This indignity, inflicted on a priest, was not to be quietly endured at a time when the spiritual licence was supposed to cover all scandals; and the abbot accordingly appealed for redress to the Privy Council. Sir Henry's answer to the charge shows of what metal the Wyatts were formed. He turned the whole affair into a jest, and frankly told the Council that, if any of their lordships had angered his wife in her own house, as the abbot had done, he verily believed she would have served them in the same manner."

Of these parents was born here, in 1503, Sir Thomas Wyatt, the poet, the "delight of the muses and of mankind," who, says Fuller, truly answered his anagram, "Wiat, *a wit*." During his early youth "he brought up a lion's whelp and an Irish greyhound at the castle, and made playmates of them, so that they used to wait at the gate or hall door for his coming home, and testify their delight at his return by the most violent demonstrations. At last, as the lion's whelp grew into courage and heat, these testimonies of attachment became rather dangerous; and

on one occasion he ran roaring at his young master, and, flying fiercely into his bosom, must have inevitably destroyed him but for the greyhound, who, leaping on his back, pulled him down, when Wyatt coolly drew out his rapier and slew the whelp on the spot. This story being afterwards repeated to Henry VIII., he observed, 'Oh, he can tame lions!'"

Notwithstanding the hints of an attachment to Anne Boleyn, Sir Thomas became one of Henry VIII.'s especial favourites, and made a "fair seat" of the castle here, where he spent his time during his occasional retirements from public affairs. A satire, addressed to his friend John Poins, gives us a pleasant picture of his life at Allington:—

"This maketh me at home to hunt and hawk
And in foul weather at my book to sit;
In frost and snow then with my bow to stalk;
No man doth mark whereso I ride or go,
In lusty leas at liberty I walk;
And of these news I feel nor weal nor woe.
. . . . . .
I am not now in France to judge the wine;
. . . . . .
But I am here in Kent and Christendom
Among the Muses, where I read and rhyme;
Where if thou list, mine own John Poins, to come,
Thou shalt be judge how I do spend my time."

For the true position of Wyatt as a reformer of English poetry, see Mr. Bell's excellent *Life* (prefixed to his annotated edition of the poems). Wyatt has the credit of having made the first metrical version in English of some part of the Psalms (about 1541). His portrait has been most effectively drawn by his friend and fellow poet Surrey: "Rarely have so many noble qualities been collected into a single character—virtue, wisdom, beauty, strength, and courage."

It was the poet's son who raised the Kentish rebellion in the first year of Queen Mary (1554), and who, after the march to London and the desertion of his followers, was made prisoner and beheaded on Tower Hill. His manors were confiscated, and Allington was afterwards granted by Elizabeth to Sir John Astley, in whose family it continued until it passed to the first Lord Romney in 1720. The present Earl is now the proprietor.

Allington Castle was allowed to fall to ruin by Sir John Astley after he had disparked the surrounding enclosures. The existing remains are considerable, and well deserve a visit. A broad moat, fed from the Medway, nearly encircles the castle, which stands on unusually low ground, although commanding the river passage at an important point. The walls form a long parallelogram, with circular towers projecting at intervals. Within, the castle is divided into two distinct courts, of which that to the N. is perhaps the most recent. In this is the main entrance gateway, flanked by two small circular towers, and still retaining the portcullis-groove. Above the gate was an apartment of some importance, as usual in late Perp. castles (comp. *Hever*, Rte. 2). Remark, in entering, the square window-hatch, opening into the guard-room W. of the gateway. In this court, on the side fronting the Medway, seem to have been the hall and chapel. A range of low building, with a good arched entrance, separates this from the inner court. The greater part of the first court may have been the work of the two Wyatts. In the S.W. angle of the second, or inner court, is a lofty circular tower, apparently of older date, and serving as the castle-keep. This court is usually the first entered in approaching from the river, a door having been pierced through one of the flanking-towers, which opens into a vast chimney, perhaps that of the ancient kitchen. On the Medway side is the farm-house, built out of fragments of the castle, and

picturesque with its peaked roofs and wide porches. Ivy and elder-trees, hanging about the walls and towers, contribute to the satisfaction of the sketcher, who will find his best points of view on the N. and N.W. sides. The irregular mounds between the castle and the river perhaps belong to the "fair gardens" created here by Wyatt the poet, and may be remains of artificial hillocks, with winding paths, such as were then in favour.

Allington *Church*, close beyond the castle, is a small Dec. building, of some interest, but without monuments. Sir Thomas Wyatt, the poet, was buried at Sherborne, Dorset, where he died on his way into Cornwall.

Recrossing the river, the Rochester road may be followed through the hamlet of *Sandling:* rt. is *Sandling Place*, and behind it *Park House* (E. L. Lushington, Esq.). Rich and extensive views are commanded from the high ground at its back. The opening of Tennyson's 'Princess' is an embellished account of a mechanics' institute fête held in this park in 1842. The poet was then living at Boxley. Beyond Sandling, l., is *Brooklyn* (Mrs. Burton). The tourist may find his way along the bank of a stream which falls into the Medway a short distance below Allington Castle, which will lead him to the entrance of *Boxley Abbey* (R. J. Balston), beyond Sandling.

The site of the abbey, as in most Cistercian foundations, is low and flat, about 1 m. from the river; the chalk hills rise at some distance behind it. It was founded, in 1146, by William of Ypres, Earl of Kent, who closed his own life as a monk at Laon. A colony of Cistercians was brought hither from Clairvaux, of which great house Boxley claimed accordingly to be "filia propria." Richard I. granted the manor of Boxley to the abbey, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was 218*l.*, arising from lands scattered over Kent and Surrey. Much of its ancient rental, however, seems to have been sacrificed for large sums of money paid in hand. "There hath grown no decay by this abbot," wrote Henry VIII.'s commissioner, "that we can learn; but surely his predecessors pleasured much in odoriferous savours, as it should seem by their converting the rents of the monastery that were wont to be paid in corn and grain into gillyflowers and roses." No important historical events are connected with Boxley; but the abbey church rejoiced in two remarkable "sotelties," which procured for the White Monks here no small celebrity and very satisfactory profits. The first—like the boar's head and enchanted mantle brought by the elfin page to the court of King Arthur, of which only Sir Cradock and Sir Cradock's wife could stand the test—was a touchstone of chastity, in the shape of a small image of St. Rumbald, only to be lifted by those who had never sinned in thought or in deed. "Such who paid the priest well," says plain-spoken old Fuller, "might easily remove it, whilst others might tug at it to no purpose." It was fastened by a wooden pin moved from behind, and "many chaste virgins and wives went away with blushing faces, whilst others came off with more credit, because with more coin—though with less chastity." St. Rumbald of Boxley is not to be confounded with his namesake, the patron saint of Mechlin. His life lasted but three days, during which he discoursed largely "of all the commonplaces of popery," says Fuller; having announced himself a Christian at the moment of his birth, which took place among a tribe of heathen Saxons. The date at which this least of the saints appeared in the world is not fixed by the legend,

but he was buried at Buckingham. (See *Handbook for Bucks.*) He was much reverenced throughout Kent, especially here and on the S. coast.

The second wonder of Boxley was the famous "Rood of Grace," a miraculous crucifix, to which crowds of pilgrims resorted from every part of the country. It was rudely disturbed by Henry VIII.'s commissioners, who found therein "certayn ingynes of olde wyer, wyth olde roton stykkes in the backe of the same, that did cause the eies to move and stere in the hede thereof lyke unto a lyvelye thinge; and also the nether lippe in lyke wise to move as though it shulde speke." The image was carried into Maidstone on a market-day, and "in the cheff of the market-time" exhibited to the people, who "had the false, crafty, and sotell handelynge thereof in wonderous detestacion and hatred." It was then carried to London, and "solemnly broken to pieces" at Paul's Cross (1538).

Of the church in which the ingenious Cistercians conducted these "sotell" exhibitions, nothing now remains but the foundations, which are to be traced in the garden of the modern Boxley Abbey. A fragment of the Abbey gatehouse now serves as the entry to a brewery, but beyond this there is nothing but the recollections connected with the site to attract the visitor.

The village of *Boxley* (in Domesday Boseleu, so called from the quantity of box-trees that here grow in tufts in the woods, and along the sides of the chalk hills) lies about 1 m. E. from the abbey, and on much higher ground. The *Ch.* is Dec., but of no great interest. A remarkable porch or ante-chapel is, however, attached to it, which is unconsecrated, and deserves notice. It perhaps served as the parish-school. Until the end of Richard II.'s reign Boxley church belonged to the priory of Rochester. It then passed to Boxley Abbey, but was restored to the chapter of Rochester after the Dissolution.

In the neighbourhood are *Boxley House* and *Park* (Mrs. Best).

[The *Church* of *Debtling* (1½ m. S.E. from Boxley ch.) lies close under the hills and, although itself poor, contains a very fine Dec. lectern, which well deserves attention. In the churchyard is a large and well-designed stone cross, also perhaps Dec. The parish was long the property of a family of the same name.]

Pennenden Heath, across which the pedestrian may return from Boxley to Maidstone, is still, as at the time of the Conquest, and long before, the great county gathering-place—the scene of the Saxon "shyregemot" and "wapentakes," and now of all important county meetings. It is worth notice that the *Pinnedenna* (Pennenden) of Domesday has now become generally corrupted to *Pickenden*. Lambarde's derivation of the word from the Saxon *pinian*, to punish, seems hardly borne out, although it was long the place of execution, and the gallows remained standing on a part of the heath above Maidstone until 1835. (Comp. Kemble's remarks, *Sax. in Eng.*, i. 47, on the position of the Sax. "cwealmstow," or place of execution, in the mark, or forest boundary, of the primitive settlement.) The various Kentish "dens" were all in this mark. (See Rte. 11—*Tenterden.*) The views from the heath, in spite of its high ground are not extensive. Its position, nearly in the centre of the county, probably led to its selection as the gathering-place for the Saxons of Kent. If, as is very possible, it was used for the same purpose by the Kentish Belgæ, its vicinity to the great cemetery on Boxley and Aylesford hills may not have been accidental.

The most famous meeting on Pennenden Heath, and one that well deserves illustration at the hands of an historical painter, occurred in 1076, when Abp. Lanfranc pleaded the cause of his church here against Odo of Bayeux, Earl of Kent, who retained in his hands numerous manors belonging to the see of Canterbury. Geoffrey, Bp. of Coutances, sat as the king's representative; Lanfranc and Odo were both present in person, as were many others of the Kentish nobles; but the most striking figure was that of Agelric, Bp. of Chichester, of great renown for his knowledge of old Saxon law, who, on account of his great age, was brought here in a "quadriga" or waggon drawn by oxen. The trial lasted three days, and the archbishop recovered the greater part of his manors. In 1829 there was a great meeting here on the subject of the Roman Catholic claims. Mr. Sheil was to have been orator-in-chief, but he either broke down, or was hooted down, notwithstanding which his speech appeared in next day's London papers with inserted "cheers," &c.

The *County Hall*, on the heath, a very plain stone building with veranda, was erected about 1830. A tolerable view of Maidstone is gained in descending the hill toward the town.

(*b*) *Malling Abbey* and the British remains at *Addington* (8 m. W.) may be visited in an excursion, which may be made to embrace some other places of interest. This will be a long day's work, however, and beyond a walk. The tourist, first keeping through the lanes S. of the Sevenoaks road, may visit the two *Mallings* and *Offham*; thence, crossing the main road, he should take the points of interest lying N.—*Addington*, *Ryarsh*, and *Leyborne*.

A pleasant road, under the woods of Malling, with glimpses of the Medway rt., and of the chalk-hills beyond it, will bring us to *Ditton* (3 m.), a small Dec. ch., with some remains of good stained glass. The *Church* of *East Malling* (1 m. S.W.) is of higher interest. It has portions from E. E. to late Perp. Much coloured glass remains, especially in a Dec. chapel at E. end of N. aisle, the ceiling of which should be remarked; the bosses at the intersections retain their gilding. The lower part of the tower is E. E., the upper Perp. *Brasses:* Thos. Selby and Isodia his wife, 1479; R. Adams, vicar, 1522. The ch. was given by Abp. Anselm to the nunnery of W. Malling.

Bradbourne Park (Miss Twisden), adjoining the ch., has been for the last two centuries in the hands of the Twisdens. A younger brother of the learned Sir Roger of East Peckham first settled here, and was himself created a baronet by Charles II. The Twisden family is one of the most ancient of Kent. The park was pleasant and well wooded, but was converted into hop-gardens and arable fields during a temporary alienation from the Twisdens, to whom it has now returned. On the stream that runs through it are some paper-mills, the staple manufacture of this district.

Close adjoining Bradbourne are the beautiful grounds of *Clare House* (J. M. Clabon, Esq.).

From E. Malling, through lanes S. of the main road, *West*, or *Town Malling*, is reached. Both Mallings indicate the site of a primitive Saxon mark—that of the Mallingas. (*Kemble.*) A Benedictine nunnery was founded here in 1090 by Bp. Gundulf of Rochester, which was greatly enriched by subsequent benefactions. Ten pounds of wax and one wild

boar from the oak woods that surrounded the convent were annually sent by the abbess to the Bp. of Rochester, as an acknowledgment of her subjection to the see. At the Dissolution Malling Abbey was granted to Abp. Cranmer, and subsequently became the property of the Honywoods. It is now the residence of the Akers family, represented by Mrs. Akers.

The remains of Malling Abbey are full of interest and well deserve a visit. They contain portions from Norm. to late Perp. The principal Norm. fragment is the W. front of the abbey ch., of which the slender turrets and ornamented pilasters so greatly resemble the W. front of Rochester Cathedral as to leave little doubt that both are the work of the same designer. The cloisters, now included in the modern residence, are late E.E., with broad trefoiled arches, very good and interesting, and the nuns' chapter-house is used as the kitchen and scullery. The old kitchen, which is of large size, is in part paved with slabs once containing monumental brasses. The fronting of the great gateway, which is entire, is Perp., "but examination will show this work to be only a facing."—*Hussey*. To this gatehouse a chapel was attached, which has been restored, and is again used. It has Dec. windows, but the S. door is Perp.

At *St. Leonard's*, a short distance S. of the abbey, was a cell with a chapel, the site of which is uncertain. A large, square tower, of considerable interest, still remains here, which has been pronounced a Norman keep (*Hussey*). As to this, however, the archæologist will do well to make his own speculations. A fragment of wall has been traced, running E., below the tower. The manor, at the time of the Domesday survey, was in the hands of the bishops of Rochester, by whom the stronghold must have been erected.

The *Church* of W. Malling has a Norman tower, without a staircase. The chancel is E. E., with a Jacobean altar-tomb belonging to a member of the Brett family, and dated 1617. The nave was rebuilt toward the end of the last century. *Brasses:* Will. Millys, 1497; Will. Skott, 1532; Eliz. Perecpoynt, 1543.

Skirting the woods that stretch upward from behind Mereworth, we reach (1 m. W. from Malling) *Offham*, where is a small Norm. and E. E. *Church*. In the chancel windows, E. E., are some fragments of stained glass. On the exterior wall of the chancel remark a wide, shallow buttress, apparently Norm., in which, it has been suggested, the roodloft stairs were carried. A similar buttress, with what seems a window-frame, now closed, exists in Hever Church, and in the same position.

Offham Green boasts of what commonly passes for a venerable relic in the shape of a *quintain*, but the upright post and the cross-piece, to which the bag of sand was attached, are merely "restorations." The estate on which it stands is, it is said, bound to keep it in repair. Quintains of this form are scarcely earlier than the reign of Elizabeth, the more ancient having been in the shape of a giant or "Saracen," with a broad wooden sword, which struck the unskilful tilter as the figure turned on its pivot. (*Meyrick.*)

The road leading from Maidstone to Sevenoaks and Westerham, which is crossed in passing from Offham to *Addington* (1 m. N.), is, perhaps, one of great antiquity—in all probability Roman, if it represents the "military way" mentioned in the charter (A. 945) of Edmund of Wessex, granting West Malling to the Bishop of Rochester. It is possible, however, that this ancient

road ran somewhat more to the S. The *Church* of Addington is Perp., but not very interesting. The bargeboard of the N. porch is worth notice. Some *Brasses* remain; one very good (William Snayth and wife, 1409); and some fragments of incised slabs, with Lombardic capitals, temp. Edw. II., for the Leschekers (de Scaccario), lords of the manor. An inscription on the wall mentioned by Hasted, has now disappeared. He quotes it as follows:—

> "In fourteen hundred and none
> Here was neither stick nor stone;
> In fourteen hundred and three
> The goodly building which you see."

This rhyme, it may be observed, is claimed by other churches, in Surrey and elsewhere.

The position of the ch., on a wooded hillock, is very picturesque. The hillock itself, a remarkable cone of earth, is one of several which exist in the S. part of this parish. If these "veritable pyramids" are artificial, as has been suggested by Mr. Wright (*Wanderings of an Antiquary*), they are sepulchral mounds, and possibly contain great stone cromlechs, resembling that of Kit's Coity House. This is rendered more probable by the existence, in the immediate neighbourhood, of considerable remains of the kind usually called Druidical, and of many sepulchral pits in the chalk-hills, as well as by a tradition connecting this place with the hills above Aylesford, to which a continuous line of stones is said to have extended, some of which are still to be traced. (See Kit's Coity House, *ante.*)

The cluster of these remains about Addington perhaps indicates a great tribal cemetery, like that at Aylesford. In *Addington Park* (J. Wingfield Stratford, Esq.) are two stone circles, within the smaller of which are pieces of large cap-stones, possibly the covering slabs of cromlechs. "It should be remarked that the ground within the smaller circle appears raised, as though it were the remains of a mound, which, perhaps, was never completed."—*Wright.* An irregular mass of large stones near the circles perhaps covers a subterranean chamber. At no great distance from Addington Park, at the top of a hill near Coldrum Farm, is another smaller circle, with a cromlech, perfect all but the capstone. Within this, numerous fragments of urns, &c., of various periods, but chiefly Brito-Roman, were found in 1856. Just above, at the top of Ryarsh chalk-hill, are two large stones lying flat on the ground; and near them is the entrance to what is apparently a sepulchral chamber, cut in the chalk. The entrance is by a well, about 20 ft. deep and 10 in diameter. A doorway at the bottom leads into the chamber. (Comp. the pits filled with flints on Aylesford Common, *ante.*) In Poundgate, or White Horse Wood, running along the top of the hill behind, are numerous masses of stones, resembling those of the circles, and the two lying near the mouth of the pit. Single stones of great magnitude are scattered over the fields, and may be traced for some distance toward the Medway. The tradition of this great stone avenue may be compared with the famous parallel rows of stone at Carnac, in Brittany, with some miniature remains, of precisely similar character, still existing on Dartmoor, and with the few relics of Avebury, in Wilts. The distance from the Coldrum circles to Kit's Coity House is nearly 6 m., and the two cemeteries, thus united by a long stone avenue, seem to have formed the grand necropolis of the Belgian settlers in this part of the island. "The whole district is thus interesting as one of our hallowed sites; while the footsteps of the wanderer are drawn to it by its rich scenery, diversified with pastures,

cornfields, and hop-grounds, plentifully intermingled with woods and copses."—*Wright.* The first careful investigator of these remains was the late Rev. L. B. Larking of Ryarsh. Mr. Wright has followed, with an excellent description; but much remains to be done. The great earthen pyramids at Addington seem, at all events, to hold out hopes of reward to the investigator.

The stones of the circles and avenue are ferruginous sandrock, boulders of which, during the tertiary period, were carried over the whole of the chalk district in this neighbourhood. Geologists and antiquaries, however, are agreed as to many of the stones in the so-called avenue having been artificially placed. Others are still no doubt *in situ* in the diluvial soil.

In the parish of Addington is a "nailbourne" (see *Introduction*), which breaks out at intervals of some years, and flows into the Leyborne rivulet.

The *Church* of *Ryarsh* (1 m. N.E. from Addington) is Norm., with Perp. alterations and additions. The E. end shows traces of numerous small Norman windows, replaced by a single late Perp. There is also a Norm. piscina.

[At *Birling*, 1½ m. N. of Ryarsh, and close under the range of chalk-hills that here sweeps round toward the Medway, forming what is called the valley of Maidstone, is the ancient residence of the Nevills, Lords Bergavenny—*Birling Place*—now a farm-house, but exhibiting many indications of its ancient state as a manor-house, carved stones being plentifully worked up in the out-buildings. The church is Perp., and contains a very good window of stained glass, the gift of the late Earl of Abergavenny (formerly rector), some of whose ancestors were interred here. There are no monuments. The manor, with its enclosed park, passed through the families of Maminot and Say to the Nevills about 1450, when Sir Edward Nevill, sixth son of the first Earl of Westmoreland, received the lands of Birling in right of his wife, together with the title of Lord Bergavenny. His descendant still possesses it, and the late lord more than once made Birling his residence, having built *Birling Manor*, a handsome mansion, here.]

Near Ryarsh Church is *Leyborne Grange*, the seat of Sir Henry James Hawley, Bart., of sporting celebrity. The paddocks for racehorses are extensive, and were of high repute under their late owner Sir Joseph Hawley, the winner of sundry Derbys, &c., and the grounds very beautiful.

½ m. E. is the *Church* of *Leyborne*, which deserves a visit. It is E. E., with Perp. additions; the tower has been lately rebuilt: on the N. side of the N. aisle is a remarkable niche of Dec. character. It is of considerable size, much ornamented, and has two trefoiled arches, divided by a shaft and filled with solid masonry about half-way up. In each of these arches is a small tabernacle, within one of which was found, during a recent investigation, a heart, in a leaden box. The other had been prepared to receive a similar deposit, which, however, had never been placed there. The heart was most probably that of Sir Roger de Leyborne, a celebrated warrior of the time of Henry III., who died in Prince Edward's crusade, A.D. 1271.—(Rev. L. B. Larking, in *Arch. Cant.*, vol. v.; a very interesting memoir.)

Close to the ch. stood the ancient *Castle* of Leyborne (*Leleburne* of Domesday, from the "little burn" or stream that runs through the

parish), held by a family of the same name from the reign of Cœur de Lion to that of Edward III.; when their ancient race became extinct in the person of Juliana de Leyborne, called the "Infanta of Kent," from the broad lands and manors she inherited in this county, and which she carried successively to her three husbands. She gave Leyborne to the king (Edward III.), for the endowment of religious houses; and by him it was bestowed on the newly-founded Cistercian abbey of St. Mary Graces in London. Since the Dissolution it has passed through various hands, and finally into those of the Hawleys of the Grange, who are now lords of the manor. A fine gateway and some other portions of the Castle still remain.

From Leyborne the tourist may return to Maidstone, 5½ m., by the Sevenoaks road; passing through the hamlet of *Larkfield*, which gives its name to the hundred.

(*c*) For *Leeds Castle*, see Rte. 10.

(*d*) For *East Farleigh*, *Wateringbury*, &c., see Rte. 2.

(*e*) A very pleasant excursion may be made through the village of *Loose* to *Linton*, 4 m. S.

The stream which runs through the little village of Loose, "sullen" like the Mole, flows underground for about ½ m. of its course, disappearing at Brishing, above the village. Loose itself, surrounded by hop-grounds, stands picturesquely on the hill-side; but is exceeded in interest by the village of Linton, 1½ m., lying beyond Coxheath, one of the temporary Aldershots of the last century. In 1778 15,000 troops were encamped on it.

Linton Place (Viscount Holmesdale, M.P.) well deserves a visit for the sake of its noble view. "The house is fine," wrote (1757) Walpole to Sir H. Mann, whose elder brother then possessed it, "and stands like the citadel of Kent. The whole county is its garden. So rich a prospect scarce wants my Thames." Here is one of the finest collection of conifers in Kent or indeed in Britain. Linton passed from the Manns by marriage into the Cornwallis family. The body of Sir Horace Mann, Walpole's correspondent, was brought from Florence, where he died (1786), and buried in *Linton Church*. In 1758 Walpole had himself erected a monument here for Galfridus Mann, brother of Sir Horace, which the visitor may still criticise. "The thought was my own," he writes, "adapted from the antique columbaria, and applied to Gothic. The execution of the design was Mr. Bentley's, who alone of all mankind could unite the grace of Grecian architecture and the irregular lightness and solemnity of Gothic. . . . . The soffete is more beautiful than anything of either style separate. . . . . The urn is of marble, richly polished; the rest of stone. On the whole I think there is simplicity and decency, with a degree of ornament that destroys neither." This Strawberry Hill description is at least as remarkable as the urn itself. Some later monuments for the Cornwallis family, by *Bailey*, will be noticed for very different reasons.

At *Boughton Monchelsea*, a short distance E. of Linton (where, in a fissure, the late Dr. Buckland discovered remains of the hyæna), and in many of the adjoining parishes, quarries of the "Kentish rag" are extensively worked. This rock forms the lowest stratum of the "lower greensand," and consists of alternate beds of siliceous sandstone and limestone, closely resembling the "Bargate-stone" of Surrey. The Kentish rag has been worked and used from a very early period. The foundations of the Temple of Diana, discovered by Sir Christopher Wren under the

site of old St. Paul's, were of this stone; and the walls of numerous churches throughout the county are built of it, as are those of nearly all castles and ecclesiastical buildings bordering the Thames and the Medway. Owing to its great hardness, balls for catapults and other engines of mediæval warfare were made from it; and 7000 cannon-balls were worked out of the "Maidstone quarries" at the order of Henry VI.

ROUTE 7.

ASHFORD TO RAMSGATE, BROADSTAIRS, AND MARGATE, BY CHILHAM, CANTERBURY, AND MINSTER.

(*South-Eastern Railway.*) 34 m.

From Ashford (Rte. 2) as far as Canterbury the railway, following the line of an ancient road which fell into the Watling Street at Canterbury, passes through the valley of the Stour, bounded on either side by low wooded hills, and about Chilham offering scenery of much quiet beauty. The first station is at

60 m. (from Charing Cross) WYE. The *Ch.* (restored), seen rt., across the river, was rebuilt by Abp. Kempe (temp. Hen. VI.), who was born at Olantigh in this parish. It had a central tower, which fell in 1685. destroying great part of the building, The present tower and chancel date from 1706. The Perp. nave is Kempe's; it has been partially restored.

Wye was one of the royal manors granted by the Conqueror to Battle Abbey; and its manor-house, of which no trace remains, was of sufficient size and importance to receive the visits of many sovereigns. The manor has jurisdiction over 22 hundreds, a proof of its ancient consequence.

The *College*, at the end of the village adjoining the churchyard, was founded by Abp. Kempe in 1447, who, having rebuilt the ch., made it collegiate, amply endowing it, and providing at the same time for the education of the parish. The present college was the residence of his provost and chaplains. At the Dissolution the site passed into the hands of the Crown, and subsequently through those of various proprietors, until Sir George Wheler, in 1724, gave it by will as a residence for the master of the grammar-school, and for the use of Lady Joanna Thornhill's charity.

The college formed a quadrangle, the lower storey of stone, the upper timbered. A large hall occupied one side of the square. This is now the school-room, and the present kitchen was the ancient common-room. Some fragments of ancient stained glass remain in the windows of the S. side.

Abp. Kempe's school-room adjoins the churchyard, and may be the original one. The teaching here was to be gratis, "except the usual offerings of cocks and pence at the Feast of S. Nicholas."

Lady Joanna Thornhill's school, founded 1708, provides for the education of the poorest children, and is amply endowed.

There is a good *Inn* in the village, and the neighbouring country is

pleasant. The Stour here is famous for its pike.

1 m. N. of Wye is *Olantigh Towers*, (J. S. W. S. Erle-Drax, Esq., M.P.). The grounds are adorned with statuary (seen from the rly.), and the house contains several noble apartments richly decorated, and filled to overflowing with paintings and other art treasures, but they are not shown.

In front of the house stands an equestrian statue of the owner, heroic size, erected by himself.

The *Ch.* of *Brook*, 2 m. S.E. of Wye, may deserve examination; it has a priest's chamber and some curious masonry in the tower, but is dilapidated.

At *Withersden*, S. of the village, is St. Eustace's Well, so named from Eustace, abbot of Flai, who, at the beginning of the 13th cent., preached throughout England the better observance of Sunday. After his sermon at Wye, according to Matt. Paris, he blessed this fountain, which from that time cured all diseases.

The views from *Wye Downs*, part of the chain of chalk hills extending S.E. as far as Folkestone, will repay the labour of climbing them. On the side of the hill above Tremworth an extensive Roman cemetery was discovered in 1703, and was afterwards carefully explored by the Rev. Bryan Faussett, in whose collection (now at Liverpool) much of the glass and pottery found here is still preserved. More recent discoveries in this neighbourhood are recorded in *Arch. Cant.*, vol. i.

[W. of Wye an interesting excursion may be made by Boughton Aluph and Eastwell, to Charing (8 m.).

The large Dec. *Church* of *Boughton Aluph*, 2½ m., so named from Alulph de Boughton, lord of the manor temp. John, will amply repay a visit: the tower is central. From Boughton the lower road should be taken to *Eastwell Church*, in which is buried the "last of the Plantagenets." Richard, a natural son of Richard III., is said to have fled here immediately after the battle of Bosworth, and to have supported himself as a mason, until discovered by Sir Thomas Moyle, who allowed him to build a small house adjoining Eastwell Place, in which he lived and died (1550). The parish register of burial contains the following entry, copied, of course, from an earlier book:—

"V. Rychard Plantagenet, Desember 22nd, 1550."

The letter V marking persons of noble birth throughout the register. A tomb in the chancel, without inscription and deprived of its brasses, is said to belong to this offset of the White Rose (but the Earl of Winchilsea told Dr. Brett in 1720 that it was unknown whether he was buried in the ch. or ch.-yard.—See Dr. Brett's letter in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*). The house in which Plantagenet lived was destroyed toward the end of the 17th cent.; a modern building marks the site. Near it is a spring, still called "Plantagenet's Well."

The stately tomb of Sir Moyle Finch, and his wife the Countess of Winchilsea (1614), should also be noticed.

Eastwell Park (E. of Winchilsea, but occupied for some years past by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh), which the road now skirts for some distance, contains some fine park scenery (Defoe, in his *Journey through England*, declares it was the finest park he had ever seen), especially at the N.W. corner, where the high ground commands the sea on either side—Sheerness and the Nore, N., across the picturesque heights of

Challock Wood, and the old forest of the Blean; and, S., the Channel beyond Romney Marsh. The view is a very remarkable one, and the tourist will do well not to miss it. The hill which commands it has its sides covered with wood, through which 8 avenues are cut, called "The Star Walks." The venison fed in this park is considered the finest in Kent. (For an edifying story of the misfortunes which resulted from the felling of "a most curious grove of oaks" here, by one of the Earls of Winchilsea, see Norwood, *Handbook for Surrey, &c.*)

The *House*, which is modern, and has no special interest, replaced that built by Sir Thomas Moyle, temp. Hen. VIII., from whom the estate passed to the Finches, Earls of Winchilsea. It was from here that Lord Winchilsea was summoned by James II. on his detention at Faversham.

Close under the park, N., is the church of *Challock*, with a high embattled tower.

The manor of *Westwell*, 1½ m. W., belonged to Ch. Ch., Canterbury. The *Ch.* is partly E. E., and contains some stained glass of very high interest. The E. end is lighted by 3 independent lancets, the centre one of which contains the remains of a remarkably fine Jesse. Two ovals remain; the figure of the Virgin occupying the lower, and that of the Father Almighty the upper. These have been carefully re-leaded by Mr. Willement. One of the side lancets exhibits the remains of a beautiful quarry pattern with a rich border; the other, now filled with modern white glass, probably resembled it.—*C. W.* All this glass is E. E. *Ripley Court* here was the residence of Alexander Iden, the capturer of Jack Cade, but its ancient state and "quiet walks" have been exchanged for the bustle of a farmyard.

In the year 1574 a remarkable case of apparent possession occurred at Westwell, and is duly recorded by Reginald Scot (*Disc. of Witchcraft*, vii. ch. 1). Mildred Norrington, servant to William Sponde, "was possessed with Satan in the night of October 13th." The ministers of Westwell and Kennington were called on to attend the case, and a conference took place between them and the evil spirit, in the course of which the latter accused "old Alice of Westwell-street" of having killed three persons by the aid of the same devil which had taken possession of Mildred Norrington. "Satan's voice," say the ministers, "did differ much from the maid's voice, and all that he spake was in his own name." The "ventriloqua" of Westwell, as Master Scot calls her, was however speedily discovered, and the "cosenage confessed." "Hags and witches," he continues, "will in time to come be as much derided as Robin Goodfellow and Hobgoblin be now," —a prophecy which has yet to be fulfilled, so far as the remoter districts of Kent are concerned.

From Westwell the road passes along the chalk downs to 3 m. N.W. *Charing*.

The chief point of interest here is the *Archbishop's Palace*, the ruins of which are considerable. The great gateway, which remains, opened into a court, partly surrounded by offices: fronting it was the entrance to the palace itself, some part of which has been fitted up as a dwelling-house, and at the back are remains of the chapel. The greater part of the ruins are early Dec. (but the work is very poor), and few traces remain of Abp. Morton's work, who is said to have much enlarged the palace, temp. Hen. VII.

Charing was one of the earliest possessions of the church of Canterbury, and the archbishops had a residence here long before the Conquest. It was much favoured by

later prelates, and both Henry VII. and Henry VIII. were frequently lodged here in their progresses. The latter rested at Charing on his way to the "Field of the Cloth of Gold;" his other halts, after leaving his own palace at Greenwich, being Otford, Leeds, and Canterbury, all at that time archiepiscopal palaces. The king did not forget their splendour, and Charing, among others, was subsequently resigned to him by Cranmer.

The *Church*, which has some few E. E. and Perp. portions, is principally later than 1590, in which year the greater part of it was accidentally burnt. It long contained (*credat Judæus*, &c.) a remarkable relic—the block on which John the Baptist was beheaded—brought to England by Richard I.

Charing stands on a line of ancient road, perhaps British, which joined that running through the valley of Ashford to Canterbury. In many parts of its course, as is the case about ½ m. N. of Charing, it is known as "The Pilgrims' Way," and is traditionally said to be that followed by the pilgrims to Canterbury coming from Southampton and the western counties. Traces of it are found throughout Kent, Surrey, and Hampshire, "marked often by long lines of Kentish yews, usually creeping half-way up the hills, immediately above the line of cultivation, and under the highest crest, passing here and there a solitary chapel or friendly monastery, but avoiding for the most part the towns and villages and the regular roads, probably for the same reason as, in the days of Shamgar the son of Anath, 'the highways were unoccupied, and the travellers walked through byways.'" (*Stanley, H. Mem.*; and the line is carefully traced in a note appended by Mr. Albert Way.)]

Beyond Wye the scenery on either side of the railway increases in beauty; l. is the richly wooded park of *Godmersham* (Visct. St. Vincent, occupier) (*post*), adjoining which is the beautifully restored ch.

64¾ m. CHILHAM (Stat.). Immediately above the stat., rt., is *Julaber's Grave*, a lofty mound, marked by a clump of fir-trees. It is an artificial barrow, and earlier antiquaries suggested that its name was a corruption of "Julius Laberius," i. e. of the name of Laberius, the tribune of Julius Cæsar, killed in the second expedition, during the battle at the river, the scene of which was consequently fixed at *Chilham*, and the mound called the grave of Laberius. By others it has been pronounced the grave of *Cilla*, the Saxon founder of Chilham. After more than one examination, however, no trace of sepulchral deposit has been discovered. "Julaber" seems identical with "Julian's Bower," itself perhaps a corruption, but found in connection with ancient earthworks and "labyrinths" at Appleby in Lincolnshire, and elsewhere. (See *Stukeley, Itin.*, p. 91.) Julian's Bowers are sometimes called "Troy Town;" and games were held at them, perhaps connected with the midsummer festival. Similar earthworks are known as "Gallantry," or "Gallant's Bower," in some of the western counties (as at Dartmouth). The view of the valley of the Stour from this mound is very fine.

½ m. from the station, l., are the village and castle of Chilham (purchased from the Wildman family in 1860; C. S. Hardy, Esq., M.P.). There is a tolerable country *Inn* here (the Woolpack) which the tourist may make his centre for a day or two with advantage. The *Castle*, of which the remains are shown on application, was surrounded by a deep fosse, enclosing about 8 acres. At the N.W. angle stands the

ancient keep, octagonal, and 3 storeys in height. This is late Norm. Other portions of the castle seem to have been used in the construction of the modern houses which have successively occupied its site.

The castle of Chilham replaced a Roman Castrum, which here overlooked the valley of the Stour. Many Roman remains have been discovered here; and, in building the present house, ancient foundations were found at a great depth, together with Roman vessels, of different sorts, in metal and pottery. This first castle, according to general tradition, was the residence of Lucius, the Brito-Roman king, who is said to have become a Christian convert, A.D. 189, and to whom the earliest foundation of Canterbury cathedral is attributed. (For a careful discussion of this question see a paper by Hallam in the *Archæologia*. After his conversion Lucius is said to have become a hermit at Coire in the Grisons, where his relics are still shown in the cathedral.) Chilham subsequently passed into the hands of the Saxon kings of Kent, by whom the castle was much strengthened. After the Conquest it was granted to a Norman knight named Fulbert. He assumed the name of De Dover (the lands having been granted to him for the defence of Dover Castle), and the line of his descendants expired in Isabel de Dover, Countess of Athole, who died here in 1292, and whose tomb remains in the undercroft of Canterbury Cathedral. Through the great house of Badlesmere, and many others, it at last came to Sir Thomas Cheyney, Edward VI.'s Warden of the Cinque Ports, who pulled down the greater part of the ancient buildings, but whether in order to complete his mansion at Shurland, in the Isle of Sheppey, with the materials is doubtful. (Rte. 13.) At the beginning of the 17th cent. Chilham became the property of Sir Dudley Digges, who built a new residence here—that which now exists. It was completed in 1616, and is a fine specimen of James I. architecture. From his descendants it passed to the Colebrooks in 1752, and thence to the Herons and Wildmans, its last possessors. The house was restored by the father of the present owner.

The *Church* is Dec., with a later clerestory, and belonged to the Priory of Throwley, a cell of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Bertin, until the suppression of alien houses, when it was granted to the monastery of Sion. The S. chancel has been appropriated to the illustration of the house of Digges, whose monumental display here deserves attention. An obelisk rises in the centre of the chancel, having a selection from the cardinal virtues arranged about its base. Temperance and Fortitude are especially commended to the attention of the curious. Observe also the pillar to Lady Digges, "in imitation of that set up by Jacob over Rachel." The N. chancel, appropriated to the Colebrooks, was rebuilt by one of them, in imitation of a Roman columbarium, with circles for inscriptions instead of urn-niches; but this monstrosity has now been demolished, and the chancel rebuilt in keeping with the rest of the ch. In the main chancel is a monument by Chantrey, for T. Wildman, Esq., which the visitor is not bound to admire unless he chooses. A monument here to one of the Fogg family, and another to a Lady Digges in the N. transept, are unusual. Both are early 17th-cent. work. They are of marble, covered with minute arabesques and diapered patterns, worked in the stone itself.

The views over the valley of the Stour from the castle, and from the high ground above the village, are of great beauty. The tower of Wye, and farther on that of Ashford, are good landmarks.

The park which surrounds Chilham Castle is of some extent; but although it commands a more extensive view, and has in it some noble old trees, especially chestnuts, it is not perhaps so picturesque as a whole as that of Godmersham, which adjoins it E. At the S.E. end of this park, close to the river, are the church and village of *Godmersham.* The *Church*, with the manor, belonged to Ch. Ch., Canterbury. A short distance N. is the old manor-house of the Priors, much altered, but still retaining a very interesting fragment of 13th-cent. work, probably due to Prior Henry de Estria, who repaired the house here about 1290. There is a doorway, now built up, with good mouldings, and in the upper part a figure of the prior, with mitre and crozier. The cylindrical chimney in the gable adjoining is of the same date, and apparently retains its original capping. (*Hudson Turner.*) The hall and the other parts of the building were pulled down about 1810.

66¾ m. CHARTHAM (Stat.). The *Church* (restd.) is a short distance S. of the station; it well deserves a visit.

The nave is partly E. E., the chancel Dec. (toward the end of Edward II.'s reign), and has 4 windows on either side, the tracery of which is very beautiful and unusual. The E. window is the double of one of the side windows. Examples of this peculiar tracery, which has been called "the Kentish," occur in the hall windows at Penshurst, in the chapel windows at Leeds Castle, and in the windows of the hall at Mayfield (*Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 15). Observe the trefoil moulding which connects the windows within. Some of the original stained glass remains, and deserves careful notice; the red and green vine-leaf pattern bordering the lights is especially graceful. On the N. side is an unknown tomb, probably that of the builder of the chancel. On the floor there used to be a very fine *Brass* of a knight of the Septvans family, an excellent example of armour, temp. Edw. II.: on his shield, surcoat, and aillettes or shoulder-pieces, are 3 wheat-screens or *fans*, the arms of the Septvans. The mailed coif is thrown back from the head. The "hauketon" of leather appears at the wrists, and again below the ringed hauberk. The "poleyns" or knee-pieces are highly ornamented. This brass was removed when the ch. was restored. There are 3 smaller 15th-cent. *Brasses* for rectors of Chartham, and one for Jane Clefforht, 1530, of very peculiar workmanship.

Between the nave and chancel are trefoil-headed hagioscopes.

In the S. transept is an elaborate monument by Rysbrach for Sir William Young and his wife Sarah Fagg; and adjoining are other records of the Faggs of Mystole, all of whom it appears "exemplarily satisfied the ends for which they were born." The N. transept contains the monument of Dr. Delangle, 1724, a French refugee, who became canon of Westminster and rector here. The whole of this ch., but especially the chancel, deserves the most careful examination. Notice also a noble yew in the church-yard.

The village of Chartham is built round a green, on one side of which is the "Delangle House," built by the Doctor, and marked by a bust of Charles II., with sceptre and cushion, in a niche over the entrance. At the back of the village is a large paper-mill, the smoke from which is conspicuous throughout the whole valley.

In 1668 one of the first discoveries of enormous fossil bones which attracted the attention of the learned was made at Chartham in sinking a well, and gave rise to various speculations.

On the Downs above the village

W., are some relics of a number of tumuli called *Danes' Banks*, the greater part of which were examined by Mr. Faussett. S. of the tumuli the Downs are marked by intrenchment lines which cross them from E. to W.

Chartham is a favourite excursion from Canterbury (4 m.), and the visitor may return by a pleasant field-path, which will bring him to Harbledown, above the city. About half-way, and in the lower ground, is the farm-house of *Tuniford*, where are some remains of a mansion originally belonging to an ancient family of that name. The gateway arch is early Perp. and very graceful. In the ruined wall, which seems to have enclosed a quadrangle, and in the wall of the present house, are fragments of circular towers, which are probably earlier. Sir Thomas Browne, 27 Hen. VI. [1449], obtained leave to "embattle and empark," and the later work may be his. The house was moated.

In returning to Canterbury by the road, the little desecrated Church of *Horton* is first passed, l., now used as a barn, but containing a curious Dec. roof. Beyond is *Milton* (E. E.), and next *Thanington*, very rude E. E., with a low square tower at N. side of nave, and, as in some other churches of this neighbourhood—Upper Hardres, Bekesbourne, Stourmouth—2 lancets in the E. gable instead of the usual 3. In the churchyard is a large yew. Both these churches are dedicated to the great Norman patron, St. Nicholas.

It was near this that Judge Hales, in the reign of Mary, drowned himself out of remorse for his compliance with the Romanising Government. The ch.-yard of Thanington commands a fine view over the valley of the Stour, and has been named as the scene of Gray's 'Elegy.'

From the railway, beyond Chartm, these churches are seen rt.; l. is the high ground of Harbledown, with its picturesque hospital, after passing which the train soon reaches

70 m. CANTERBURY (Stat.). See Rte. 3.

For the country between Canterbury and Minster, see Rte. 4.

81½ m. MINSTER JUNCTION. Here the Rly. to Sandwich and Deal (Rte. 4) branches S.

Opposite Minster Church, the tall spire of which is very conspicuous among the trees adjoining the station, was formerly a creek, called Minster Fleet, and some slight remains of an ancient pier may still be traced, the present marshes having been once covered by the sea. Minster is the scene of a remarkable legend, in which Kemble (*Sax. in Eng.* i. 348) finds traces of ancient heathenism. Egbert, fourth Christian King of Kent, had unjustly excluded his cousins from the throne, and ordered his lieutenant, Thunor, to put them to death. This was done, and the bodies were buried under the king's own throne. But a mysterious light revealed the place. Egbert was terrified, and by the advice of Abp. Theodore he sent to Dompneva, sister of the murdered princes, to ask forgiveness and pay the wergyld. Dompneva desired to have land for founding a monastery—as much as a hind could run over at one course. The king agreed; and the hind was accordingly let loose in Thanet in his presence. Thunor endeavoured to stop it by riding across its course: but the earth opened and swallowed him, "et in infernum cum Dathan et Abiram absorbetur." The hind continued her course straight across the island, having run over about 48 ploughlands. The monastery (Minster) was founded on the ground thus acquired by Dompneva, who was the first abbess. Mildred, her daughter, a yet greater saint, succeeded, and

ruled over the "great multitude of virgins." The house flourished until 1011, when it was destroyed by Sweyn of Denmark, and the abbess with her nuns were burnt within the walls. Knut, Sweyn's son, gave the land and site of the monastery to St. Augustine's at Canterbury. The gift included the body of the "Nardiflua Virgo," St. Mildred, which had escaped the Danish ravages, and which, after declining to move, at last yielded to the prayers of the abbot, who took it from its tomb by night, and fled with it in haste to the ferry, pursued by the men of Thanet, unwilling to lose so great a treasure. It was, however, safely conveyed to St. Augustine's, where its miracles soon became of great reputation.

The present *Church* was erected after the land had become the property of St. Augustine's. It is large and important, has been restored, and well deserves a visit. The nave is late Norm.; the transepts and choir E. E. The choir is vaulted in 4 bays, springing from shafts between 4 very lofty E. E. windows. The E. window is a triplet E. E., with clustered shafts between the lights. In the choir are 18 miserere stalls, with very perfect grotesques. On the base of the second pilaster, N. side of choir, is scratched in letters of early form, "Discat qui nescit quod nothus hic requiescit;" a leaden coffin was discovered underneath in the course of the restorations, possibly containing the remains of the person thus unflatteringly commemorated. The transept vaulting was perhaps never completed. The commencement of each bay alone remains. Within the tower is a Norm. door, with tympanum. At the N. end of the N. transept is the arched tomb of Edila de Thorne; the brass is gone. In the S. aisle of nave is the old Bible pew, with the fragment of a brass-studded cover still chained to it. Remark also a very ancient iron-bound chest, of which the lid is a rounded oak trunk. Notice two large black marble altar-tombs, in this aisle, elaborately decorated with death's heads and inscriptions to match. The spire was originally surmounted by a cross, but this was removed in 1647 by "Blue Dick," the famous Canterbury fanatic; who, when Meric Casaubon, the previous vicar, refused the Covenant, obtained the grant of the sequestration.

E. of the churchyard is *Minster Court* (Mrs. Swinford), the manor-house in which the monks resided who cared for the estate. There are still some remains of the old building; the chief relic being what seems to have once formed an entire house, dating late in 12th cent. One end is now joined to other buildings. In the other is a Norm. window; the interior has been entirely modernized. This was probably the original grange. The great barn or "Spicarium," 352 ft. long by 47 wide, with chestnut roof, was set on fire by lightning in 1700 and burnt. The abbot had much difficulty with his tenants here, descendants of the fierce old Jutes. In 1318 they attempted to destroy the manor-house, besieged the monks in it for 15 days, cut down trees, and burnt all the abbot's ploughs and carts. The varying "rents and services" were the grounds of quarrel.

[Minster is perhaps the most convenient point from which to reach *St. Nicholas at Wade Church*—well worth a visit. The high ground toward the centre of Thanet, which will be crossed on the way, commands one of the most interesting prospects in England.

A wooded lane beyond the manor-house leads upward to the higher part of the island, along which ran the line of the *Lynch* or raised green way, said to mark the course of Dompneva's deer, and serving as

the boundary of the parish. Some traces of it may perhaps be found near the inn on the hill-top, called *Prospect House*, but the greater part has been broken up, notwithstanding the old monastic rhyme :—

"Cultor sive sator, hujus metæ violator,
Cum Thunor atra metit, inde baratra petit."

It was known as "St. Mildred's Lynch," she having been patron saint of the district. St. Mildred's rock with the impression of her foot was long shown at Ebbe's-fleet (when she took the place of St. Augustine, see *post*), and she once saved Minster from an attack of Edward I. who had claimed the manor for the crown. Being at Canterbury on St. Mildred's Eve, the king dreamt that he was crossing the straits from Flanders, and that, being overtaken by a great storm, he made for Thanet, but was prevented from landing by a royal virgin, habited like a nun, who "put off the king's vessel with her staff." King Edward complained; but was awakened by the ringing of bells on St. Mildred's morning, whose power he recognised, and abandoned his purpose. Close to Prospect House is *Minster Chalkpit*, long called *Thunor's Leap*, since it was at this spot that the minister of King Egbert was swallowed up. The king stood close by, says the legend, to see the deer run. Thunor (the *thunder*) is probably a recollection of the old Northern god so called. In no other instance does it occur among the Anglo-Saxons as the name of a man. (*Kemble.*)

THE ISLE OF THANET.

The hill beyond Prospect House is one of the highest points in Thanet; and some general notice of the island may perhaps be most fittingly read here. *Tenet—Tanet-lond* (Sax. *tene*, a fire or beacon)—probably received its name from the many beacons or watch-fires lighted up on this important outpost to give warning of approaching sails,

"To tell that the ships of the Danes
And the red-hair'd spoilers were nigh."

Its British name was *Ruim*—a headland (so *Rame Head*, W. point of Plymouth Sound). Its Roman occupation is proved by the great number of interments and of Roman coins, "bald pennies" as they are called, which have been found here; and its early Saxon (or Jutish) colony by the extensive cemetery in Osengal Hill, near Ramsgate. The length of the island, between Sarre and the N. Foreland, is 9 m.; the breadth, at the narrowest part, is 4—between Margate and Sandwich 8. The Wantsome or sea passage which divided it from the mainland—one-third of a mile wide in Bede's time, and passable only at Sarre and Wade—through which the waters of the Stour anciently passed N. and S. to Richborough and to Reculver (where the N. mouth of the Wantsome was called the *Yenlade*), began to dry up at a very early period. It was the general passage for the Danish ships Londonward, after touching at Sandwich; but Sandwich harbour and the Wantsome shared the same fate, and became finally closed about 1500, nearly at the same time as the Damme inlet (the port of Bruges), on the opposite coast of Flanders, also became impassable. The island seems to have extended much farther seaward in Bede's time, who says it contained land enough for 600 families. It now contains about 26,000 acres of arable land, and 3500 of marsh and pastures. On the high ground there is at present but little wood; Domesday, however, mentions 1000 acres of forest. The Pop. when Lewis wrote (1723) was 8800; it is now over 40,000. The soil is generally light and chalky, and a wet summer, elsewhere a great evil, is here rather longed for. Hence a local proverb—

"When England wrings,
The island sings."

Yet Thanet is rich and fruitful:

"Insula rotunda Thanatos quam circuit unda,
Fertilis et munda nulli est in orbe secunda"

was the inscription which formerly encircled the chancel of Monkton Church in the valley below. Much corn seems to have been grown here at a very early period,—possibly for exportation to the Continent. Solinus calls Thanet "frumentariis campis felix." It had been blessed, "contraxit benedictionem," ever since Augustine had first set foot on it. No snake or rat could live within its bounds (*Higden*) any more than in Ireland, or in the triangular patch of holy ground between the hills of Glastonbury.

Until the beginning of the last century, owing partly to its being difficult of access, and to its lying off the main roads, Thanet was in nearly as wild a state as the remotest parts of Cornwall. "The inhabitants," says Camden, "are a sort of amphibious creatures, equally skilled in holding helm and plough." In Lewis's time (1723) "they made two voyages a year to the North Seas, and came home from the latter soon enough for the men to go to wheat season, and take a winter thresh, which last they have done time enough to go to sea in the spring." They were good sailors, but "it's a thousand pities they are so apt to pilfer stranded ships. This they call *Paultring*, and of the goods saved they make what they call *Quile* shares between each other." There was then a local rhyme which ran thus—

"Ramsgate herrings, Peter's lings,
Broadstairs' scrubs, and Margate kings"—

indicating the great poverty of all but the last place, which from its London trade was wealthy. Lewis mentions as a peculiarity of the "Thanet people that they gave to *th* the sound of *d*," as "dat man dere," for "that man there." This, however (which was not confined to Thanet, but extended over much of Kent and Sussex), is now greatly changed, together with the ancient farming, which "cast the straw into the king's highway to make dung." "Sainte Foine, or wholesome hay, a French grass," had just been introduced, in 1720, together with the planting of beans. At present, Thanet is not behind the rest of the world in good farming; and sundry "noisome savours," in which modern agriculture rejoices,—such as that of burning kelp on the shore, which had once been "cursed out of the country,"—have reappeared, and are very far from bestowing an additional charm on the sea-breezes. Thanet conferred the title of Earl (now extinct) on the family of Tufton; whose peerage dated from 1628. The island is best reached from London by the Kent Coast line of the L. C. & D. (Rte. 5), through Faversham, the distance being much shorter by that route than by the S. E. line through Ashford.

The high ground above Prospect House is interesting, not only from its wide view, but from its having possibly been the scene of one of the most important events in the history of Thanet and of England, the first meeting of Augustine the missionary with King Ethelbert. It is said by Lewis, apparently from old tradition, to have occurred here, under an oak, a sacred tree with Germans as well as Britons. Ethelbert, after Augustine's landing at Ebbe's Fleet, had ordered him to remain in Thanet, with the Wantsome, then 3 "furlongs" broad, between the Kentish king and the strangers; and afterwards arranged that their first conference should take place in the open air, for fear of magical influences. "The meeting must have been remarkable. The Saxon King,

'son of the ash-tree' (Æscing), with his wild soldiers round, seated on the bare ground on one side—on the other, with a huge silver cross borne before him, and beside it a large picture of Christ painted and gilded, on an upright board, came up from the shore Augustine and his companions; chanting, as they advanced, a solemn Litany, for themselves and for those to whom they came. He, as we are told, was a man of almost gigantic stature, head and shoulders taller than any one else; with him were Lawrence, who afterwards succeeded him as Abp. of Canterbury, and Peter, who became the first abbot of St. Augustine's. They and their companions, amounting altogether to forty, sat down at the king's command, and the interview began." — Stanley's *H. Mem. of Canterbury.* After obtaining the king's consent to their teaching they crossed to Richborough, and so advanced by the old Roman road to Canterbury. The history of their institutions there has already been traced (Rte. 3).

Few prospects are of higher historical interest than this from the hills of Thanet. Far and wide, and glowing with corn-fields, spreads out the panorama of East Kent, with its old Saxon graveyards and memorials. Ebbe's Fleet, where Augustine landed and where Hengist is said to have landed before him, may be traced by its line of trees in the marsh S. Beyond are visible the massive walls of Rutupiæ (Richborough), with the glimmer of the "Portus Rutupinus" along the mouth of the ruined harbour of Sandwich. N. are the twin spires of Reculver (Regulbium), and W. the great towers of Canterbury cathedral rise dark against the blue distance. An entire history of England lies open before us. The very changes of the landscape,—the steam of the train, the sea covered with sails, the rich cultivation,—suggest the contrast of that distant time when Augustine landed here "in finibus mundi," a messenger to a barbarous people, whose land was covered with thick woods and desolate marshes,—yet bringing with him the germs of so much coming change and prosperity.

The church and manor of *Monkton*, seen among the trees below, was granted by Queen Edgifa to Ch. Ch., Canterbury, "monkis for to feede," according to the Chapter-house picture. The *Ch.* has fragments of all periods, and from the exterior arches in the S. wall seems to have been larger. At the W. end were the verses quoted above. The "antient spiral staircase of wood" mentioned by Hasted does not now exist. There is a monument to "that modest gentlewoman," Frances Blecheden, "who enjoyed 3 husbands." *Brass:* a priest (perhaps John Spycer, vicar—*Haines*) in chasuble, 1460, a very fine example. The farm adjoining, on the site of the old manor-house, seems still capable of feeding many monks.

A road over wide open fields leads to *St. Nicholas at Wade*, where was one of the two fords over the Wantsome. It was at first a chapel attached to Reculver, but was afterwards transferred to the monks of Ch. Ch., to whom the erection of the large and interesting *Church* is owing. The S. side of the nave is late Norm. The 3 uppermost of the 5 bays are circ., richly carved. The piers have circ. columns half attached, with rich capitals. The piers of the N. aisle are octangular, with moulded capitals E. E. Each aisle terminates in a chancel, parallel with that of the nave, into which the N. chancel opens with 2 E. E. arches. The windows in all the chancels are Dec., and the great E. window strongly resembles (but is not identical with) the Anselm window in Canterbury Cathedral. The font is E. E. The tower at the end of S. aisle is late Dec., the vaulting having either been

destroyed or never finished; the brackets remain. The nave is flat, and ceiled, and has a chandelier with crown and mitre for weights. In the N. chancel is a good *Brass* (1559) of Valentine Edyarod, two wives and children. The porch has a parvise chamber. The ch. is built of sea-worn flints, with much rough brick (Roman?) interspersed. The eastern dripstones of the tower window, encrusted with nests of the "temple-haunting martlet," represent heads of a bishop and prior. The whole building proves the care and expense bestowed by the monks on their off-lying manors.

From St. Nicholas it is possible to cross the marshes to Reculver, but the way is hard to find without a guide, and not to be recommended.

From Minster, the rail proceeds, skirting the marshes, and passing through a deep cutting in *Osengal Hill*, with its Saxon cemetery (*post*), to

St. Lawrence Stat. for Pegwell Bay, see below.

85¾ m. RAMSGATE (Stat.). (Pop. 14,640). *Inns:* Albion; George Watson's; Royal Hotel (a tariff of charges hung in each room); the *Granville Hotel*, in a fine situation on the East Cliff, called *St. Lawrence-on-Sea*, first-class; baths, ladies' coffee-room (printed tariff of charges); Restaurant. It was built by Pugin. Ramsgate is a station both of the L. C. & D. and the S. E. Rlys.

The town of Ramsgate (*Ruim's* Gate, the *Gate* of Ruim, the British name of Thanet, stands on the top of two chalk cliffs, and in the *gate*, or gap, or valley between them.

Ramsgate is a frequented watering-place, slightly more aristocratic than Margate, though the difference is not considerable. The season is the latter end of the summer and the autumn, when the demands of lodging-house keepers become extravagant. Boarding-houses and lodgings of all kinds abound; and from the situation of the town, most of them command good sea-views. Every usual sea-side accommodation or amusement is to be found here. The climate is far more bracing than that of the southern coast; and it is found to have an especially favourable influence in all cases of scorbutic disorder.

This place, originally a small fishing village, began to increase in importance toward the beginning of the 18th century, "through the successful trade of its inhabitants to Russia and the east country." The commencement of its pier in 1750 proves that this trade was not then declining. This *Pier*, which was built chiefly of Purbeck stone, is described by Pennant (1787) as the "finest existing," and it still ranks among the most important works of its kind. It was built by Smeaton, the engineer of the Eddystone Lighthouse, after he had been called in to superintend the works in connection with the harbour. "In carrying out the elongated pier, Smeaton first employed the diving-bell in building the foundations, making use of a square iron chest weighing about ½ a ton. . . . . The harbour included an area of 42 acres, the piers extending 1310 ft. into the sea, the opening between the pier-heads being 200 ft. in width. The inner basin is used as a wet dock, and also contains a dry dock for the repair of ships. With its many defects, and its limited depth, the harbour is nevertheless the best upon that coast, and in stormy weather affords a refuge to vessels of considerable draught of water that run for protection there at tide time."—Smiles' *Lives of the Engineers.* On the W. pier-head is a lighthouse; 400 sail have been received in this harbour at one time. An obelisk near the pier commemorates the departure of George IV. from this place for Hanover.

A tall staircase of timber planted against the face of the cliff, called *Jacob's Ladder*, leads down to the margin of the harbour and the pier.

Beyond the Crescent on the W. cliff, and close to the sea, is *St. Augustine's* — the Gothic villa built by A. W. Pugin, and long his residence. He died here Sept. 14, 1852. The sea and Christian architecture were, in his opinion, "the only things worth living for." He was indifferent to the roughest weather; and rendered frequent help with his own cutter in cases of shipwreck. The R. C. *Church* adjacent, in which he is buried, though small, is good, and was considered by him as his best work, in which "he was not fettered by employers." Including the land, it cost about 15,000*l.* The group of buildings opposite is a monastery, of modern foundation, and not far off is a nunnery.

The village of *St. Lawrence* lies ½ m. inland. Here is the Junction Station for Pegwell Bay. The *Church* of this parish, which down to 1836 included the town of Ramsgate, has a central Norm. tower, with external arcade. In it is a good *Brass* of Nich. Manston, 1444, with collar of SS; and another of a lady, circ. 1490. St. Lawrence was at first a chapelry attached to Minster, but was made parochial in 1275.

At *Manston Court*, 1 m. N.W., the family of Manston were settled as early as the reign of John. The mansion, which is ancient, has now become a farmhouse. There are considerable remains of the chapel. Somewhat nearer Minster, at *Thorn*, long the residence of a family of the same name, are parts of a good Dec. house, with some of the original windows remaining.

Pegwell Bay, famous for shrimps, stretching inland between Ramsgate and Sandwich, is the traditional scene of two famous landings, — that of Hengist and Horsa, and that of St. Augustine in 597. The historical character of the first is very questionable: for ample details of the second, see Stanley's *Historical Memorials of Canterbury* — The Landing of Augustine.' The actual spot where the Christian missionaries first set foot on English ground was *Ebbe's Fleet* (*fleet*, an inlet of the sea), "still the name of a farm-house on a strip of high ground rising out of Minster marsh," now some distance inland, but evidently at one time a promontory running out between the estuary of the Stour and Pegwell Bay. "The tradition that 'some landing' took place here is still preserved at the farm, and the field of clover which rises immediately on its N. side is still shown as the spot." —*Stanley*. The landing of Hengist is also placed at Ebbe's Fleet by the Saxon Chronicler; and afterwards St. Mildred, the great saint of Thanet, was said to have left her footmark on a rock there, which, if ever removed, had the power of flying back to its original place. The mark was also called St. Augustine's, and belongs to a class of superstitions found almost throughout the world. (Compare Adam's footprint in Ceylon, Mahomet's in the Mosque of Omar, &c.) "In later times the footmark became an object of pilgrimage, and a little chapel was built over it." These several instances prove that Ebbe's Fleet was the ordinary landing-place in Thanet. Augustine's subsequent interview with Ethelbert may have taken place here; but the more probable scene of it, according to local tradition, was the high ground above Minster (*ante.*) The missionaries at all events crossed from here to Richborough on their first advance to Canterbury. (See Rte. 3.)

The hill of *Osengal*, about 1½ m.W. from Ramsgate, should be visited as well for the sake of its noble view as for the interesting associations connected with the site. In cutting the railway through the chalk of which the hill consists, it was found

that the whole of its summit was covered with the graves of the first Saxon settlers in Thanet—about 200 of which are supposed to have been destroyed, and their contents thrown carelessly aside, before the attention of the late Mr. Rolfe of Sandwich was called to the spot. He at once obtained exclusive permission to excavate in different parts of the hill; and numerous graves were opened by him.

"The graves are dug into the chalk, on an average not more than 4 feet deep, and often less. They lay apparently in rows, and were no doubt originally covered, like the Saxon graves in other parts of the island, with low mounds or barrows, which have been levelled with the surrounding soil by the action of wind and weather." The remains found in the graves are all of the heathen period—the latter part of the 5th and 6th cents., "and illustrate a period of the history of our island concerning which we have no other authentic record. Their peculiar interest arises from the circumstance that it was the custom of the Anglo-Saxons, before their conversion to Christianity, to bury their dead in their best garments, with their arms and personal ornaments, and with every variety of implement and utensil to which they had shown any attachment." —*Wright.* Strings of glass and amber beads, coins (sceattas, and in one instance a fresh and unworn gold Byzantine coin of the Emperor Justin, who reigned 518–27), brooches, and weapons (spear-heads, swords, knives, and fragments of shields), are the principal objects found. In one grave was discovered "a beautiful pair of bronze scales, delicately shaped, and a complete set of weights formed out of Roman coins." Some few of the graves are decidedly Roman—and in these the interment has been made in the Roman and not in the Saxon manner—indicating that "a Roman and a Saxon population lived simultaneously, and probably mixed together, in the Isle of Thanet."

At whatever period the interments commenced here, they must have been continued up to the time of Ethelbert—a fact which gives an additional interest to his interview with Augustine, which, whether it occurred at Ebbe's Fleet or above Minster, must have taken place in full view of the great Saxon cemetery where the "followers of Hengist and Horsa" had been interred for at least two cents. The view from Osengal, in all its main features, resembles that already noticed above Minster—"a noble burial-place for men whose birthright it was to play with the ocean, and who had so recently made themselves masters of the valleys that lay extended below." (Wright, *Wanderings of a Antiquary;* where will be found an interesting account of these graves, and of the discoveries made in them.)

At *East Cliff* (Sir M. Montefiore), ½ m. N.E. from Ramsgate, some remarkable passages have been cut in the chalk, leading from the upper cliffs to the shore. Near here, at Hereson, is a *Synagogue.*

Broadstairs, 3 m. N.E. from Ramsgate (Pop. 1378), a station of the L. C. & D. Railway (*Inns:* Albion; Prince Albert), much quieter than either Ramsgate or Margate, is in many respects preferable as a bathing-place. The sands are firm and good; and from the parade on the cliffs above, the sea-view is grand and unbroken, except by the line of the French coast S. Lodgings are good and plenty, and all other conveniences are amply supplied.

The breadth of its sea-gate gave name to *Broadstairs.* This passage was defended by strong doors within a stone portal arch, some part of which remains. A little above was a chapel dedicated to "Our Lady of

Broadstairs," of so great reputation that ships lowered their topsails in sailing by it. (Some part of this chapel is retained in the present Baptist Meeting-house.) The cod fisheries of Iceland and the Northern Seas were greatly frequented about 1759 by vessels from Broadstairs, owing to which the prosperity of the place rapidly increased.

1½ m. inland from Broadstairs is *St. Peter's*—like St. Lawrence, at first a chapelry to Minster, and afterwards made parochial. (Pop. 3847). The *Ch.* (restored 1859) dates from the 12th cent., with additions to the end of the 16th, when the conspicuous flint tower was built. *Brasses:* Rich. Colmer, "carpentarius," 1485, and wife; Nich. Esstone, 1503, and wife. In the churchyard is the headstone of Richard Joy, called the Kentish Samson, whose feats of strength were the marvel of all this district in the early part of the last century. Among them, he is said to have pulled successfully against a horse of unusual power, to have lifted a weight of 2240 lbs., and to have broken a rope capable of supporting 35 cwt. He died in 1742, at the age of 65. He had a sister who is said to have rivalled him in his powers.

St. Peter's has many pleasant houses scattered about it, and the situation is altogether agreeable. *Lowell Hill*, in this parish, is the highest ground in Thanet.

From Ramsgate a *Branch Railway* of 4 m. across the island brings the tourist to

89½ m. MARGATE (Stat.) (Pop. 11,995). *Inns:* Cliftonville, well arranged, in an agreeable situation, on the sea, apart from the town; York; Duke's Head; White Hart. Lodgings are good and plentiful; varying in price according to the sea-view. In the season steamers run daily to and from London. The town has a second Railway Station (London, Chatham, and Dover Rly.).

Of all English "Abigails in cast gowns," as Horace Walpole calls watering-places "that mimic the capital," Margate is without doubt the least aristocratic, though, perhaps, not the least amusing. Like Brighton, it is completely a suburb of London; and a fluctuating population of between 50,000 and 100,000 is poured into it during the season by railway and steamers, to which latter Margate is indebted for its prosperity; since all the modern buildings and accommodation of the place date from their first introduction here about 30 years since. Margate, however, began to be sought as a bathing-place toward the middle of the last century; its firm and smooth sands being a great attraction. It used to be thought that bathing-machines were used here for the first time in England, to wit about 1790; but that honour seems to belong to Scarborough (see *Universal Magazine*, 1761). At any rate, Benjamin Beale, a Quaker, an inhabitant of Margate, assisted in popularising them, and ruined himself in doing so. (*Hasted.*)

The mortality rate tables show Margate to be one of the healthiest places in Britain.

The gate or sea passage lay "close to a little *mere* (used in this part of Kent to signify a streamlet), called 'the Brooks;' "hence the name *Meregate* or Margate. The original village was called St. John's, and clustered about the old Church of St. John, at the S. end of Margate. The houses, like those of Flemish and Scots fishing towns, were generally of one storey; but the village was early in repute "for fishery and coasting trade," and most of the corn grown in the Island was brought here for conveyance to London. There was a wooden pier at Margate long before the reign of Henry VIII., when Leland describes it as "sore decayed."

The passage from England to

Holland used frequently to be made from this place. The Elector Palatine, and the Princess Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of James I., embarked from here. William III. more than once sailed from Margate; and "that successful and victorious general, the late Duke of Marlborough, used to choose this for his place of going abroad and landing, when he went and came to and from the several campaigns he made."—*Pennant.*

The existing pier, of Whitby stone, was completed by the engineer John Rennie, in 1815. This and the Jetty are the Grand Promenades of Margate, where the peculiarities of the place may be thoroughly studied. Visitors are admitted to the lighthouse on the pier, and the view from its summit will repay the labour of mounting. A small observatory tower over the Sailors' Reading Room may also be ascended; this, too, commands a good view.

All the usual watering-place resources abound in Margate. The *Museum* of the Literary Institution, in Hawley Square, was sold 1867.

St. John's Church has Norm. portions; and is rich in *Brasses*, some of which have been restored, but indifferently: Nich. Canteys, 1431, with flowing beard and anelace; a heart and scrolls for Thos. Smyth, vicar, 1433; John Parker, 1441, and wife; Peter Stone, 1442, with anelace; John Daundelyon (the last male of his house), 1445; Rich. Notfelde (a skeleton), 1446; Thos. Cardiff, vicar for 55 years, 1515. The five bells are famous. On the 4th is the inscription, "Missi de cœlis habeo nomen Gabrielis." On the 5th, or tenor, "Daundeleon, I.H.S.; Trinitati sacra, sit hæc campana beata." These two bells were cast by the same founder, probably a Fleming. The traditional rhyme concerning the latter runs thus:—

"John de Daundelyon with his great Dog,
Brought over this bell on a mill cog."

The "Dog" is explained as the name of the vessel in which the bell was conveyed.

Daundelyon, the ancient manor of this family, lies about 1½ m. W. of Margate. It was long converted into a tea-garden, from which degradation it has been happily rescued. Of the older mansion the gateway alone remains, dating from about the reign of Henry IV. It is built of flint and brick in alternate rows, with loopholes and battlements above. Over the main gate are the arms of Dent de Lyon, which family was established here before the time of Edward I. Underneath the rt. side of this gate was discovered, toward the end of the 17th cent., what seems to have been a Roman sepulchral deposit of unusual importance. The urns and glass vessels were arranged in a "room large enough to hold 8 or 10 persons." (Lewis's *Thanet.*)

[From Daundelyon the tourist may proceed to Birchington (a station of the L. C. & D. Rly. 3½ m. W. of Margate), and return to Margate by Hengrove and Salmeston.]

The *Church* of *Birchington*, 2 m. beyond Daundelyon, contains some interesting *Brasses:* John Quek and child, 1449; Richard Quek, 1459; Alys Crispe, 1518; John Heynys (vicar), with chalice and wafer, 1523; Margaret Crispe, 1528; and another Margaret, with chrysome child, 1533. (The chrysome ("chrismale") was the white cloth which infants wore for a month after baptism. If the child died during that period, the chrysome served for its shroud.) In the churchyard here, as in some others in this part of Kent, was a small building called the "waxhouse," in which the lights used in the ch. and for processions were made.

Great Quex (Sir S. Lakeman), S. of the ch., was the seat of the Queke or Quex family from the

beginning of the 15th cent. The Crispes succeeded them here, through intermarriage with an heiress, temp. Hen. VII. In 1657, during the Protectorate, Henry Crispe of Quex, a person of considerable importance, and a Puritan, was carried off from his own house here by Captain Golding, a sanguine royalist, and long detained prisoner at Ostend and Bruges. It was at the old house here, which was of brick and partly timbered, that William III. was in the habit of resting before and after his passages to Holland. The present house is modern, and the 2 towers in the park are good seamarks. One of them contains a peal of 12 bells, in whose sweet tones the original proprietor greatly delighted.

At *Hengrove* (1 m. S.E. of Daundelyon) are some slight remains of a chapel attached to the manor. *Salmeston*, beyond, about ½ m. from Margate, was a grange belonging to St. Augustine's, Canterbury. It is now a farm-house; but great part of the original buildings, temp. Edw. II., remain, and are interesting. The two wings contain a hall and chapel—the windows in both of which display their original form and tracery. The chapel roof, with a king-post, open to the rafters, is good Dec. On the N. side of the chapel is a building now called the Infirmary—Dec., with tolerable 2-light windows. From the courtyard, E. of the chapel, there is an entrance leading to a small crypt. (*J. H. Parker.*) Beyond Salmeston, and closely adjoining Margate, is *Draper's Hospital*, founded 1709 by a Quaker named Michael Yokely. The overseer was to be a Quaker, "with a conveniency by his dwelling for a meeting-house." The inscription over the door indicates that the versifying powers of the Society of Friends were as yet undeveloped. The original scale of the institution has been much enlarged of late years.

At *Nash Court*, now a farm-house, 1 m. S. of Margate, are some portions of 14th-cent. work.

The excursion to *Reculver* (Rte. 5) may be made from Margate very pleasantly by water.

Kingsgate, a pass to the sea about 3 m. S.E. of Margate, was so called from its having been in 1683 the landing-place of Charles II. and James Duke of York in their way from London to Dover. Its former name was St. Bartholomew's Gate. No vestiges remain of the gate and portcullis which once guarded the pass. Above the gate a mansion was built 1760, by Henry Fox, 1st Lord Holland, "to represent Tully's Formian Villa," which was the subject of an epigram by Gray—

> "Old, and abandon'd by each venal friend,
> Here H—d formed the pious resolution
> To smuggle a few years, and strive to mend
> A broken character and constitution."

The villa was full of true antiquities, and round it were erected a variety of false ones, which are happily fast disappearing. The "Convent," the most important among them, has been converted into a private residence. The "Castle," originally intended for stables to the villa, has shared the same fate. "Harley Tower, built in the style of Roman architecture in honour of Thomas Harley, Lord Mayor of London," has been considerably heightened, and now serves as a landmark. From its shape it is commonly styled the Candlestick Tower,—an exceedingly appropriate name. The present Abp. of Canterbury has a villa at Kingsgate, where he resides a good deal.

At *Hackendown Banks*, a short distance S. of Kingsgate, 2 large tumuli were long pointed out as the graves of Danes and Saxons killed in a fierce battle on this spot. They were opened by Lord Holland, and

numerous remains discovered, though of what period seems uncertain. The circular tower which now marks the spot was erected by Lord Holland, whose inscription gives 800 as the traditional date of the battle.

½ m. beyond is the *North Foreland*, with its lighthouse, which may be ascended. There was a rude timbered lighthouse here very early—a beacon for steering clear of the Goodwins. This was burnt down about 1683, when the present building was erected. On the top was at first an iron grate, open to the air, with a coal-fire. The arrangements of the present lantern, with its reflectors and comparatively small lights, are well worth inspecting. The ancient beacon-fire could hardly have been so effective as its successor, which is visible at the Nore, a distance of 30 m.

The North Foreland is the Canitum of Ptolemy. Off it, June 1-4, 1666, occurred the great sea-fight, lasting 4 days, in which the English were commanded by Prince Rupert and Monk, the Dutch by De Ruyter and De Witt. On this occasion the English fleet, of 54 sail, had encountered the Dutch, of 80. Victory finally remained with the Dutch, yet the English lost no honour. "They may be killed," said De Witt, "but they will not be conquered." On the 25th July another action was fought, in which the English were victorious.

The walk round the coast from Margate by Kingsgate and Broadstairs to Ramsgate may be recommended as a very pleasant one.

Another easy excursion from Margate is by coach to Canterbury. Coaches run thither every day through Birchington and Sarre. Fare for the double journey 2*s.* 6*d.*

ROUTE 8.

LONDON TO TUNBRIDGE DIRECT, BY CHISLEHURST AND SEVENOAKS [KNOLE, CHEVENING, IGHTHAM].

(*South Eastern Railway.*)

29½ m., or 13 m. less than the old route by Redhill and Penshurst.

Termini, Charing Cross, Cannon Street, and London Bridge. This is now the chief highway and mail route to the Continent. The London, Chatham, and Dover Rly. has also a branch line to Sevenoaks, Rte. 8A.

This line, opened May 1868, occupied several years in construction, and cost not less than a million sterling, not only from the vastness of the works—cuttings, banks, and tunnels—but also from the exactions of some of the owners of land through which it passes. It begins at the junction of the North and Mid-Kent lines with the Greenwich Rly., a little beyond the Surrey Canal, which it crosses. New and distinct lines of rail have been laid for it through the

NEW CROSS (Stat.).

It leaves l. the N. and Mid-Kent Rlys. a little before reaching Lewisham Junct., and, without touching it, proceeds S.E. direct to

GROVE PARK Stat., and thence through a tunnel 1000 yds. long.

The line crosses a small stream (the Kid?), one of the tributaries to the river Ravensbourne, spanned by a single-arched bridge of very early date, probably coeval with the N. wall of the church (about 1260).

After passing through Bickley Tunnel (964 yards), *Bickley Park* is seen rt.

11 m. (from Charing Cross terminus) CHISLEHURST (Stat.).

l. Near the station is *Camden Park*,

a collection of villa residences, occupying outlying portions of the *Camden Place* estate, which was formerly the summer residence of the antiquary Camden—Ben Jonson's

" . . . most reverend head, to whom I owe
All that I am in arts, all that I know.
How nothing's that! to whom my country owes
The great renown and name wherewith she goes!"

Camden Place was named by Camden, who first purchased it in 1609. He is said to have written his 'Annals of Queen Elizabeth' here; and he certainly died here in 1623; he was interred in Westminster Abbey. Lord Chancellor Pratt was raised to the peerage in 1765 by the title of Baron Camden of Camden Place, which was sold by his son and successor. Here the Ex-Emperor Napoleon III. came to reside with his family in 1871, after the termination of the Franco-German War, and here he died in 1873. His remains are deposited in an elegant mortuary *Chapel* attached to the R. C. ch. of St. Mary, reached by a lane directly opposite the ch. They rest in a granite sarcophagus, the gift of Queen Victoria.

Throughout this district the remarkable chalk-pits, already noticed at E. Tilbury (Rte. 1) and at Crayford and Dartford (Rte. 6), are frequent. They are here called "drawpits," and resemble very closely those already described, being circular, well-like excavations, from 20 to 50 feet in depth, and expanding at the bottom, or running out into short passages. They are here very numerous, and their situations so little known that accidents are not unfrequently caused by them. In the summer of 1857 one of these pits in the lower part of Camden Park, which had become filled up by surface drainage, was excavated with great care, in the hope of throwing some light on its history. The diameter of the aperture measured 11 feet, and its height 17 feet, with a slightly concave base, circular and tool-cut. At the bottom was discovered a mass of bones of animals of various species, among which were some entire skeletons, one of the horse, others of the pig and ox (the head appearing to be that of *Bos longifrons*), several dogs, and some wolves (the jaws distinguishing them from the dog). Jaws of deer and roe, and a few delicate and perfect skulls of the hedgehog, were also found; and throughout the mass great quantities of freshwater shells (*Helix nemoralis*). All were the bones of existing races, excepting that supposed to be *Bos longifrons*; but from their decomposing state when submitted to the action of the atmosphere, it was clear that they had rested where they were found for centuries. Immediately above the bones, masses of squared chalk and large flint were found, thus leading to the conclusion that the various animals, in traversing the woods, had fallen in through the aperture, and that after a lapse of time the steining of the pit had given way and buried their skeletons. Among the bones were discovered six distinct portions of early pottery, British and Roman, together with a fragment of red Samian ware. The very early origin of these pits is thus satisfactorily established, although their purpose still remains uncertain. (See *Arch. Cant.*, vol. i.)

The village of *Chislehurst* (Sax. *Ceosil*, a pebble; the "stony-hurst" or wood) (Pop. 3313) is situated, ½ m. from stat., on one of the most beautiful commons in Kent, covered with furze and heather, surrounded by magnificent trees, and about 300 ft. above the sea. Near the ch. are the remains of the ancient cockpit, where cock-fights took place, and other now obsolete games were played. Here also the maypole probably stood. The *Church*,

dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a most picturesque object, chiefly Perp., the N. wall and font being E. E. The chancel was rebuilt in 1849, and a new S. aisle added. The spire and bells were destroyed by fire in March, 1857, but have since been restored. Of the *Monuments*, remark that of Sir Edmund (d. 1549) and Sir Thomas Walsingham (d. 1630), erected by the last before his death to the memory of his father, Sir Edmund, and also serving as his own monument. The tomb is decorated with gilt foliage and a canopy. A poetical inscription under the first arch indicates that Sir Thomas was but an indifferent versifier: the first lines run—

"A knight, sometime of worthie fame,
Lyeth buried under this stonie bower;
Sir Edmund Walsingham was his name,
Lieutenant he was of London Tower."

The Walsinghams (who had, however, before this been resident at Chislehurst) received a lease of the manor from Elizabeth, and Sir Francis Walsingham, the great statesman, was born here in 1536. The Walsingham tomb is at the end of the N. aisle; and over the arch dividing it from the nave are the cognizances of Edward IV. (the falcon and fetterlock) and of Henry VII. (the rose and crown). In the S. aisle is the monument of Sir Philip Warwick, "an acceptable servant to Charles I. in all his extremities, and a faithful one to King Charles II." After his retirement from public affairs in 1667, he fixed his residence at Frognal, near Chislehurst, where he died in 1682. His *Memoirs of Charles I.* rank among the most valuable and authentic records of the time.

The ch. contains numerous other monuments, but of no great interest. There is a *Brass*, now mural, for Alan Porter, rector, 1482, a half-effigy. In the churchyard, which contains some very fine trees, is the tomb of Mr. Bonar, a London merchant, who was murdered here in 1813, with his wife, by their servant.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper, and father of the great Lord Verulam, another Elizabethan worthy, was born here, probably in 1509. (Foss.)

Frognal, Sir Philip Warwick's ancient place, a very plain red-brick house, is now the seat of Earl Sydney, in whose family it has been since 1760. The whole neighbourhood is very pleasant and picturesque; abounding in the green wooded hills that make one of the especial beauties of Kent.

The engineering works between Chislehurst and Tunbridge are not surpassed in magnitude by any in the S. of England.

Through deep cuttings the rly. reaches

14 m. ORPINGTON (Stat.).

Orpington *Church* has Norm. portions, but is mainly E. E., and contains some carved woodwork. *Brasses:* Thomas Wilkynson, rector, 1511, in cope; a priest, circ. 1522. The springs of the Cray at *Orpington* are numerous, and often rise so high as to flood the village. From St. Mary Cray N. the stream runs through a valley of much quiet beauty; and its trout are said to be the best in this part of Kent.

Along an embankment, 78 ft. high, and through cutting in the chalk, to

15½ m. CHELSFIELD (Stat.).

In the *Church* is an elaborate monument for Peter Collet, alderman of London, d. 1607; and a coped tomb, with brasses of the Virgin and St. John, for Robert de Brun, rector, 1417. (*Brasses:* William Robroke, rector, 1420; Alicia, wife of Thomas Bray, and 4 sons, 1510.) Halstead Ch., 2 m. S. of Chelsfield, has also some 15th-cent. brasses.

Chelsfield Tunnel, ½ mile long, cutting through the N. Downs, is no sooner passed than a view opens l. upon the vale of Darent, Eynsford, and the L. C. & D. branch-line to Sevenoaks. (Rte. 8A.)

17 m. HALSTEAD (Stat.).

1½ m. rt. rises the clump of the *Knockholt beeches;* a landmark for all the country round about, and visible from the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, from Harrow in Middlesex, and from Leith Hill in Surrey. The *Church* of Knockholt dates from the end of Henry III.'s reign, when it was built by a certain Ralph Scot, who had fixed his "hall" there. It contains no monuments of importance.

Polehill Tunnel is 2530 yards or nearly 1½ m. long.

19½ m. DUNTON GREEN (Stat.) is ¼ m. from Riverhead, 1 m. from Chipstead, and 2 m. from Chevening. From Dunton Green Stat. it is proposed to construct a branch rly. to Westerham.

22 m. SEVENOAKS (Stat.), S.W. of the town. In its vicinity are many fine seats, as *Wildernesse* (Sir C. H. Mills, Bt., M.P.), *Montreal* (Earl Amherst), *Bradbourn Park* (Francis Crawshay, Esq.), *Chipstead Place*, and above all *Knole*. (Pop. 5949. *Inns:* Royal Crown; Royal Oak—both good.)

The most obvious derivation of the name *Sevenoaks* has been questioned; but it is countenanced by the frequent references in early charters to trees as boundaries and landmarks — "seven ashes," "three thorns," "nine elms;" and by the occurrence of a similar name in Germany: Hartmann von Siebeneich is mentioned in connexion with Frederick Barbarossa; and it may be mentioned that the very plebeian name of Snooks is a mere corruption of Sevenoaks, for it may be traced in family papers through its various stages of degradation.

The town stands pleasantly on high ground, in the midst of fine and varied scenery, and is a centre from which very interesting excursions may be made (*post*). Lodgings and furnished houses are to be had at moderate rates during the summer.

Sevenoaks itself is of considerable antiquity; but contains little of interest. About 1 m. beyond the town, on the Tunbridge road, nearly opposite the White Hart Inn, rt., are seven trees traditionally said to represent the *oaks* which first gave name to the town.

The *Church*, at the S. end of Sevenoaks, is conspicuous from all the surrounding country. It is mainly Perp., and has a crown-shaped turret, at the N.E. angle of the tower. There are monuments for some of the Amherst family; and in the N. chancel one for William Lambarde, the "perambulator of Kent, and the father of county historians" (d. 1601), removed hither from Greenwich after the destruction of the ch. there, when the old ch. was pulled down. The ch.-yd. contains a large number of stately tombs, particularly a cluster on the N. side of the ch. Notice one to a lady whose children are said to have "gone before, to welcome her to heaven."

The well-known *Grammar School* and *Almshouses* are nearly opposite the ch. and were rebuilt in 1727. Both were founded by William Sevenokes, Lord Mayor of London, temp. Hen. V., who was discovered when an infant in the hollow of a tree near this place (hence his name), and subsequently ran the career of Hogarth's virtuous apprentice. Brought up by charitable persons, he left his own fortune in charity. Various benefactions were made

after his death to the school, which was entitled "The Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth," by her Majesty's letters patent, and received at the same time its common seal, representing a formidable pedagogue with book and birch. Geo. Grote, the historian of Greece, went to school here. It is now of some reputation, and has many exhibitions attached to it.

One of the most interesting places in Kent, is

Knole (Baron Sackville, who inherited it from his mother, Baroness Buckhurst), the park gates of which are nearly opposite the ch. A drive of about ¼ m. through groves of noble trees, and over undulating ground, where the deer are seen quietly feeding, or half shrouded in the deep fern, leads to the house, which at present is *closed to the public.*

Knole was one of the 16 palaces at one time possessed by the see of Canterbury; that of Otford, at least equally large, being barely 4 m. distant. It was purchased in 1456 from Lord Saye and Sele, by Abp. Bourchier, who inclosed the park, rebuilt the house, and left the whole to the see, dying here in 1486. Cardinal Morton, his successor, added largely to the palace, received visits here from Henry VII., and died here in 1500. Abp. Warham entertained Henry VIII. at Knole in 1509 and 1514, but chiefly resided at Otford. Cranmer, who lived here occasionally, resigned the place to Henry VIII. The estate passed through the usual succession of royal favourites—Elizabeth herself visiting "her house at Knole" in 1573—until it finally (1603) fell into the possession of Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, and Lord Treasurer. It was alienated for a short time, and repurchased in the reign of Charles II.; but with that exception it has remained in the family, and is now the property of the Hon. M. Sackville-West, whose mother, the Countess de la Warr, received it by bequest from her sister, the Countess-Dowager of Plymouth, a co-heiress of the last Sackville Duke of Dorset, and widow of the late Earl Amherst.

From the almost unaltered character of its fittings and decorations, Knole is one of the most interesting baronial mansions in England. The furniture throughout dates from the reigns of James I. and Charles I., and still exhibits, as when Walpole visited it, "ancient magnificence: loads of portraits, not good nor curious; ebony cabinets; embossed silver in vases, dishes, &c.; embroidered beds, stiff chairs, and sweet bags lying on velvet tables, richly worked in silk and gold." The assemblage of historical portraits, in spite of Walpole's detraction, and although many are copies, people the venerable rooms very strikingly. The house was thoroughly refitted, 1605–07 by Thomas 1st Earl of Dorset, and the character of that age is impressed both on the building itself (which he altered and added to) and on the furniture and tapestry. About 17 rooms are shown. The family inhabit a modernised suite of apartments in the W. front, which are not shown.

The principal, or N.W., front is composed of a central gatehouse, with a long range of gables and unrelieved wall. The windows are square-headed. The general effect is collegiate—a character which may have been derived from the early proprietors of Knole. The fine gateway with double arch in the first court (which is carpeted with greensward, and "has a beautiful, decent simplicity that charms one"—*Walpole*) is thought to have been built by Abp. Bourchier (1454-86), and the oriel window over it contains his crest in the glass (a falcon, with Bourchier's knot). The second, or

paved court, is fronted with a poor Ionic colonnade, beneath which you enter the *Great Hall*, altered, roofed, and fitted up by Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst (the poet), afterward 1st Earl of Dorset, to whom the estate was given by Queen Elizabeth. It is 75 ft. long and 27 high with a flat roof and a dais. The fireplace at the side contains the ornamental fire-dogs bearing the arms (and initials H. A.) of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, brought from Hever Castle. At the lower end runs a music-gallery of elaborately carved wood, rich in ornament. On the dais is placed a fine antique statue, called Demosthenes, though by some supposed to represent Pythagoras. "It is in excellent preservation, only the hands and portions of the feet being new." Remark the skill with which the drapery is disposed. This figure was bought in Italy for 700*l.* by the 3rd Earl of Dorset. Another (the nymph Egeria) is of inferior excellence. Of the *pictures*, remark—

George IV., *Lawrence*; Countess of Monmouth, *Mytens*; Lord Somers, Lionel Duke of Dorset, *Kneller*; Duke d'Epernon, *A. More*; Death of Marc Antony, *Dance*; Animals, *Snyders*; Bacchanals, *Rubens*; and a curious picture of the Arundel family.

A small but quaintly ornamented staircase leads to the *Brown Gallery*, hung with a set of historical portraits, chiefly of the reigns of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and James I., for the most part copies by one and the same hand. "They seem," says Walpole, "to have been bespoke by the yard, and drawn all by the same painter." There are, however, some exceptions, such as—Cromwell, by *Walker*. Queen Elizabeth, a very pale "occidental star," shadowless, and very ugly. Catherine of Arragon, *Holbein*. Luther, Melanchthon, and Pomeranius, the Reformers, after *Cranach*. The Emperor Charles V., after *Amberger*, pupil of Holbein. Ninon de l'Enclos, at the age of 70. A male head, in a black skull-cap (good). Ortelius, the geographer, in a circular frame, *Holbein* (good). Charles II., *Lely*. The Countess of Desmond. Milton, when young. William Prince of Orange as a boy, *Jansen*.

The chamber of *Lady Betty Germaine* (d. 1769, leaving part of her fortune to Lord George Sackville, afterwards Germaine) contains a piece of tapestry worked at Mortlake, after a picture by Vandyck, consisting of portraits of himself, and of Sir Francis Crane, Master of the Tapestry Works. The bedstead is ancient. In the *Dressing-room* are—Sir Walter Raleigh, in armour; George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham; Anne Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery (who wrote the well-known letter to Secretary Williamson), and her first husband the 3rd Earl of Dorset, *Jansen*.

The furniture of the *Spangled Bedroom* and *Dressing-room* was presented by James I. to Lionel Cranfeild, Earl of Middlesex.

In the *Billiard-room* and *Leicester Gallery* are—Sir Thomas More, after *Holbein*. Sir Kenelm Digby, *Vandyck*—a masterly portrait (in different attitude from the portrait of Sir Kenelm at Windsor, by the same great master), with great depth of colour and elaborate finish. Prince Henry, painted at Knole, *Mytens*. Philip IV. of Spain and his Queen. James Marquis of Hamilton (a duplicate, and not a good one, of the Marquis by *Mytens* at Hampton Court). Molino, the Venetian ambassador, *Mytens*. Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey (the poet), ætat. 29, whole-length, *Holbein* (?). Frederic King of Bohemia and his daughter the Princess Sophia, ancestress of the present royal family, copies after *Honthorst* (?). In the Leicester Gallery are portraits of Lionel Cran-

feild, Earl of Middlesex, "the citizen who came to be Lord Treasurer, and was very near coming to be hanged" (*Walpole*), and others of his family. "His lady, a bouncing kind of lady mayoress, looks pure awkward among so much good company."—*Walpole.*

The *Venetian Bedroom* remains as it was fitted up for the ambassador Molino, after whom it is named. The toilet-table and mirror-frame are of silver. Here is a portrait of Catherine II. of Russia, in a soldier's red uniform, given by her to Lord Whitworth.

The *Organ-room* contains an ancient instrument, formerly made available for divine service by opening a window communicating with the chapel. In the *Ante-room* to the chapel an interesting specimen of wood-carving is placed. It represents the Crucifixion, and consists of more than 20 figures, admirably executed. It belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, and was given by her to Robert 2nd Earl of Dorset previous to her execution. The doors of this room and several others are still covered with old tapestry, fastened back by hooks on each side to allow of passing. Here also is an organ erected by the late Lady De La Warr.

The *Chapel* is Perp., erected by Abp. Bourchier, and stands N. and S. It has a good Perp. E. window. The roof is modern. Beneath is a vaulted crypt, partly bricked up.

The *Ball-room*, with panelled walls, surmounted by a curious carved frieze and stuccoed roof, is filled with family portraits, chiefly whole-lengths. Those most worthy of notice are—Edward, 4th Earl of Dorset, celebrated for his fatal duel with Lord Bruce of Kinloss, and his gallantry in the cause of Charles I., *Vandyck* ("unusually red in the flesh tones, otherwise painted with great mastery"—*Waagen*); George III. and Queen, *Ramsay;* John Frederic 3rd Duke of Dorset, *Reynolds* ("one of his inferior works"); and Lord George Sackville, *Gainsborough* (very good: "Of very animated conception, particularly clear colouring, and careful execution"—*Waagen*).

The *Crimson Drawing-room* contains the best pictures in the house; nearly all deserve notice. Mary Queen of Scots, *Zucchero* (?). A Riding Party, *Wouvermans*—an excellent specimen of the master. Count Ugolino in Prison (Dante, 'Inferno,' canto 33), the masterpiece of *Sir Joshua Reynolds.* Henry VIII., *Holbein.* "Careful, and in a warmer tone than usual."—*Waagen.* A Holy Family, *School of Raffaelle, Perino del Vaga* (?). The Wise Men's Offering, *Mazzolino da Ferrara.* Frances, wife of the 5th Earl, *Vandyck.* "Of great elegance." Judith, with the Head of Holofernes, *Garofalo.* "The expression of each head noble; the careful execution broad and free."—*Waagen.* A Head, said to be by *Raffaelle*, and good, but certainly not his own portrait. Robinetta, a girl, with a dog peeping over her shoulder; Portrait of Madame Schindlerin, a singer, in hood, cap, and muff; the Gipsy Fortune-teller; the Child Samuel; all four excellent pictures by *Reynolds.* The Samuel has a very strong feeling of Murillo. The Portrait of Madame Bucalli, a dancer, also by *Reynolds*, is not so good. Holy Family, *Titian.* Holy Family, with St. Jerome (in a cardinal's habit) and St. Francis; a good copy of an early Raffaelle in the Berlin Museum. Virgin and Child, with St. John (the design by *Michael Angelo*), *Andrea del Sarto*, a remarkable picture, and in excellent preservation. Portrait of a Chinese Youth, who was at school in Sevenoaks, *Reynolds.* A Sibyl, *Domenichino*, strongly resembling the Stowe picture, now belonging to Sir R. Wallace. A Country Merrymaking. "Attractive for its lively action,

delicate and cool tones, and spirited treatment." — *Waagen.* A Guard-room, with the Deliverance of St. Peter; "an excellent picture." Both by *Teniers.* The Duke of Cleveland, *Sir P. Lely;* Landscape, *Nicholas Berghem;* Miss Axford, the fair Quakeress, by *Reynolds;* and a good portrait by *Gainsborough.*

The *Cartoon Gallery* contains copies of six of the cartoons of Raffaelle at Hampton Court, by *Mytens,* but of no great excellence. Here is a very good portrait of the Earl of Albemarle, with a page, by *Dobson;* and a full-length of James I., by *Mytens.* Beneath the portrait is the chair used by the British Solomon when here. The furniture of this room is very splendid. An ancient trunk, bound and studded with brass, should also be noticed. The sconces and fire-dogs are of silver, but the richest display of silver is in the adjoining chamber,—

The *King's Bedroom,* so called because fitted up as it now is for James I. The silver toilet-service, however, is an addition of the year 1743. Over the fireplace is a fine picture by *Jansen,* interesting historically, of the 3 brothers Coligny, including the Admiral, murdered on St. Bartholomew's night.

The *Dining-room* is hung with an extensive collection of portraits of literary men, "proper enough in that house," says Walpole, "for the first Earl wrote a play ('Gorboduc,' acted before Elizabeth in 1561), and the last was a poet, and, I think, married a player." This last statement is, however, not correct. Many of the persons represented here, as Dryden, Pope, Prior, Wycherley, Congreve, Killigrew, D'Urfey, actually met round the table of Charles, the last and witty Earl of Dorset, who did not marry a player, though he lived for some time with Nell Gwynne. Remark Cowley and Rochester, by *Du Bois.* Waller and Addison by *Jarvis.* Locke, Hobbes, Newton, Sir Charles Sedley, Dryden, and Betterton, by *Kneller.* Vandyck and Sir Francis Crane, *Vandyck.* Reynolds ("remarkable for warm and clear colouring, and careful carrying out"); Garrick ("very characteristic; the clasped hands are admirable"—*Waagen*); a conversation piece, with portraits, by *Hogarth.* Goldsmith, Mrs. Abingdon the actress, Sacchini the composer, and Dr. Johnson without his wig (a duplicate of the Duke of Sutherland's picture), all by *Reynolds.* Handel, *Denner;* careful and delicate. Burke, *Opie.* Otway, *Kneller* (?). Garth, Rowe, Wycherley, and Congreve, after *Kneller.* Gay, *Bolt.* Ben Jonson, the original by *Honthorst* of the head engraved by Vertue. Portrait of himself ("Of clever arrangement and careful finish"), *Dobson.* Katherine Phillips (the matchless Orinda). Cartwright the poet, Ben Jonson's "son." Beaumont and Fletcher. Tom D'Urfey. Swift, after the head by Jervas in the Bodleian. Sir Walter Scott, *Phillips.*

The *Park* of Knole, always open to the public, contains 1000 acres, and is 5 m. in circuit. The ground is well varied, and many of the trees are of great age and size. It abounds in deer. "The park is sweet," wrote Walpole, "with much old beech, and an immense sycamore before the great gate, which makes me more in love than ever with sycamores." The remoter slopes especially, with their deep carpeting of fern, their scattered hollies, and oak copses, are full of attraction for the landscape painter.

Almost adjoining the Park of Knole, N., is *Wildernesse* (the property of the Marquis Camden, but occupied by Sir C. H. Mills, Bt., M.P.), formerly *Stidulf's Place;* the name was changed, circ. 1680, by the purchaser, Sir Charles Bickerstaffe. On his decease, in 1705, it

was bought by Serjeant Pratt, in whose family it remains. The house is modern, but the park is fine, and from a hill on the S. side a noble view is commanded.

The tourist may also visit, for the sake of their prospects, *Ide Hill*, 4 m. W., to which a lane leads l. of Sevenoaks Church, and *Morant's Court Hill*, generally corrupted to *Madam's Court* Hill, on the old London road, which commands a wider and finer prospect than that seen from the present London road. The view over the Valley of Tunbridge and the Weald, obtained from any of these hills, will not readily be forgotten.

In the neighbourhood of Sevenoaks are *Kippington* (W. J. Thompson, Esq.); *Beechmount* (Multon Lambarde, Esq.); *Chart Lodge* (Hon. J. Monson).

Excursions.

(*a*) 4 m. N.W. *Chevening* (Earl Stanhope)—a place full of interest as well for its own beauty as for the historical associations connected with its owners.

There are two manors of Chevening; one of which belonged to the see of Canterbury until the Reformation, when it passed into the hands of the Crown. The second, which has far more historic interest, early belonged to a family named from it De Chevening, or Chowning; and passed through the Lennards, afterwards Lords Dacre, to Thomas Lennard, Lord Dacre, created Earl of Sussex by Charles II. His daughters and co-heirs sold Chevening in 1717 to General Stanhope, the hero of Port Mahon and of Almenara (grandson of Philip, the 1st Earl of Chesterfield), afterwards created Earl Stanhope for his great services during the War of the Succession. Chevening remains in the hands of his descendants.

The house, rebuilt by Richard Lennard, Lord Dacre of the South (d. 1630), from designs by Inigo Jones, stands at the foot of the chalk-ridge, but still on tolerably high ground. All traces of the original architect have, however, disappeared; a result of the numerous alterations, both external and internal, which have from time to time been made here. Chevening contains some interesting portraits: among the best are—The 1st Earl Stanhope, Commander of the British army in Spain during the War of the Succession, and afterwards prime minister under George I., half-length by *Kneller;* his father, the Hon. Alex. Stanhope, Envoy to the Court of Charles II. of Spain; Lord Chesterfield, *Gainsborough;* William Pitt, *Gainsborough;* the great Lord Chatham; Anne Hyde, Duchess of York, *Lely*; and Mary Lepel, Lady Hervey, aged. Also several portraits by *Allan Ramsay.* In the grounds is a fine lake, surrounded by noble trees; and the close-mown turf walks between the alleys and along the terraces are very pleasant. A pile of Roman monumental stones and altars brought from Tarragona by the first Lord Stanhope should be examined by the antiquary. A road cut by the plan and direction of the great Lord Chatham (who once resided here) winds up the combe in front of the house, crowned with noble woods of beech and yew. From the hill-top a view of surpassing beauty is commanded. The *Pilgrims' Road*, a very ancient and probably British trackway, passing from Hampshire toward Canterbury, formerly ran across the park N. of the house, but was closed by an Act of Parliament obtained by a former Lord Stanhope in 1780. The garden and pleasure-grounds of Chevening are usually open to the public on Wednesdays.

The *Church* has some E. E. portions, but is chiefly Perp. It contains some interesting monuments.

In the S. chancel are altar-tombs with effigies of John Lennard and his wife Elizabeth, d. 1590; and of Sampson Lennard and his wife Margaret Fiennes, Lady Dacre (d. 1615), through whom the peerage of the Dacres passed to the family of Lennard. Here is also a monument of the great Lord Stanhope, a black marble tablet erected by his great-grandson. The banner over the tablet was used at the Earl's funeral in Westminster Abbey. His remains, however, were afterwards removed to Chevening. A large monument by Rysbrach was erected in Westminster Abbey. Beside these, remark a monument by Chantrey for Lady Frederica Stanhope, daughter of the Earl of Mansfield, who died in childbirth. The child rests on the bosom of the mother. This monument is said to be Chantrey's finest work. *Brass:* man and wife, unknown; the date, 1596, remains. Here was buried, in 1875, Lord Stanhope, the historian.

(*b*) An interesting archæological excursion may be made from Sevenoaks to *Ightham* and *Wrotham*, returning by *Plaxtol* and *The Mote*. This will be a good day's work.

On this road, about 2 m. N., adjoining the park of Wildernesse, is *Seal Church*, with portions ranging from E. E. to Perp., and not without interest. *Brass* in chancel: Sir William de Bryene, 1395—a very early example of the tilting helmet, with crest and mantling, placed under the head as a pillow.

At *Oldbury Hill*, on Ightham Common, a little beyond Crown Point, where the road bends southward, is a very large intrenchment of an irregular form, and inclosing about 123 acres. The vallum is single; and a covered entrance may be traced on the S. side. Toward the centre are two springs of water. A Roman vicinal way seems to have crossed the parish here, the course of which is marked by such names as *Stone Street* and *Oldborough*; but the camp can hardly have been formed by the legionaries, and is very probably one of the "oppida sylvis munita" which Cæsar found existing on his first visit to Kent.

The *Church* of Ightham, 1 m. beyond, has been greatly modernised, but contains some Dec. portions of interest. Above the Perp. eastern window the frames of two very small Norm. ones are visible. In the N. wall of the chancel is an effigy of Sir Thomas Cawne, who died possessed of the Mote, c. 1374 (*Arch. Cant.*, vol. iv.). Some 17th-century monuments, for Selbys of the Mote, disfigure the S.E. angle; one of them, however, is remarkable for its allusion to the Gunpowder Plot, the foiling of which scheme is ascribed in verbose language to Dame Dorothy (d. 1641). *Brass:* Sir Richard Clement, 1528.

The tourist may shorten his day's work by proceeding from here at once to *The Mote* (see beyond), which lies in the S. part of the parish, about 2 m. from Ightham, and thence returning to Sevenoaks. Continuing the longer excursion, he will reach,

2½ m. N.E., *Wrotham Church*, partly E. E. (nave, piers, and arches), but of no special interest. There are many *brasses*—among others, Thomas Nysell and family, 1498; Thomas Peckham and wife 1512; Reynold Peckham, esquire for the body to Henry VIII., 1525, and wife, 1523; John Burgoyn, 1500; a man in armour, c. 1530; Wm. Clerke, 1611, and wife. An old mansion S. of the ch. (brick with stone dressings) should be noticed. Wrotham was granted by Athelstane to the see of Canterbury; and the archbishops had very early a palace here, the greater part of which was pulled down by

Abp. Islip, temp. Edw. III., in order to finish his palace at Maidstone with the materials. The manor was subsequently resigned to the king by Cranmer. Of the *palace*, which stood E. of the ch., there are very scanty traces.

At *Blacksole Field*, in this parish, Sir Robert Southwell, sheriff of Kent, and Lord Abergavenny, routed the Isleys and their party, who were engaged in Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion in the first year of Queen Mary. *Wrotham Hill*, in the chalk range (the North Downs), 1 m. beyond the village, commands a superb view over the rich tree-shadowed country S. It is skirted by the Pilgrims' Road to Canterbury.

From Wrotham the tourist may either proceed by Addington and Malling to Maidstone (11 m., see Rte. 9), return to Sevenoaks by Kempsing and Otford (*ante*), or, as at first proposed, turn S. to *Plaxtol*, 3½ m., having E. the great masses of the Hurst woods, which stretch up behind Mereworth.

The *Church* of Plaxtol dates from 1649, and is of no interest, its pseudo-Gothic style is, however, noteworthy; 1 m. N.E. is *Soar Place*, where is an early Dec. house, date, circ. 1300, well deserving a visit; it is the property of J. Wingfield Stratford, Esq., of Addington. (Inquire for "*Old Soar Farm*," a modern house having been joined to the ancient one.) It is of two storeys, the plan consisting of an oblong building running nearly E. and W., with two lesser ones attached to the N.E. and N.W. angles. The ground-floor of the larger building is vaulted. Remark the mere loops serving as windows on this floor throughout the building, indicating the insecurity of the times. At the foot of the stair in the S.W. angle is a door which now affords access to the modern part of the house, but which may originally have opened into a porch. The principal room above has a fireplace, the jambs of which are mutilated. The tracery is gone from the windows, of which there is one at each end, and a smaller one on each side of the fireplace. The roof is apparently original.

The upper storeys of the two projecting buildings are entered from this room. That at the N.E. angle was probably the chapel, since a piscina remains in its S. wall. The room at the N.W. angle is lighted by four cross loops, "and may have been constructed partly with a view to defence, as it effectually flanks two sides of the building."—*Hudson Turner*.

The manor of Soar belonged to the family of Colepeper until the reign of Elizabeth, Walter de Colepeper having died possessed of it, 1st Edw. III., long before which the present house must have been erected.

At *Allen's Farm*, in the parish of Plaxtol, remains of extensive Roman (or Brito-Roman) buildings were discovered in 1857. A small bronze statuette of Minerva Victrix, found at the same time, may be seen at the farm (figured in *Arch. Cant.*, vol. ii.). Other Roman remains have been discovered in this parish, and in that of Ightham; and it has been suggested that the site of Vagniacæ may not improbably have been in the Plaxtol Valley. (See a paper by Major Luard, R.A., in *Arch. Cant.*, vol. ii.)

1 m. W. of Plaxtol ch., but in the parish of Ightham, lies *the Mote* (Major Luard-Selby), the earliest portions of which date from Edward III. It is open for inspection, any day except Sunday, after 2 P.M. The house is of very great interest, being one of the most entire specimens remaining of the ancient moated "manor." Like its brethren of romance, the Ightham Mote-house lies sleeping in the midst of thick woods, which you may re-

people at will with such marvels as Sir Tristram or Sir Percival was wont to encounter in similar situations. The broad clear moat is fed from a neighbouring rivulet, which, it has been conjectured, formed here a small island or *eyte*, whereon the building was originally erected, and which thus gave name to the whole parish — Ightham, *Eyteham*, the "hamlet of the eyte." This derivation has, however, been questioned, and Ightham considered to be no more than the place of *Eight-hamlets*.

The plan of the Mote is a quadrangle, the walls of which rise at once from the water. It is of three distinct periods—the first of Edward III.; the second of Henry VII. and the beginning of Henry VIII.; the third of Elizabeth and James I. The *hall* belongs to the *first* period. Remark the central stone arch, which resembles those of Mayfield in Sussex. The mouldings are Dec., and differ in no respect from those of the other principals, which are of wood. The doorways are also original; the fireplace and windows temp. Hen. VIII. Other portions of the first period are—a room with a groined vault and a window looking into the moat, and a chamber over it called the "old chapel." Of the *second* period the most interesting portions are, the gateway-tower, with the gateway itself and its wooden doors; and especially the *Chapel*, upstairs—"a very perfect and interesting example of the domestic chapel of that period." — *J. H. Parker*. The original painted ceiling, with numerous badges of Henry VIII. and Katherine of Arragon remains. The pulpit and benches are also unaltered. The *third*, or Elizabethan work, consists mainly of timber buildings outside the moat, containing the stables, in which there is said to have been room for 60 horses.

The Mote is usually ascribed to the family of De Haut, from the time of Henry II. to that of Henry VII.; but this is an error, as Sir Thomas Cawne died possessed of it circ. 1374. The estate was confiscated by Richard III., and granted by him to Sir Robert Brackenbury, Richard de Haut (a connexion of the Woodvilles) having joined the party of the Earl of Richmond; it was restored by Henry VII. It subsequently passed, by purchase, to the Clements, the Allens, and lastly, in 1592, to the Selbys of Northumberland; one of whom, dying without issue, "for the sake of the name," gave it to "Mr. George Selby of London," temp. Chas. I., of which family comes the present owner.

From the Mote, a pleasant drive of 5 m. brings us back to Sevenoaks.

(*c*) *Westerham*, 6½ m. W. (See Rte. 8B).

Rail. Sevenoaks to Tunbridge.

On quitting Sevenoaks Stat., a *Tunnel* 3450 yds. or nearly 2 m. long, and at the deepest part 400 ft. below the surface, gives passage for the rly. through the greensand beds overlying the Wealden clay. Great difficulties were encountered in piercing through it, owing to the quantity of water discharged by the greensand. The arching is composed of 5 rings of bricks, and in places of 7 rings. The navvies here tapped a river sufficient to supply the towns of Sevenoaks, Tunbridge, and Tunbridge Wells with water.

27 m. HILDENBOROUGH (Stat.).

Between Sevenoaks and Tunbridge the country is very picturesque, but is not well seen from the rly.

The views, after gaining the high ground S. of Sevenoaks, are magnificent, as the road gradually descends the ridge of the sandstone into the

Weald country; but the beauty of Sevenoaks Common (where is a new ch.) has been greatly marred by railway operations. The lofty tower seen E. of Tunbridge is attached to *Hadlow Castle* (Rte. 2). About 2 m. S.E. from Sevenoaks is *River Hill* (J. T. Rogers, Esq.). Just above, and before reaching it, the tourist should proceed 100 yards along a road l., for the sake of the view over the Wealds of Kent and Sussex. Entering the park, remark the two "allées" cut in the beech-woods.

4 m. N. of Tunbridge is *Shipborne*, in the ch. of which the "Harry Vane" of the Commonwealth (beheaded 1662) is buried. *Fairlawn*, the chief seat of the parish, has a labyrinth of yew-trees, where, according to village gossip, the renowned Parliamentarian walks about at night with his head under his arm; also a fine *Pinetum*. In the lower part of the park is a moated earthwork, of uncertain date.

29½ m. TUNBRIDGE JUNCTION: see Rte. 2.

ROUTE 8A.

LONDON TO SEVENOAKS, BY EYNSFORD AND SHOREHAM [OTFORD]—BRANCH OF LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.

25¾ m. from Victoria Stat.

The shortest way to Sevenoaks is Rte. 8.

For the line as far as *Swanley Junct.* see Rte. 3. A deep cutting and tunnel precede

20¼ m. EYNSFORD (Stat.), where are large paper-mills, rising from the midst of orchards and cherry-gardens, whose white blossoms in early spring add not a little to the beauty of the river valley. The *Ch.* is E. E., with spire and a rich Norm. W. door. The chancel terminates in an apse, lighted by 3 lancets. The S. transept has 8 lancets. The N. has been rebuilt, and is Perp. Near the river are the remains—but little more than the walls—of Eynsford Castle, the moat of which is now converted into an orchard. The walls, which enclose nearly an acre, as well as the fragments of the keep, are Norm., and are built of flints from the chalk, with which many Roman bricks are intermixed.

Eynsford was given to Christ Church, Canterbury, about 950, by a Saxon named Ælfege. The castle and manor were held under the Abp. by a family named Eynsford, until the reign of Edward I., when they passed into the hands of the great Kentish house of Criol. They have since had numerous proprietors; but the castle seems to have fallen into decay at an early period.

The early character of the churches in the valley of the Darenth, as well as the Roman bricks constantly found in their walls, mark the ancient importance and population of this district. Two roads of great antiquity open into the valley,—the Watling Street at Dartford, and a second from London to Maidstone, which crosses it here at Farningham.

The line proceeds in a S.E. direction, and crosses the Darenth at the N.E. corner of Lullingstone Park. The E. E. *Church* of *Lullingstone* is seen beyond the river, W.; and should be visited for the sake of some 16th-cent. monuments of the Peche and Hart families, unusually rich and good. The best are—Sir George Hart and wife, d. 1587; Sir Percival Hart, S. of the main chancel, d. 1580; and Sir John Peche, between the

main and the N. chancels, d. 31st Hen. VIII. There are some later tombs of less interest. *Brasses:* Sir William Peche, 1487. "The ornament on the scabbard of the sword is perhaps unique; the brass is of a peculiar style, and was perhaps engraved many years later than the date upon it."—*Haines.* Alice Baldwin, "Gentlewoman to the Lady Mary of England," 1533. Eliz. Hart, 1544. The church was "repaired and beautified" by Percival Hart, Esq. (d. 1738). There are some fragments of stained glass of Dec. character, and a good oaken chancel screen.

There is a public footpath through the beautiful park of the present *Lullingstone Castle* (Sir W. Hart Dyke, Bart.). The house lies low, in a valley between the chalk hills, and, although some portions are ancient—notice the Jacobean music-room, with its handsome ceiling—the greater part dates from the end of the last century, when it was much altered and added to. Here is preserved a remarkable copper bowl, found in 1860, near the line of rly. It is decorated with enamelled ornaments, "copies of Roman works of art, or rather copies of copies, settled into those very peculiar patterns which we recognise as Saxon."—*C. R. Smith.* Somewhat similar bowls have been found with Saxon remains in Leicestershire, at Gilton near Sandwich, and elsewhere; and "nearly always indicate graves of women."—*C. R. S.* (The Lullingstone bowl is figured in *Arch. Cant.*, vol. iii.)

Lullingstone passed by marriage from the Peches to the Harts, toward the end of the reign of Henry VIII., and, in 1738, again by marriage, to the Dykes of Sussex, in which family it still remains.

22½ m. SHOREHAM (Stat.). The ch., restored 1863, has a good roodloft.

Shoreham Place (H. B. Mildmay, Esq.), a modern house, very pleasantly situated, contains some interesting pictures, chiefly modern. The collection of pictures of the Dutch School, which was formerly here is now in Mr. Mildmay's London residence.

2 m. beyond Shoreham, but at some distance E. of the line, is *Otford*, where, close to the church, are the ruins of the archiepiscopal *Palace*, rebuilt by Archbp. Warham, temp. Hen. VIII., at a cost of 33,000*l*. An octagonal tower and the cloistered side of the outer court are the only portions remaining. These are of brick with stone dressings. The manor was granted to the see of Canterbury by Offa of Mercia in 791; and was resigned to the crown by Cranmer. The pleasant situation, at the foot of the chalk hills, and the large parks and woods adjoining, rendered Otford one of the most favourite of the 16 archiepiscopal palaces. Abp. Becket supplied it with water, which, according to the local legend, it wanted until he struck his staff into the ground, thereby calling forth the spring which still feeds St. Thomas's Well, close to the ruins. The saint is also said to have used this spring as a bath. The water is still thought to be of powerful virtue, and is resorted to as a cure for various ailments. Abp. Winchelsey died at the palace here in 1313.

The *Church*, which has some good Dec. windows in the nave, was restored by Street in 1862. It contains several monuments of the Polhill family, one especially being of great local celebrity, from its containing "seven different kinds of marble."

[About 1 m. E. of Otford is *Kempsing*, with a small *Ch.*, containing a half-length *brass* of Thomas de Hop, circ. 1320. It is dedicated to St. Edith, a local saint said to have been born here. She still patronizes a well toward the centre of the village, and her image in the churchyard was

much reverenced by the peasantry, St. Edith having succeeded the more ancient "Dii Agrestes" as—

"breather round the farms,
To keep off mildew, and all weather harms."

Along the line of hills above Otford and the village of Kempsing runs the "Pilgrims' Road," a very ancient trackway, which, whatever may have been its origin, was that along which the pilgrims from the S.W. districts advanced toward Canterbury. (See *Charing*, Rte. 7.) Here, as elsewhere, it avoids the inhabited country as much as possible, keeping at some little distance from the towns and villages.]

Near Otford the extension line to Maidstone (Rte. 6) branches off E., passing by Seal, Offham, and the Mallings.

25¾ m. SEVENOAKS (Stat.), at Tubb's Hill, 1½ m. N. of the town. (See Rte. 8.)

ROUTE 8B.

SEVENOAKS TO WESTERHAM, BY CHIPSTEAD, SUNDRIDGE, AND BRASTED. 6½ m.

The road is hilly, with occasional picturesque views over a richly wooded country.

At about 3 m. the road passes *Chipstead*, a hamlet of Chevening. At *Chipstead Place* is a choice library of rare books; as also some valuable paintings by *Claude* (Cupid and Psyche); *Both* and *Cuyp* (landscapes); *Wilkie's* 'Guess my name;' *Murillo* (2 saints); *Sir J. Reynolds* ('Contemplation'); *Pordenone* (a portrait); *Giorgione* (the Saviour); and *Gainsborough* (a wood scene). The pinetum and gardens contain fine and well-grown specimens of many rare pines; and in the conservatory is a Rhododendron arboreum, 40 years old, which has been known to bear 1000 bunches of flowers.

4 m. The *Church* of *Sundridge*, on a height commanding the valley, and approached by an avenue and lich-gate, is E. E. with considerable additions, mainly Perp. It has been refitted with open seats. *Brasses:* Roger Isley, 1429; Thomas Isley and his wife, 1515; and another to a civilian, probably one of the same family. A Perp. altar-tomb, from which the effigies are removed, is a memorial of John Isley and wife, d. 1484. Here are some busts of the Campbells, in niches, by Mrs. Damer, who is buried here. The Duke of Argyll sits in the House of Lords as Baron Sundridge. In the beautiful churchyard is the tomb of Bp. Porteus, who lived here, and planted the stately ash-trees which adorn the churchyard.

The Isleys of Sundridge Place, S. of the ch., were active in the rising of Sir Thomas Wyatt in the 1st year of Queen Mary; and their estates in consequence were forfeited for a time. Their old house has entirely disappeared.

N. of the road is *Combe Bank* (Wm. Spottiswoode, Esq., F.R.S.), formerly belonging to the Argyll family, afterwards to the Mannings. Card. Manning was born here. The house is finely placed, and the broad grassy terrace, crowned by an enormous cedar and other large trees, is one of the finest park scenes in Kent.

At *Brasted*, 5 m., is *Brasted Place* (William Tipping, Esq.), once the retreat of Prince Louis Napoleon, who set out from here on his famous Boulogne expedition. The house has been much improved within and without by its present owner.

Beyond Brasted are *Heverswood* (G. Henderson, Esq.) and *Valence* (Wm. Young, Esq.), late Lord Norbury's.

1½ m. further brings us to *Westerham* (*Inn:* King's Arms) (Pop. 2283), a small town stretching along the foot of the chalk hills, and very pleasantly situated. The view from the E. side of the churchyard, where a seat has been fixed, should not be missed. The *Church* is almost throughout late Perp. *Brasses:* R. Hayward, 1529; Thomas Potter, 1531. In the ch., over the S. entrance, is a memorial for General Wolfe, the conqueror of Quebec, born in the Vicarage House at Westerham, Jan. 2, 1727.

"Whilst George in sorrow bows his laurell'd head,"

runs the inscription, the men of Westerham

"With humble grief inscribe one artless stone,
And from thy matchless honours date our own."

Other celebrities of Westerham are Hoadly, Bp. of Winchester, born here in 1676; whose famous controversy with William Law is better remembered than the long-drawn sentences in which he supported it—

"Swift for closer style,
But Hoadly for a period of a mile;"—

and Fryth, the companion and fellow labourer of Tyndale, born in 1503. Fryth's writings are said to have been instrumental in the conversion of Cranmer, who had previously condemned him.

Close to Westerham is *Squerries Court* (Mrs. Warde), a stately red-brick mansion, surrounded by noble trees, and containing interesting pictures—a portrait of Wolfe, who received his commission in the army while in the garden of Squerries; also a picture of him by *B. West.* The Darenth rises not far from the back of the house of Squerries, and at once becomes a stream of some importance. Its course, from this point to its junction with the Thames near Dartford, is 20 m. in length, passing through some very beautiful country; and it still has the reputation, as when in Spenser's days it attended the marriage of the Thames and Medway, of being one of the best trout-streams in Kent:—

"—— the still Darenth, in whose waters clean
Ten thousand fishes play, and deck his pleasant stream."

On the ridge of sandstone hills S.E. of Westerham some quarries of Kentish rag have been opened, a visit to which will prove interesting to the geologist. *Chart's Edge*, the modern Gothic house on the top of the hill, and commanding fine views (Mrs. Streatfeild), was the residence of the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild, the well-known Kentish antiquary.* The walk may be continued to *Crockham Hill*, about 1 m. W., traversed by the road from Westerham to the Edenbridge Station. The view over the three counties, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, ranks deservedly high among the many wide panoramas obtained in this neighbourhood.

ROUTE 9.

LONDON TO MAIDSTONE, BY FARNINGHAM. 34 m.

The distance between London and Maidstone by the existing rlys. is 57½ m. *viâ* Paddock Wood Junction (Rte. 2), and 44 m. by the North Kent line (Rte. 6); the line from Otford (Rte. 8) reduces it to about 40 m. Having already described the country as far as Otford in Rtes. 3 and 8, we need only mention that the turnpike-road to Maidstone passes through New Cross (3½ m.), Lee (6 m.), leaving Lewisham to the S., and Eltham (8 m.); then bending to the S.E., it

* A notice of whose very important archæological collections will be found in *Arch. Cant.*, vol. iii.

traverses Sidcup (11 m.), Footscray (12 m.), Birchwood Corner (14 m., a well-known meet for hounds), crosses the L. C. & D. Rly. near the Swanley Junct., and leaving the rail to the W. reaches Farningham (17 m. (Rte. 3). We are now in a region beyond rlys., and we reach at

20 m. *Kingsdown* (Pop. 428). In the little *Ch.* are some fragments of stained glass, of the latter half of the 14th cent., but the building itself is very plain, and without distinctive character.

At 22 m. occurs a division of the road; the way to Maidstone lying eastward, whilst the Tunbridge road runs S., through Ightham and Shipborne (Rte. 8). At 24 m. we reach Wrotham (Rte. 8), whence the journey to Maidstone is a retracing of the line described in Rte. 6, Exc. (*b*), the places passed being Offham (27 m.), Town Malling (29 m.), Larkfield (30 m.), Ditton (31 m.), Allington (32 m.), and Maidstone (34 m.).

ROUTE 10.

MAIDSTONE TO ASHFORD AND CANTERBURY, BY LENHAM AND CHARING.

Though the journey must as yet be made by road, this route should not be neglected, as it leads through a most picturesque country, of very diversified surface, well wooded, and with many points of antiquarian interest.

Leaving Maidstone by the Ashford road, we pass between *Vinters* (J. Whatman, Esq., M.P.) on N., and the *Mote* (Earl of Romney) on S. (Rte. 6), and begin the ascent of the hills on the rt. bank of the Medway, the prospect growing wider every minute. At 3 m. we see on the N. ½ m. *Berstead*, said to be the cradle of the Bertie family, who possessed lands here before the reign of Henry II. At the angles of the Perp. church-tower are placed three non-descript figures, called, though questionably, "bears seiant," and supposed to refer to the name of the parish. The village green is a very famous spot for cricketers. At *Ware Street*, in this parish, is a large tumulus, as yet unexplored.

At *Thurnham*, 1 m. N. of Berstead, is an indifferent Dec. ch. with a good E. window. Notice in the ch.-yd. the tomb of Alfred Mynn, the Kentish cricketer (d. 1861), raised by a public subscription, which also sufficed to found a charitable fund for other "brethren of the bat." On the top of the chalk hill above the village, and commanding a pass through the valley below, which leads to Sittingbourne, are the ruins of *Goddard's* or *Thurnham Castle*, the history of which is altogether unknown. The walls, built of rough flint, are on the N. side about 13 ft. high and 3 ft. in thickness. On the other sides the foundations alone remain traceable. E. of the area inclosed, about ¼ of an acre, is an artificial mound. Roman urns and other remains have been found about this hill; but no branch road has been traced to the Watling Street through the valley below, though one may very probably have existed. Darell asserts (what was no doubt the local tradition) that the castle was built by a Saxon named Godard. It was a complete ruin in Leland's time.

Returning to the main road, we see ½ m. S. the *Ch.* of *Otham*, which has some Norman portions. Remark a door inserted in the N. wall, with

a hood moulding carried quite to the ground on either side. The Len here supplies paper-mills as usual; and the wide, open country S. is famous for its growth of fruit and hops. 1 m. E. notice the fine park of *Milgate* (Capt. J. R. Isherwood), long the seat of the Cages, an old Kentish family.

At 5 m. we reach the lodge gates of *Leeds Castle* (P. Wykeham Martin, Esq., M.P.), the great attraction of this part of Kent.

The tasteless Horace Walpole, who visited Leeds in 1752, pronounced the picture of the Duchess of Buckingham "the only recompense for all the fatigues he had undergone;" the tourist of the present day, however will find no lack of occupation and interest here. The Duchess's picture, moreover, is still to be seen.

Leeds (Domesday, *Esledes* — a word which has certainly nothing to do with the apocryphal Ledian, King Ethelbert's "chief counsellor," who, according to Kilburne, gave name to the place; it may perhaps be the Sax. *slade*, an opening in the woods) was early granted by the Conqueror to the family of Crevecœur (Rivenheart) of Chartham, who possessed it till late in the reign of Henry III., when it passed by exchange to the Leybornes. William de Leyborne resigned it to Edward I., who had remarked the importance of its position. Bartholomew de Badlesmere, called "the rich Lord Badlesmere of Leeds," was castellan here under Edward II., and, joining the Earl of Lancaster, held out the castle against the queen, who had attempted to gain possession of it by a pretended pilgrimage to Canterbury. The "rich lord" was afterwards hung at Canterbury. The castle, which was constantly a Royal residence remained in possession of the crown, and after occasional temporary grants, was at length bestowed by Edward VI. on Sir Anthony St. Leger. From his descendants it passed through different hands to the Colepepers, in 1632; and, by marriage, to the Yorkshire Fairfaxes. The present possessor, P. Wykeham Martin, Esq., M.P., is connected by marriage with this family.

Leeds was the great central stronghold of Kent, and commanded the very important line of road that passed eastward to Canterbury and the sea, keeping the high ground above the deep clays of the Weald. Abp. Arundel had a grant of the Castle for his life, and many of his instruments are dated from here during the process against Lord Cobham. Abp. Chicheley sat here during some part of the trial of the Duchess Eleanor of Gloucester for sorcery. Leeds was visited frequently by Richard II., and was one of the prisons in which that unhappy prince was confined. Henry IV. was himself here in the 2nd year of his reign; and Joan of Navarre, his second wife, was imprisoned here by Henry V., on a charge of conspiracy against his life. She was afterwards removed to Pevensey. There is extant a very curious message from Henry V. to Parliament in the last months of his life, asking them to reverse the sentence of forfeiture. (*Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 20.)

The castle stands in the centre of a wide park, finely wooded, and encircled by low green hills. Its crown of towers and turrets rises from the midst of a broad sheet of water, forming a moat; "the only handsome object," says Walpole. "It is quite a lake, supplied by a cascade which tumbles through a bit of romantic grove" (the cascade, however tumbles *out* of the moat, not into it). This is, in fact, a reach of the Len rivulet, which winds through the domain; and which enabled the owner of the castle to inundate at will about 20 acres of the upper valley. The main fortress dates

from the 13th cent.; and although it obtained little favour in the eyes of Strawberry Hill, is of very high value as a specimen of the military architecture of that period. Much of the present building is modern. "The Fairfaxes had fitted up a pert, bad apartment in the fore part of the castle. . . . . They had a gleam of Gothic in their eyes, but it soon passed off into some modern windows, and some that never were ancient." — *Walpole.* (This "pert" apartment was taken down in 1821, and replaced by a building in the style of Henry VIII; kept correct by Mr. W. Twopeny.) The original plan of the fortifications can be distinctly made out. The moat, or lake, surrounds three small islands. "On the first are the remains of the barbican, and adjoining the castle mill. On the second is the gatehouse; the outer bailey, surrounded by a wall of enceinte; and at the further end, one wing of the castle. On the third, the principal mass of the castle, and a small inner court. The walls rise straight from the water; and there is a curious original boat-house under part of the castle. Each island was connected with the other by a drawbridge only, so that each could be defended separately."—*C. W. Martin*, in *Parker's Domestic Architecture*, vol. ii. The buildings are of more than one period, but a great part are of the 13th cent., and much still older, to which no date can be assigned for want of definite mouldings and details. In 1359 William of Wykeham was appointed "chief warder and surveyor" of the king's castle of Leeds, which had fallen into a ruinous state after the death of the "rich lord Badlesmere." No works of his, however, can be identified; and in the minister's accounts he is only recorded as having new fenced the park. The windows of the chapel are perhaps of earlier date. They are filled with geometrical tracery, which is said to have been restored after the windows had been blown in by a hurricane in 1314. (Comp. the tracery in the hall windows of Penshurst, and Mayfield, Sussex, and in those of Chartham church; it is of the same character and period as this, and is sufficiently peculiar to have received the name of the "Kentish tracery.") The upper storey of the building on the third island dates from the reign of Henry VIII., and was erected by Sir Henry Guildford, then constable of Leeds. The lower was either built or extensively repaired by Edw. I., circ. 1280. The portion below again was, in the opinion of Mr. J. H. Parker, the work of Odo Bp. of Baieux, half-brother of the Conqueror. The Boat-house was a swimming bath originally constructed for Edward in 1292. The internal arrangements of the castle have been greatly altered. The family portraits have been saved. Among them is the Duchess of Buckingham (a Fairfax) mentioned by Walpole. There are also miniatures of herself and of her husband, and an oil-painting of his father. The Fairfax papers have been dispersed. They were printed, however, by Bentley, with a much larger number that did not come from Leeds, under the title of the 'Fairfax Correspondence.'

Such a castle as that of Leeds was not complete without an adjoining religious establishment; and, accordingly, about ¾ m. distant, is the site of *Leeds Priory*, founded in 1119 by Robert de Crevecœur for Augustinian canons. After the Dissolution it was granted to the St. Legers, from whom it passed through a long succession of Coverts and Merediths. The principal mass of buildings was converted into a dwelling-house by William Covert in 1598, as appears by a date and initials still remaining above a portal here. The church, of which no trace exists, was of unusual size and

beauty, and contained a famous shrine of the Virgin. In it were interred many of the Crevecœurs. The situation of the priory, on a gentle rising ground, backed by wood, and overlooking a stream falling into the Len, was very pleasant; and the scene is now almost the single attraction remaining for the tourist. On the stream is a very ancient mill, once belonging to the Augustinians.

In the hamlet of Nash, ¼ m. W. of Leeds Castle, is *Battle Hall* (now a farm-house) which should not be left unvisited. The hall and one wing are of the 14th cent.; but considerable alterations seem to have been made temp. Hen. VIII. In the hall, and close to the screen, are a very beautiful stone lavatory and cistern, the forms of which are unusual. There are but slight traces of fortification at this place, the early history of which is unknown. Temp. Hen. VIII. it belonged to Robert Chambre; and it afterwards became part of the Leeds Castle property.

The village of Leeds is picturesquely scattered over a series of abrupt eminences. In it is a small house, now a farm, which perhaps dates from early in the 15th cent. The lower part is of stone, with windows of Perp. character; the upper part of wood, with open panellings of good design. Above is a battlemented wooden stringcourse. The roof is original and perfect.

The *Church* of Leeds has some fragments of stained glass, and a good screen of wood divides the chancel from the nave. There are here some elaborate 17th-cent. monuments for the Merediths of the Priory and Castle

[*Greenway Court*, now a farm-house, in the parish of Hollingbourne, under the chalk-hills, 1 m., N. of Leeds, was the residence of the Colepepers from the reign of Elizabeth, and was sold by them to the Fairfaxes. The *Church* of *Hollingbourne* is crowded with Colepeper monuments of the 17th and 18th centuries: the best, a recumbent effigy of a Lady Colepeper, d. 1638. An altar-cloth, pulpit-hangings, and cushion, of purple velvet, embroidered in gold-thread with grapes and pomegranates, were the work of the daughters of Sir John Colepeper, afterwards Lord Colepeper, who are said to have thus employed themselves during the many years in which their father shared the exile of Charles II. (Read the inscription on the monument of Lady Grace Gethin.)

The churches of *Frinsted*, *Wormshill*, and *Bicknor*, lying nearly in a line from E. to W., about 2 m. N. of Hollingbourne, deserve a careful examination from the very early character displayed in portions of them. "The most ancient, and apparently the original, portion of *Frinsted Ch.* has circular, very short and thick piers, with plain capitals, except that two piers, in other respects like the rest, have a Norm. leaf, low and roughly carved, in their capitals. In *Wormshill Ch.* the arches, which are pointed, appear to be mere perforations of the wall; the soffetes being single, the angles not chamfered, of the thickness of the wall, flat and plain from one side to the other. All these churches are small, particularly *Bicknor;* which, however, comprises two side aisles, the two intervening arches being low, round, supported by heavy square piers, and perfectly plain, except some little Norm. ornament on the capitals, of which the outline resembles that of Steetly ch., Derbyshire, fig. in *Gloss. of Architecture*."—*Hussey*. The ch. of *Huckinge*, 1 m. W. of Bicknor, has also Norman portions. Frinsted ch. has been restored. *Wrinsted Court*, in this parish, is the residence of E. Leigh Pemberton, Esq.; *Torry Hill* was the seat of the eminent jurist Lord Kingsdown (d. 1867).

The drive from Hollingbourne to Frinsted, between steep, wood-

covered hills, is very picturesque. At *Milsted*, a short distance N. of Frinsted, is a ch. with Trans.-Norm. portions, and some relics of stained glass. Adjoining is *Milsted Manor*, long the seat of the Tyldens.]

8 m. At a short distance N. is *Harrietsham* (Heriard's- or Hariarde's-ham—*Domes.*) (Pop. 697). The large *Ch.*, which has been restored, has an E. E. chancel, the rest being chiefly Perp. Remark the font, of which the shape is unusual. Some good timbered houses exist in the village.

½ m. N. is *Stede Hill* (W. T. Baldwin, Esq.), from which a noble view over the Weald is commanded.

10 m. *Lenham* (Pop. 2042). The parish stretches across the valley between the chalk and the sandhills. It formerly had no very high reputation, agricultural or sanitary. "Ah, sir, poor Lenham!" was the traditional reply of the inhabitants to travellers inquiring its name (*Hasted*), but matters have now undergone a change for the better. The *Ch.* is of much interest, and should not be left unvisited. The main chancel is E. E. with alterations, and retains its ancient oaken stalls. On the N. side, recessed in the wall, is the effigy of a priest (temp. Edw. III. ?) lying on the rt. side in an unusual position. Remark the piscina, a Perp. insertion, placed under a very wide arch. The main point of interest, however, is the stone chair, or sedile, on the S. side of the chancel, with solid arms, and a cinquefoil-headed canopy of much later date. 1. is a lower seat, much smaller, and without ornament. The well-known chair in Corhampton ch. is ruder and earlier (*Handbook for Hants*); but this of Lenham is well worth attention. The rest of the ch. is Perp. There is a good oaken lectern, and a richly-carved pulpit of 17th-cent. work, and numerous monuments of the Derings, Brockwells, and others. On a tombstone in the ch.-yd., to Robert Thompson, mention is made of his having been the grandson of a certain Mrs. Mary Honeywood, who at the time of her death had 367 descendants.

Two important springs rise at Lenham. At *Street Well*, in the chalk, is one of the heads of the river Stour, which runs hence to Ashford, where it is joined by the stream flowing from the hills above Lymne. At *Ewell*, on the W. side of the parish, the Len (brook) rises from the sand-rock, and runs W. to join the Medway at Maidstone.

[The range of greensand, which underlies the chalk, and is known as the *Quarry Hills*, runs nearly parallel with the road that we are pursuing, and at an average distance of 3 m. S. It contains a group of churches that may be readily visited from Lenham: these are (proceeding from W. to E.)—Sutton Valence, East Sutton, Ulcombe, and Boughton Malherbe; churches further E., as Egerton and Little Chart, may be better reached from the Headcorn or Pluckley stations (Rte. 2).

At *Sutton Valence* (or Town Sutton, as it is called) is a grammar school (founded by W. Lambe, a native, in 1578), which has more than a local reputation. It, as well as some adjacent almshouses, was rebuilt in 1864 by the Clothworkers' Company, who are the governors. On a hill adjoining the ch. are some scanty remains of a castle, the history of which is unknown, but which was probably the work of one of the Valences, Earls of Pembroke, who held the manor for some time. The fragment of keep-wall which exists dates probably from the end of the 13th cent. About 10 ft. from the ground there are some remarkable cells in the thickness of the wall, about 8 ft. long, 6 ft. high, and 3 or 4 ft. wide. There is no external opening, and their use is unknown.

In the chancel of *East Sutton* is

the *brass* of Sir Edward Filmer, his wife, and 18 children (1629). His son, the royalist, author of some remarkable treatises on the 'Natural Power of Kings,' resided at *East Sutton Place* (now belonging to his descendant, Sir E. Filmer, Bart.) during the civil wars, and had his house plundered 10 times "for his loyalty." The present house, with its picturesque gables, has been added to at various times, but is mainly Elizabethan.

Little Charlton (Mrs. Munro), in this parish, is an Eliz. house of some interest, which has been restored.

At *Ulcombe*, a place less known than Sutton Valence, are some good *brasses* of the St. Legers (1470); and some very interesting wall paintings (early 14th cent.) were discovered in the ch. in 1865.—*Gent. Mag.*, Dec. 1865.

The *Church* of *Boughton Malherbe* is Dec., and contains the effigies of a cross-legged knight and of a lady, belonging either to the Malherbe family, which possessed the manor temp. Hen. III., or to the Peyforers of Colbridge Castle, some traces of which exist S. of the ch. Its materials are said to have been used for building *Boughton Place*, long the residence of the Wottons, and afterwards the property of Sir Horace Mann, the correspondent of Walpole—called by Walton "an ancient and goodly structure." Here was born, in 1566, Sir Henry Wotton, of great reputation under James and Charles I., but happiest in having Isaac Walton for his biographer. The place is now a farmhouse, but retains "the advantage of its large prospect" noticed by Walton. Some of the ancient rooms also remain, and are worth a visit. The circular roof of the dining-hall is much enriched. On one of the chimney-pieces is the date 1553. The house was built by Sir Ed. Wotton, treasurer of Calais, temp. Hen. VIII., and was visited by Q. Eliz. in 1573.

A short distance N. of the ch. is *Chilstone Park* (A. A. Douglas, Esq.).

The valley overlooked by Sutton Valence and by Boughton Malherbe is traditionally said to have been an arm of the sea; and it is asserted that an anchor was discovered close under the walls of Sutton Castle almost within living memory. The sea cannot, however, have covered this district within the historic period.

3 m. N. E. of Lenham, standing high among the chalk-hills, is the Tudor mansion of *Otterden Place* (C. W. Wheler, Esq., the representative of a family that made extraordinary sacrifices in the cause of Charles I.). It commands wide views over the wooded country toward Faversham, with distant glimpses of the mouth of the Thames. The *Ch.*, which is as hideous as might be expected from its date (1753), occupies the site of an ancient one dedicated to St. Lawrence, from which some 17th-century monuments of Lewins and Curteises (former possessors of Otterden) were removed, and are here preserved.

3 m. N. is *Doddington* (Rte. 3.)]

At 13½ m. *Charing* (Rte. 7), a road turns off to Canterbury (*post*). Pursuing the way S. we pass

17 m. *Hothfield* and *Godinton*, and at

20 m. enter *Ashford*, the church tower being a very prominent object. (Rte. 2.)

Leaving Charing, we pass, on high ground, through Long Beech Wood and over Challock Lees (notice the high tower of Challock ch. and the wide expanse of Eastwell Park (Rte. 7) to

19 m. *Moldash*, where the small E. E. *Ch.* is of some interest. It has an ancient font. King's Wood, Godmersham, and Chilham Parks occur in succession, clothing the S. side of the route with wood, whilst on N.

rise the comparatively bare uplands toward Badlesmere and Selling. (Rtes. 12 and 3.)

22 m. *Chilham* (Rte. 7). The road hence to Canterbury keeps near to the Stour, passing at

25 m. *Horton*, and shortly after *Milton*, and next *Thanington*, all described under Rte. 7.

At 28 m. we enter *Canterbury*, by Wincheap Gap, in the immediate vicinity of the Dane John and the L. C. & D. Rly. stat. (Rte. 3).

ROUTE 11.

THE WEALD: LAMBERHURST, GOUDHURST, BEDGEBURY, CRANBROOK, TENTERDEN.

This district is at present only skirted by railways, which leave its most attractive features at an inconvenient distance from stations. A line, however, to remedy this, after having been duly sanctioned, was abandoned in 1872. It was to have commenced at the Paddock Wood station of the S. E. Rly., to have traversed the parishes of Brenchley, Horsmonden, Lamberhurst, Goudhurst, Cranbrook, Hawkhurst, Benenden, Rolvenden, Tenterden, and Appledore, where it would have joined the Ashford and Hastings branch (*Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 16). It will be convenient to describe these places in the same order.

For *Brenchley*, see Rte. 2.

Horsmonden Church, 2 m. S. of Brenchley, contains the very fine *Brass* of John de Grofhurst, 1340, probably the work of a French artist. He wears the chasuble, ornamented with a central pall-shaped apparel: this, and the other ornaments throughout, are of unusually good design. The inscription across the breast records the gift by De Grofhurst of the manor of 'Leueshothe' to Bayham Abbey. The wooden porch of this church (restored by Wyatt, 1868), with its rich Dec. bargeboards, should be noticed. In a field N. of the ch. is a remarkably fine oak. Another large adjacent tree is remarkable for having been flayed all round, and the bark then replaced; it adhered, and the tree is still flourishing.

The Rectory stands in park-like grounds. The family of Grovehurst, long settled at Grovehurst in this parish, became extinct in the male line temp. Rich. II. Lewisheath, the manor granted to Bayham, is also in Horsmonden; as is *Badmonden*, where was a cell attached to the priory of Beaulieu in Normandy.

Capel Manor (J. F. Austen, Esq.), a modern mansion, in Italian Gothic, built by T. W. Wyatt for the present owner, contains many highly valuable early Italian pictures collected by him.

Spelmonden, an ancient manor, S. of Horsmonden Ch., now a farmhouse, has some fragments indicating former importance. The country here is still much covered with oakwood, and as it rises toward the ridge of Brenchley and Horsmonden the views become very picturesque.

Lamberhurst (partly in Sussex), 3 m. S. of Horsmonden, was formerly a great seat of the iron manufacture of the Weald. The village stands on high ground; and the views from the narrow common, looking westward, are very fine. The E. E. and Perp. *Ch.*, with its shingled broach, is picturesque, but sadly needs restora-

tion. Adjacent is *Court Lodge* (W. C. Morland, Esq.).

2 m. from this, on the banks of the Teise, an affluent of the Medway, which originally surrounded the convent, forming an island, entered by a gateway and drawbridge over the moat, is *Bayham Abbey* (Marquis Camden). The ruins of the *Abbey* (properly Priory) are shown on Tues. and Frid. They consist of the ch., of a gateway N.W. of the ch., and some of its dependent buildings. The walls of the nave, choir, and transepts are tolerably perfect, including 3 large window arches of the clerestory. The ch. was about 257 ft. long, very narrow (about 24 ft.) and stone vaulted. It is late E. E. with some Dec. additions in the nave. The details have considerable beauty. Remark especially a cluster of foliage in the nave, of admirable design and execution. The E. end was apsidal, this limb of the cross being unusually short. A pile of ruin marks the site of the high altar. The ch. had no aisles, but there are two chapels in the N. transept which retain their vaulting. A stone coffin and a few grave-slabs also remain.

Judicious care has been bestowed on the preservation of the ruins, which are partly covered with ivy. The floor of greensward is kept smooth, and the whole is in excellent order.

Bayham was a house of Premonstratensian canons, first founded at Otteham, or Otham, near Hailsham, in Sussex (see *Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 20), and removed here in 1200, owing to the poverty of the original site. It was largely endowed by Ralph de Dene, the founder of the house at Otham, by Robert de Thurnham, and by Ela de Sackville of Buckhurst. The canons here were in great favour with the surrounding peasantry, and on the Dissolution, after their first expulsion, a "company with painted faces and vizors" drove out the com- ·ers, and put the canons in place again, though not to remain long. Cardinal Wolsey obtained a grant of it, and on his disgrace it reverted to the king. Elizabeth granted it to Ant. Browne, Visct. Montague. It was purchased in 1714 by Chief Justice Pratt, father of Chancellor Camden, to whose descendant it gives a subordinate title.

The peculiar form of the ch. proclaims to what religious order it belonged. Stern Premonstratensian canons (the order was one of great strictness) wanted no congregations and cared for no processions; therefore they built their ch. like a long room. The churches of other religious orders, which sought more to attract the people, exhibit arrangements materially different.

The ruins are often visited from Tunbridge Wells, from which they are distant 6 m., but by footpath a mile less. Both ride and walk are very beautiful, especially the latter, which leads through the woods, and along the edge of an extensive sheet of water formed by the 1st marquis. The modern house, rebuilt in 1870, is a handsome edifice in the Tudor style. (Brandon, archt.) It replaced a mere villa lying so low as to have its lawn and cellars flooded in winter. The small E. E. ch. is a memorial to the late Marquis Camden, who died in 1866.

On the stream, about 1 m. below Bayham Abbey, is the site of *Gloucester Furnace*, an ancient ironwork, so called in honour of a visit from the Duke of Gloucester, son of Queen Anne. This furnace had the distinction of having cast the great balustrade still remaining round the greater part of St. Paul's Cathedral, though the W. portion was removed in 1873.

2¼ m. E. of Bayham, and also in Lamberhurst, is *Scotney Castle*, of which one fine round tower, machicolated, and moated, remains. It was a seat of Abp. Chicheley, 1418, and

long continued the residence of his collateral descendants the Darrells, whose house here is said to have been rebuilt by Inigo Jones. The present house (E. Hussey, Esq.), on the hill above, is a Tudor mansion by Salvin. The ensemble of this house, of a rock garden formed out of a quarry, and of the ruin, is very beautiful.

Goudhurst, 3 m. E. of Lamberhurst, is picturesquely seated on one of the loftiest hills of the Weald. The *Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, mainly Perp., but with E. E. and Dec. portions (restored by Slater), contains several monuments of the Colepepers of Bedgebury, the oldest of which are two effigies of the early 16th cent., in wood, lying on a tomb in the S. aisle in a projecting oriel. *Brass:* J. Bedgebury, 1450. The W. front was rebuilt in a mixed pseudo-Gothic and classic style, temp. Chas. I., after it had been damaged by lightning: the tower deserves ascending for the sake of the wide-spread views that it commands, among which the great Bedgebury wood is a very striking feature. In the village remark a very curious doorway to a cottage, "of oak, cinquefoiled, with two quatrefoiled circles in each spandrel." It is of the 15th cent.

The scene of G. P. R. James's novel, *The Smugglers*, lies in and around Goudhurst, and is founded on the real exploits of Radford and his band.

About 2 m. S. of Goudhurst, at an elevation of 350 ft., lies *Bedgebury Park* (A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., M.P., who inherited it from his relative Field Marshal Lord Beresford, by whom it was purchased in 1836), long the residence of the Bedgeburys and Colepepers. Queen Elizabeth, on her Wealden progress, was received by one of the latter family in the old moated house (its site is now covered by the lake). The present house was originally built in 1688 by Sir James Hayes, with funds derived from a successful speculation with his stepson, Lord Falkland, and others (mentioned by Evelyn), to recover the freight of a sunken Spanish treasure-ship; "spoliis profundi et absconditis arenarum thesauris," as he says on the foundation-plate, of which a duplicate exists in the house. The house (a square pile of red brick) was faced with native sandstone, and wings added by Lord Beresford; and Mr. Beresford Hope has recast it as a French Louis XIV. château with Mansarde roof by Carpenter, with a lofty clock-tower and spire by Slater. The interior is remarkable for the ornamented ceilings, the pictures and china, the grand staircase with its Beauvais tapestry, and the private *Chapel*. This, beside some Italian paintings, has a carved oak reredos set with plaques of Scriptural subjects of 17th-cent. date, in repoussé silver and carved ivory, and a window filled with a series of the Parables in grisaille, by Clayton.

The grounds are traversed by 4 pieces of water, at different levels. A broad terrace, and formal garden with fountain, overlook these, and lead by flights of steps to the lawn, on which is a hawthorn tree of great age, the branches of which cover a circumference of 194 ft., with a height of 28 ft.; and adjacent to the house is a noticeable weeping-ash. In the pleasure-grounds is an aviary, and in an adjoining paddock are some Indian cattle. To the S., beyond the lakes and blending with the park, stretches *Bedgebury Great Wood*, a range of woodland of nearly 2000 acres, partly of oak and partly of pine, with occasional stretches of heather. A stage is erected on a knoll, whence a most extensive view is commanded. The portion nearest to the house has been converted into a pinetum.

At *Kilndown*, adjoining the park, 1 m. off the road between Tunbridge and Hastings, is a small *Church*, built about 1840 (in the bad E. E. style then prevailing), and endowed by Lord Beresford. It has been amended and decorated by Mr. Beresford Hope with painted glass, roodscreen, stone pulpit, painting, &c., the effect of which is gorgeous, though it cannot cure the original defects of the building. The stained glass (fixed in 1842), exhibiting figures of Western fathers and English saints, among which is "Carolus Rex et Martyr," is Munich work, and amongst the best specimens of that school of glass-painting. *Obs.* in the churchyard the beautiful high tomb of Field Marshal Lord Beresford, the hero of Albuera, and his lady, under a groined canopy, not unlike that of Archbishop Gray in York Minster, designed by Mr. Carpenter. A model of this tomb was in the Exhibition of 1862. Notice the reredos, a memorial to Miss Catherine Beresford Hope (d. 1869). The Globe and Rainbow is a neat and clean village *Inn*.

In the neighbourhood are *Finchcocks*, a rather stately brick mansion of the beginning of the 18th cent., once the seat of the Bathursts, whose ancestor acquired it by intermarriage with the Hordens, temp. Eliz., lately added to the Scotney estate; and *Twyssenden*, now a farmhouse on the Bedgebury estate. It was originally the property of the Twysdens, then of the Fowle family, and temp. Anne of Baron Gilbert. The house, partly half-timbered of Tudor date, and partly of Jacobean stonework, is curious for the intricacy of its internal arrangements, and contains in the roof what must have been a secret R. C. chapel. *Combwell* is a farmhouse, 1½ m. S. of Twyssenden, which indicates the site of the Augustinian priory. It has for several generations been the property of the Campions of Danny (*Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 17), whose stately mansion at Combwell was pulled down about 1765.

Cranbrook, 3 m. E. of Goudhurst (Pop. 4331), the principal market-town of the Weald (*Inns:* George; Bull), is built on the outlying ridge of Hastings sand that extends from Tunbridge Wells to Rolvenden. The old importance of Cranbrook arose from its being the centre of the clothing trade, introduced here by the body of Flemings whom Edward III. induced to settle in England. The broadcloth manufacture was concentrated and carried on at Cranbrook long before the introduction of machinery elsewhere. Most of the landed proprietors in the Weald took part in it; and the residences of several such at the present day are merely the old factories modernised, as *Swifts* (Col. B. Alexander). The "grey-coats of Kent," as they were called from the dress worn by them of their own cloth, carried all before them in county matters. The clothworks ceased here toward the beginning of the present century; but there are still some remains of the old factories in the principal street, not unpicturesque with gables and barge-boards. There is a story that Queen Elizabeth, after visiting Cranbrook and the factories, walked to Coursehorne manor, a mile distant, the seat of the Hendleys, entirely on broadcloth.

The large *Ch.*, mainly Perp., retained until recently some of its fine ancient painted glass. This has been removed to make way for some memorial windows, of very questionable taste; but as the church was restored by Slater 1867, it is to be hoped that the mistake will be rectified, as the glass remains (undamaged, it is believed), in private hands in the neighbourhood. The porch and lower part of tower have groined roofs. The bearing-shafts of the old nave-roof (removed) are still attached to the walls. In the chancel are the helm, surcoat

gloves, and spurs, of one of the Robertses of Glassenbury, but attributed by tradition to Sir John Baker, the builder of Sissinghurst, a fierce opponent of the "professors" of Cranbrook; a remarkable chamber over the S. porch is still called "Bloody Baker's Prison," probably from its iron-barred windows. A curious evidence of the prevalence of Anabaptist opinions among the people of Cranbrook is furnished by a "dipping-place" for adults, constructed in the ch. by the Rev. John Johnson, vicar here 1707–25, and the well-known author of 'The Unbloody Sacrifice,' &c. Dissenters are still very numerous.

The *Grammar-school*, of Elizabethan foundation, has been raised to the rank of a small "public school" by the exertions of the late head master, the Rev. J. L. Allan, who died in March, 1866. The *Vestry-hall*, serving also as court-house and market-house, of brick, is by Bulmer, architect, of Maidstone; it is of Tudor design. The artists T. Webster and J. C. Horsley have settled at Cranbrook, and obtain their subjects and models from the neighbourhood.

Sissinghurst, a corruption of Saxenhurst, to which family it gave name, 2 m. N.E., was the birthplace of Sir Rich. Baker, the chronicler, whose family settled here temp. Hen. VII. The house, which was very stately, was built by Sir John Baker, temp. Edw. VI. He was Recorder of London, and then Attorney-General, was sent as ambassador to Denmark in 1526, and was Chancellor of the Exchequer under Mary. He was a thorn in the sides of the professors of the new opinions settled in the Weald, and is popularly said to have been killed in a skirmish with them at a place now called Baker's Cross, 1 m. out of Cranbrook, on the Tenterden road; but this is a mistake, as he died in his house at London, December, 1558. After having been long uninhabited Sissinghurst was, toward the end of the last century, made a place of confinement for French prisoners, and has since been pulled down piecemeal. It is the property of Viscountess Holmesdale, who inherited it from her father, the last Earl Cornwallis. The great entrance and some other fragments remain. The situation is low, but the ruins and the woodland about them are worth a visit.

3 m. W. of Cranbrook is *Glassenbury*, a moated house modernised, and restored (1868) by Salvin. It is the seat of T. W. Roberts, Esq., whose family has been settled in these parts since Henry I., and on this spot since Richard II.

Cranbrook is a good centre from which to explore the picturesque country lying on the Sussex border. (See *Hdbk. Sussex.*) In a house between Cranbrook and Goudhurst that strange fanatic "W. Huntington, S. S.," was born. (*Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 18.) A curious custom prevails here and in some of the adjoining parishes. When a newly-married couple leave the church, the path is strewed with emblems of the bridegroom's calling. Thus, carpenters walk on shavings, butchers on sheepskins, shoemakers on leather-parings, and blacksmiths on scraps of old iron. In the Weald this is meant, and taken, as an evidence of good will, but in other parts of the county it is sometimes practised as an annoyance, cabbage-leaves and other refuse being substituted.

Hawkhurst (partly in Sussex) lies 5 m. S. of Cranbrook. Ere reaching it we see a beautiful *Church* at Highgate, an outlying portion of the parish, built and endowed by the incumbent (Rev. H. A. Jeffreys) and his family, Sir G. G. Scott, architect, in a style formed on early French, but with the characteristics of S. E. England. Hawkhurst itself

stands 1 m. further S., and is a particularly agreeable-looking place (Pop. 2715). The large sandstone *Church* is Dec. and Perp. The rich and peculiar tracery of the E. window deserves notice (comp. Etchingham, *Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 15), and it was once very rich in painted glass. It has been well restored by Carpenter and Slater. There are N. and S. porches, each with a parvise chamber. Notice tiles with crosses in the ch.-path. The Abbot of Battle, lord of the manor, erected the first ch. here, temp. Rich. I. Hawkhurst, like all the villages in this neighbourhood, had, for great part of the last century, a bad pre-eminence as the resort of smugglers and "water-thieves." "I found an old newspaper t'other day," wrote Walpole in 1750, to Montague, who had an estate near Hawkhurst, "with a list of outlawed smugglers. There were John Price, *alias* Miss Marjoram, Bob Plunder, Bricklayer Tom, and Robin Cursemother,—all of Hawkhurst in Kent." The iron-furnaces of Hawkhurst were at one time the property of William Penn, the courtier-quaker, who possessed many others in Sussex.

Close to the village is *Collingwood* (Lady Herschel, widow of Sir John W. Herschel, Bart., the great astronomer); and near it *Lillesden*, once the seat of the Chittendens, great clothiers, temp. Eliz., has been rebuilt by E. Loyd, Esq., formerly an eminent banker of Manchester. Another Elizabethan house is *Elfords* (Major E. G. Hartnell).

Seacox Heath is the modern Gothic seat of Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen.

Dr. Nath. Lardner, who wrote on the Credibility of the Bible, and other valuable theological works, was born at Hawkhurst, 1684.

Benenden, 3½ m. S.E. of Cranbrook, has a *Ch.*, mainly Perp., but with some Dec. portions. It has been restored by the Rt. Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., the owner of *Hemsted Park* adjoining, formerly the seat of Mr. Law Hodges, a Kentish Parliamentary celebrity. The present house, in the Jacobean style (D. Brandon, architect), occupies the highest point of the Weald, and commands magnificent views.

Rolvenden, 2½ m. S.E. of Benenden, has a Perp. *Church* (restored) of some interest. The font is Dec. and good. At *Forsham*, in this parish, are the foundations of a stone building which has been variously called a chapel and a "fort." There is no trace of its history. The approach to Tenterden from Rolvenden is very picturesque, the high ground commanding a view over the rich lands through which the Rother makes its way to the sea, at times insulating large tracts, and at others spreading out into lake-like reaches.

About 3 m. S. of Rolvenden is *Newenden*. In the *Ch.* (restored by Hills) is a remarkable font, square, with carved sides, at least early Norm. There is a good Dec. screen. The first English establishment of Carmelite friars is said to have been made at Losenham in this parish, in 1241, but this honour is contested by the Carmelite Friary at Aylesford (see Rte. 6), which at all events was a more important one. No remains of the Losenham Priory exist. This monastery is thought by Camden to have been founded on the site of the ancient Anderida, which had hitherto remained desolate after its destruction by the Saxons; and at some distance from Losenham House is a spot called "Castle Toll," where are traces of large and deep intrenchments, enclosing a lofty mound. These remains, the age of which is uncertain, were at one time regarded as traces of the ancient city. The claims of Newenden, however, have been set aside by the Rev. A. Hussey (*Notes on Kentish Churches*), and the balance

of testimony is in favour of fixing Anderida at *Pevensey*. (See *Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 20.)

The *Church* of *Sandhurst*, 3 m. W. of Newenden, on the Sussex border, is very early Dec., and worth a visit, in spite of much mutilation. The western tower has a small aisle, N. and S. (comp. Seaford, *Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 18.) In the N. chancel are some remains of stained glass, among which is the figure of an armed knight, said to be that of John de Betherinden, lord of the manor temp. Edw. II.

Tenterden, 3 m. N.E. of Rolvenden, is a very clean handsome town (Pop. 3357), and a corporation under charter from Elizabeth. (*Inn*, White Lion.) The main street is noticeable for the open green that occupies part of it, and along the S. side of which numerous villa residences are grouped in a very pleasing manner. But the great object of interest is the *Church*, partly E. E., with the tall Perp. tower, the traditional cause of the Goodwin Sands. The tower is fine and massive, the largest and most important in the district. It is remarkable for having 2 small W. doors side by side, instead of 1 large one. The ch. has been restored (G. Hills, architect), except the chapels at the E. end. Of these the S. is used as the vestry; the N. belongs to the family of Whitfield, and is blocked up with their monuments, in a state of decay.

Tenterden Church belonged to the abbey of St. Augustine, Canterbury; and Kentish tradition asserts that the abbot, during the building of the steeple, employed for the work a quantity of stone which had been collected for the strengthening of the sea-wall of the Goodwins, then a part of the mainland. The next storm, in consequence, submerged all that district, of which the Goodwin Sands are the existing remains, and thus the steeple came to be regarded as the cause of the quicksands. It need hardly be said that the story is a myth, and that the Goodwins were probably in existence long before any tower overlooked Romney Marsh from the heights of Tenterden. The existing Perpendicular tower was, however, accused as the cause of the sands, and of the silting up of Sandwich haven, when Sir Thomas More visited the district; and the story is thus told by Latimer (*Sermons*), as illustrating the value of hasty inferences:—"Maister More was once sent in commission into Kent, to help to trie out (if it might be) what was the cause of Goodwin Sandes, and the shelfs that stopped up Sandwich Haven. Thether commeth Maister More, and calleth the countrye afore him, such as were thought to be men of experience, and men that could of likelihode best certify him of that matter, concerning the stopping of Sandwich haven. Among others came in before him an olde man with a white head, and one that was thought to be litle lesse than an hundereth yeares olde. When Maister More saw this aged man, he thought it expedient to heare him say his minde in this matter, for, being so olde a man, it was likely that he knew most of any man in that presence and company. So Maister More called this olde aged man unto him, and sayd, 'Father,' sayd he, 'tell me, if ye can, what is the cause of this great arising of the sande and shelves here about this haven, the which stop it up that no shippes can arive here? Ye are the oldest man that I can espie in all this companye, so that, if any man can tell any cause of it, ye of liklihode can say most in it, or at least wise more than any other man here assembled.' 'Yea, forsooth, good maister,' quod this olde man, 'for I am well nigh an hundreth yeares olde, and no man here in this company anything neare unto mine age.' 'Well, then,'

quod Maister More, 'how say you in this matter? What thinke ye to be the cause of these shelves and flattes that stoppe up Sandwiche haven?' 'Forsooth, syr,' quoth he, 'I am an olde man: I thinke that Tenterton [Tenterden] steeple is the cause of Goodwin Sandes. For I am an olde man, syr,' quod he, 'and I may remember the building of Tenterton steeple, and I may remember when there was no steeple at all there. And before that Tenterton steeple was in building, there was no manner of speaking of any flats or sands that stopped the haven; and therefore I thinke that Tenterton steeple is the cause of the destroying and decaying of Sandwich haven.'—And even so, to my purpose, is preaching of God's worde the cause of rebellion, as Tenterton steeple is a cause that Sandwich haven is decayed."

"Tenterden steeple" is a very conspicuous and handsome object, whichever way the town is approached, but the eye of the visitor is also caught by the lofty spire of St. Michael's, Boar's-isle, a modern ch., by Gordon Hills, near the East Cross, an open space commanding a fine view. At the opposite end of the town is West Cross, where stands the ivy-clad Elizabethan gate-house of *Heronden Court* (W. H. C. Whelan, Esq.); the house itself is modern.

Tenterden lies in the district called "The Seven Hundreds," which long formed a part of the Crown possessions, and were placed under the jurisdiction of one court. Henry VI. united Tenterden to the Cinque Port of Rye, of which it is still a member. As late as the middle of the 16th cent. an estuary extended from Rye as far as *Small Hythe* in Tenterden (2 m. S., on the road to Wittersham), where is a chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist, in the churchyard of which shipwrecked corpses were usually buried. The edifice has been in a measure restored, after a long period of neglect and disuse; but much more needs to be done to it.

5 m. S.E. of Tenterden is *Appledore*, on a hill overlooking Romney Marsh. The rly. stat. is 1½ m. E., in the parish of Kenardington. (See *Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 16.)

Leaving Tenterden for Ashford, where we may close our tour of the Weald, we have at 1 m. the hamlet of Boar's-isle, with the handsome ch. already mentioned. The country around exhibits that richness of soil for which the district is so famed, but another of its distinctions, its noble timbered dwellings, are giving way to substantial, but very unpicturesque, brick ones.

At 3½ m. from Tenterden we reach *High Halden*, where the ch. has a very singular wooden tower and belfry-spire (temp. Henry VI.); the enormous timbers of which they are built are well worth inspection. Comp. Kenardington, *Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 16.) This ch. was well restored in 1870 (G. E. Street, architect), at the expense of Mrs. E. Sutton.

3 m. W. of High Halden is *Biddenden*, where is a ch. of some interest, with portions ranging from E. E. to late Perp. The E. E. font is worth notice.

The following quaint custom formerly prevailed here. On the afternoon of Easter Sunday a quantity of flat cakes, stamped with the figures of two women, united at the sides after the fashion of the Siamese twins, were distributed in the ch. porch to all comers. Bread and cheese, to a considerable amount were given at the same time to the poorer parishioners. The distribution now takes place on Easter Monday, and at the Workhouse. This, says tradition, was the legacy of twin-sisters, called "The Maids of

Biddenden" ("Elisa and Mary Chulkhurst"), who lived for 34 years, united according to the representation on the cakes, and whose grave is shown in the ch. near the rector's pew. Tradition-disturbing antiquaries, however, insist that the figures are those of 2 poor widows, the Biddenden art-conception of "Charity," and that the cakes were the gift of 2 maiden ladies named Preston, who left 20 acres of land to the parish for this purpose.

At *Standen*, 1 m. N. of the ch., is an interesting timbered house, built 1578. Over the front door is the sentence, "Blessed are they that hear the word of God and keepeth it." The chimney-pieces are of Weald marble, abounding throughout the district. Altogether, this specimen of a Wealden dwelling deserves examination. It may here be mentioned that somewhere in the Weald—the exact spot is unknown—was the birthplace of William Caxton, the first English printer, d. 1494. "I was born," he says, "and lerned myne English, in Kente, in the Weeld, where English is spoken broad and rude."

3 m. beyond High Halden is *Bethersden*, famous for its quarries of marble, filled with minute shells, and resembling that of Petworth. This is now little worked; but its ancient reputation is shown by the extensive use of it in Canterbury and Rochester cathedrals, and by numerous monumental effigies sculptured in it, and existing in different parts of the county. The shells of which this marble is almost entirely composed are freshwater species, and consist (as at Petworth) of *Paludinæ* and minute crustaceans of the genus *Cypris*. In the pre-macadamite period Bethersden enjoyed an evil reputation for the depth and danger of its roads (they are still the worst in the district), which here, as throughout the Weald, were for the most part narrow lanes between the woods, all but impassable in winter. The sward was cleared off these "turnpike-roads," and, as soon as they became tolerably dry in summer, they were ploughed up, and the surface soil "laid in a half-circle to dry thoroughly." (*Hasted*). Great ladies were thus obliged to travel to church in carriages drawn by a team of oxen. The ch. (restored) is late Perp. *Brasses*—W. Lovelace, citizen of London, 1459; Thomas Lovelace, 1591. Notice in the churchyard a very fine marble monumental cross, and the strangely-clipped holly-trees.

The *Ch.* of *Smarden*, 3 m. N.W. of Bethersden, has on either side the chancel-arch some unusual trefoil-headed ornamentation, which may be part of a reredos; it deserves examination.

4 m. from Bethersden is the large and handsome Dec. and Perp. *Ch.* of *Chart Magna* (or Chart Leadon, as it is also called). It has been restored, and contains several good *Brasses* (1470 to 1680), many of them relating to the Tokes of Godinton (Rte. 2), one of whom built almshouses in the village, now rebuilt, and giving, with the substantial cottages, an unusual air of neatness and comfort. A great yew-tree in the churchyard is a conspicuous object for miles around.

At 12 m. we reach the outskirts of *Ashford Junct. Stat.* (Rte. 2.)

ROUTE 12.

ASHFORD TO FAVERSHAM, BY BADLESMERE. 13 m.

This road commands many fine prospects, and the journey can conveniently be made by means of an omnibus which runs daily between the two towns.

2 m. *Kennington*, on rising ground, overlooking the valley of the Stour. The ch. has a tower with low spire. At 3½ m. we come to the S.E. angle of *Eastwell Park* (Rte. 7), beside which we pass, leaving Boughton Aluph on E. (Rte. 7), until at 5 m. we leave the park, with the ch. of Challock, on W., and skirt *Challock Wood*, one of the most picturesque minglings of woodland, rabbit warren, chalk-pits, and hop-gardens in Kent. At 5½ m. a road turns off E. to Wye (Rte. 7), and at 6 m. we cross the road from Maidstone to Canterbury (Rte 10.)

At 8½ m. notice on W. the small E. E. ch. of *Leaveland*, and at 9 m. we reach *Badlesmere* (Pop. 133). The *Church*, a mere fragment of a Dec. structure, has some small remains of painted glass, but is more noticeable for the 2 enormous yew-trees which stand on its S. side. The manor belonged to Odo of Bayeux, then formed one of the possessions of the Crevecœurs, and was held of them by the "rich Lord Badlesmere," who was executed in 1322 (see Leeds Castle, Rte. 10); his son Giles was restored in blood, but died issueless, when his sister Maude conveyed it to De Vere, Earl of Oxford. Since their time it has passed through the hands of the Howards, then to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the navigator and colonizer of Elizabeth's days, and is now possessed by Lord Sondes of Lees Court. In a field S. E. of the ch. the foundations of the mansion of "the rich lord" may still be traced.

9½ m. On W. 1 m. *Throwley* (Pop. 590), where was once a priory founded in 1153 by William d'Ypres. The ch. has Norm. portions, but the tower is Perp.; it contains several monuments of the Sondes family. 1 m. N.W. is *Belmont* (Lord Harris), seated on a hill commanding a wide prospect. The latter years of the life of the captor of Seringapatam were passed in adorning this beautiful seat.

10 m. *Sheldwich* (Pop. 633). The *Ch.* (restored in part) has a tower and spire. It is Dec., but has Trans-Norm. traces. It contains the fine *Brass* of Sir Richard Atte Lese, and his wife Dionysia, 1394; another for John Cely, Esq., and his wife Isabella, 1426; and a curious half effigy in shroud, for Joan Mareys, 1431. 1 m. E. of the ch. is *Lees Court* (Lord Sondes). The mansion was built by Inigo Jones. It was the residence of Sir George Sondes, a very famous Kentish cavalier, created Earl of Faversham by Charles II. as some recompense for his sufferings and losses in the great rebellion. He sustained, however, two losses that could not be made good, as his youngest son was hanged in 1657 for the murder of his elder brother.

At 11 m. the graceful spire of Faversham comes in sight, and at 12½ m. we reach *Preston*. *Ospringe* lies 1 m. W., and *Faversham* ½ m. N., being approached by Preston Street, the land on the W. side of which is laid out as a recreation ground (Rte. 3).

ROUTE 13.

THE ISLE OF SHEPPEY.* QUEENBOROUGH, SHEERNESS, MINSTER, EASTCHURCH.

The Isle of Sheppey (comprising also the lesser isles of Elmley and Harty) may be visited (*a*) by steamboat from Strood pier (Rte. 6), or (*b*) by railway from Sittingbourne (Rte. 3).

(*a*) *By River—Strood to Sheerness.*

The Medway Company's steamboats in their way down the river touch at the Sun Pier, Chatham, and at Upnor Castle. The passage to Sheerness occupies about 1 hr.; its pleasantness is greatly dependent on the state of the tide, as the mud-flats on each bank exposed at low water are very uninviting; and the appearance of the Medway (at least below Rochester) has been considerably changed since in Spenser's days she went forth to meet her bridegroom the Thames; though she is still

"clad in a vesture of unknowen geare
And uncouth fashion."

The name of the stream is certainly of British origin, though its signification is uncertain. How far, therefore, the Kentish river is entitled to claim cousinship with the ancient *Medoacus* (major and minor; now the Brenta and Bachiglione) must be left for the decision of future antiquaries. Like the Thames, the Medway had very anciently been embanked or "walled" for the preservation of a deep channel, and the safety of the land on either side. The duty of watching over these embankments appears to have been neglected for a considerable period; lands have been taken in and drained on either side of the river without method; and the result has been that the whole of the estuary is becoming choked with mud, and narrowed into a series of shallow tidal channels, creeks, ditches, and waterways of indescribable kinds, intersecting a wilderness of islets, above 200 of which are marked on the Admiralty charts. "The isolation of the land upon these islands renders it all but valueless. The difficulty of getting cattle upon such ground is considerable; and a high water will capriciously come every now and then, which stops its rising only when the foot of the surrounding hills is reached. Even the ordinary spring-tides rise high enough to wet the grass, and flavour with salt the coarse weeds which thrive there. Such is the desolation of the islets that they are mowed by people who come down from the towns in boats; men who are not tenants or owners of the lands, yet openly carry away their produce."—*Household Words*, vol. xiv. Unless a remedy be applied, in the shape of judicious embanking, the result, it is feared, will be "the extinction of Sheerness and Chatham as water-side towns."

Leaving the steamboat pier, we have the ch. of *Frinsbury*, N., pass *Chatham* and its *Dockyard* (Rte. 3) on the S. and E., and soon are off *Upnor Castle*, now merely a storehouse and police barrack, but dating from 1561, when it was erected as a blockhouse for the defence of the port. It was here that the battles took place with the Dutch (June 12, 13, 1667), when several English ships were destroyed (Rte. 3). 1 m. lower, but on the opposite side of the river, is *Gillingham Fort*, built by Charles I., but of no strength at the present day.

* See *Gentleman's Magazine*, Sept. 1860, for a very interesting account entitled "A Visit to Sheppey."

Between the two is *St. Mary's Island*, where, as well as at *Pinhope Point*, lower down the river, on the W. shore, strong fortifications are in progress. Next may be discerned, but at some distance from the main stream, *Otterham Creek*, adjoining the Upchurch marshes, so well known to the seekers of Roman pottery (Rte. 3). The river now widens very considerably; first, *Stangate Creek*, the quarantine station, and next the *West Swale*, leading to Queenborough, are passed, and we arrive at *Sheerness*, where a pier of "the wearisome but needful length" of 3000 ft. enables us to land in Blue Town, close to the rly. stat. and the dockyard.

Sheppey (*Sceapige*—the island of sheep—"Vervecum patria," says Baxter—a Saxon translation of its earlier name *Malata*, from the British *molht*, a sheep, which, by a curious chance, has come back to us in the Gallicised "mutton") is about 30 m. in circumf., 10 long, and 5 broad. (Pop. of entire island, about 18,000.) The S. part is low, and is only preserved from inundation by strong sea-walls; the ground rises toward the centre, but the cliffs on the N. side, which are from 80 to 100 ft. high, decay very rapidly, "fifty acres having been lost within the last twenty years," says Sir C. Lyell, writing in 1834. Much more has been lost since (*post*), but we are not inclined to endorse another statement of the same eminent authority: "The ch. at Minster, now near the coast [it is ½ m. off, and a sandbank extends another ½ m. seaward, forming a barrier], is said to have been in the middle of the island 50 years ago, and it has been conjectured that, at the present rate of destruction, the whole isle will be annihilated in about half a century." The island is entirely composed of the London clay, which here abounds with fossils of a very interesting character. In walking along the beach E. of Sheerness the visitor will find "whole bushels of pyritized pieces of twigs and fruits, belonging to plants nearly allied to the screw-pine and the custard-apple, and to various species of palms and spice-trees which now flourish in the Eastern Archipelago. At the same time when they were washed down from some neighbouring land, not only crocodilian reptiles, but sharks and innumerable turtles, inhabited a sea or estuary which now forms part of the London district, and huge boa-constrictors glided among the trees which fringed the adjoining shores." (*Owen.*) "We are, in fact, among the ruins of ancient spice islands, which once 'cheered old ocean with their grateful smell,' though in the days of their blooming there were no voyagers to 'slack their course' for the sake of the sea-wafted odours, now exchanged for something more resembling the 'fishy fume' that drove away Asmodeus. The fossils to be collected here are, 'stems and branches of trees, and fragments of wood, perforated by teredines; specimens of the fruits of palms, resembling the recent *nipas* of the Moluccas (the *nipæ* are low, shrub-like plants, having the general aspect of palms, and growing in marshy tracts at the mouths of great rivers; the fruit here found is known as 'petrified figs'), of plants allied to the cucumber, bean, cypress, laburnum, &c.; claws and fragments of the shields of crabs; portions of the carapaces of turtles, teeth of sharks and of rays, several species of the usual shells of the London clay, and an occasional specimen of nautilus." —*Mantell.* Specimens of most of these fossils may generally be procured from dealers at Sheerness; and the collector should also make inquiries at houses on the coast: at *Scrapsgate*, where the cliffs begin to rise from the western end of the island; at *Hensbrook*, a picturesque gap in the cliffs, between

Minster and Warden; and at *Mud Row, Warden Point*, where the cottagers, most of whom work on the beach, have frequently good specimens for sale. The geologist who wishes to collect for himself must examine the dark patches of pyrites lying under the cliffs upon the shingle; and "to ensure success, he must be content to go upon his knees and carefully search among the fragments. I have by this means obtained, in the course of a morning, upwards of 100 fine fruits of various sizes."—*J. S. Bowerbank.* Care must be taken to ascertain that the tide is falling before starting on such an expedition, for the strip of beach under the cliffs is usually very narrow, and cumbered with débris from above, whilst, from the crumbling nature of the soil, ascent is a matter of real difficulty, except at one or two points. "The collector should be provided with some sheets of soft paper, to wrap fragile specimens in; and a few cotton or linen bags, of about 4 or 5 in. in diameter, to separate the large from the small fossils; the whole to be carried in a good-sized blue bag or haversack: a chisel and light hammer are the only instruments required."—*J. S. B.* "The vegetable remains are strongly impregnated with iron pyrites; and as this mineral speedily undergoes decomposition when exposed to the atmosphere, the choicest examples often fall to pieces, even when preserved in a dry cabinet. I have successfully employed mastic varnish; first wiping the specimens dry, and removing any saline efflorescence, by means of raw cotton, and then brushing in the varnish with a stiff hair-pencil."—*Mantell.*

Pyrites, or copperas stones, used for dyeing, and clay nodules (septaria), serving for the manufacture of Roman cement, are here largely distributed throughout the clay. There are copperas-works within a short distance of Sheerness, and the stones themselves are collected in heaps along the beach, whence they are carried in shiploads. They were first turned to account in 1579, according to Lambarde, when Matthias Falconer, a Brabanter, established a factory for making copperas at Queenborough. Farming and fishing (especially oyster fishing), however, are the chief occupations, and both are conducted on a large scale. The N. part of the island about Minster and Eastchurch is well wooded, and much of the land is occupied as market gardens, which are cultivated with extreme care; indeed, even the land side of the fallen heaps on the beach is not allowed to lie idle, but is made to produce large crops of potatoes.

The S. part of the island is mainly marsh pasture of a very rich description, always amply stored with flocks and herds. In it (especially in the parish of Eastchurch) are very many small mounds, called *Cotterels*, which are traditionally said to be the burial places of some of the Norsemen, who so frequently occupied Sheppey in the 9th and 10th cents. "They present somewhat the appearance of the oblong barrows of the West of England, but are more irregular in shape, and often of greater magnitude, their height being usually about 10 ft."—C. R. Smith in *Gent. Mag.*, Nov. 1862. One close to the stream that divides Eastchurch and Harty is of much larger dimensions. "Our impression is, that these mounds were formed when the trenches were cut in the marshes, with the earth (a tenacious clay) excavated; probably that the pasture might be kept level, and that at the same time the sheep might resort to them in case of high and sudden floods. But if we are not completely satisfied with this explanation, we are fully convinced they are not the burial-places either of Danes or any other people."—*Ib.*

(b) *By Railway—Sittingbourne to Sheerness.*

The line from Sittingbourne passes between the churches of Milton and Iwade on W., and the mound of Tong Castle on the E. (Rte. 3), and at 3½ m. crosses the *Swale*, which separates Sheppey from the mainland, on an iron girder-bridge, resting on brick piers, in 7 fathom water. It is near the site of the ancient *King's Ferry* (which it has superseded), and is so arranged as to afford a road for pedestrians and carriages, whilst in the centre is a drawbridge, to allow vessels to pass through. The Swale seems anciently to have been the regular ship-passage into the Thames; and the "dragons" of the Northmen were many times laid up here, whilst their crews wintered on the island. It is still navigable for vessels of 200 tons; but its use is almost confined to the small craft of the neighbourhood, and it is the scene of a very active and productive oyster fishery. In the Swale, as we learn from a letter of Gregory the Great to the patriarch of Alexandria, but at what point is uncertain, 10,000 Saxons were baptised by Augustine on the Christmas-day following the conversion of Ethelbert, A.D. 597. (Stanley, *Hist. M. of Canterbury.*) The importance of this coast during the Anglo-Saxon period is proved by the legends connected with Tong Castle (Rte. 3). The line runs for a while over the marsh, affording a good view up the Medway, until we reach at

4½ m. QUEENBOROUGH, where the station occupies a portion of the site of a castle built by William of Wykeham for Edward III., who, in 1366, changed the name of the town from Kingborough to Queenborough in honour of his *Queen* Philippa. It was repaired by Henry IV., who stayed here at times. It was again repaired by Henry VIII. in 1536, when blockhouses were built on other parts of the coast; but it had fallen into decay in the time of the Commonwealth, when it was sold, and its materials removed. The moat, in part, remains, within which the outline of the keep is traceable, "in plan like a 5-leaved rose, with 5 smaller circular towers between the leaves, which are large, and afford platforms." An outer wall encircled the moat. As the most original military work of Wykeham, even these traces have interest. The castle *Well*, on a mound beside the station, is still in use, and is of considerable importance, as the supply of water is but scanty throughout the island.

Queenborough is a decayed borough (Pop. 820), with nothing to detain the tourist. The ch. has at the W. end a low tower, which may be Norm. The Zealand Company steamers in connection with the L. C. & D. Rly. run daily, except Sunday, from Queenborough Pier to Flushing in about 10 hrs.

From Queenborough the rly. runs nearly parallel with the sea-wall, until, crossing the moat and ramparts under the command of some heavy guns, it terminates, near the pier, at

7 m. SHEERNESS (Stat.).

Sheerness (Pop. 13,956. *Inns* (dirty): Fountain, *Blue Town;* Royal Hotel, and Wellington, *Mile Town;* Royal Hotel, *Banks Town*) has grown into a considerable town, with 4 main divisions, known as Blue Town (within the limits of the garrison), Mile Town (beyond the fortifications to the N.E.), Banks Town and Marina; these last, the newest quarters, stretch along the N. shore opposite the oyster-beds, which supply more "real natives" than those of Milton, and here are the best houses and hotels. An attempt is being made now to tack on to this locality the name of

Sheerness-on-Sea. A want of water, from which the whole island formerly suffered, has been so far remedied that there are now four good wells from which the town is supplied. These are of great depth; and, in sinking them, an extensive subterranean forest was discovered, through which the workmen had to *burn* their way.

The *Docks* and *Garrison* of *Sheerness* occupy the N.W. point of the island, a position of extreme importance, since it commands the entrances of both the Thames and the Medway. The earliest work for defence here was Edward III.'s Castle of Queenborough. This was demolished as useless during the Commonwealth, and nothing constructed in its place, a neglect which a few years later exposed England to a severe humiliation. Some time after the Restoration a small fort, mounting 12 guns, was constructed at the point of Sheerness, and this was in progress of improvement when the Dutch made their attack on the fleet in the Medway in 1667. The Dutch cannon reduced the fort after an hour and a half's firing, and their troops occupied Sheerness until De Ruyter withdrew from the coast (Rte. 3). The fort, after this warning, was increased to a regular fortification. Fresh works have been added from time to time, and very formidable additions were made to them under the advice of the National Defence Commission 1859-1868. The *Dockyard* was at first intended for the repair of vessels and the building of smaller ships of war. It has, however, been much extended and improved. It now covers 60 acres, and is sufficiently capacious to receive the ironclads of the present day.

[If the tourist is minded to visit the *Isle of Grain*, he can best accomplish it by boat from Sheerness, from which it is distant about 1½ m.; but the passage is not always to be accomplished without some difficulty, owing to the strength of the current, and the charge varies from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.*, according to the state of the weather. The isle is a rich grazing district, which it is proposed to connect with the mainland by means of a rly. to Higham, on the North Kent line (Rte. 6), and a steam ferry to Sheerness, mainly for military purposes; at present, beyond a huge martello tower, which is insulated on a sandbank, a fort for 20 heavy guns on a rising ground, and a strong Battery on the beach between the pilot-marks, forming part of the defence of Thames and Medway, there is little to be seen. The few houses are scattered about singly, and the *Church* (dedicated to St. James, and once a possession of the nuns of Minster) stands apart from any of them. It is very small, and poor-looking, and in consequence of its exposed position it has the unusual appendage of shutters to the windows. There are a few monuments of no interest; one or two *Brasses*, mentioned by Hasted, have disappeared.]

E. of Miletown is seen a quaint-looking red-brick building, which is *Cheyney Rock House*; it is the head-quarters of the Sheppey oyster-fishery, and from it the late owner (D. T. Alston) is said to have sent to London 50,000 bushels of "natives" in a single season. Notice close by a R. C. ch. of coloured brick, and in a very florid style of architecture. Cheyney Rock House stands in a commanding position, and its site will be occupied by a casemated battery when the projected fortifications are carried out; they include a deep fosse from this point to the Swale, so as to insulate Sheerness.

At *Scrapsgate*, 1 m. E., the cliffs begin. Being of the London clay, they are of a dull colour, but they glitter in the sun from the included crystals of selenite, and they furnish

an abundance of *fossils*, but, as before observed, caution with respect to the state of the tide is necessary in pursuing the search.

The walk (3 m.), from Sheerness to *Minster* (often designated Minster-in-Sheppey to distinguish it from Minster in the Isle of Thanet) is to be recommended for the sake of the view from the cliffs, which is very fine. In front is the Thames with its myriad vessels. Sheerness spreads out below, and landward extends a wide sweep of rich corn and pasture land, through which winds the Medway. The scene is perhaps as striking, from the variety of objects it comprises, as any in Kent, and is not likely to be forgotten.

Minster was the site of a nunnery founded about 673 by Sexburga, widow of Ercombert King of Kent. 77 nuns were placed in it; but the house was laid desolate during the Danish ravages, and was not effectually restored until Abp. Corboil, in 1130, placed a colony of Benedictine nuns here, under the patronage of St. Sexburga. At the Dissolution it was granted to Sir Thomas Cheyney.

Of the conventual buildings, only the gatehouse, of late character, remains; it has suffered much in its adaptation as a modern dwelling. The existing *Church*, which stands on a wooded hill, and is a conspicuous object for miles around (Rte. 3), is dedicated to SS. Mary and Sexburga. It has some Norm. portions, but apparently was not the church of the nunnery, since Henry Lord Cheyney, temp. Elizabeth, obtained leave to remove the coffins of his ancestors from the chapel of the convent, the materials of which had been sold to Sir Humphrey Gilbert. The tomb of his father, Sir Thomas Cheyney, may now be seen in the S. chancel of Minster Church, where it was re-erected. In 1833 the effigy of a knight (15th cent.) was exhumed in the churchyard at a depth of 5 ft., and is now placed within the ch. It is of Weald marble. In the S. wall of the main chancel is the remarkable tomb of Sir Robert de Shurland, Warden of the Cinque Ports temp. Edw. I. He is armed, and cross-legged; and at the back of the tomb is seen the head of a horse, apparently swimming. Sir Robt. was lord of the manor of Shurland (*post*); and (10th Edw. I.) obtained, among other liberties, a grant of "wreck of the sea" for his manor. This privilege enabled him to claim everything he could touch with the point of his lance, after riding into the sea at low water as far as possible. The horse's head has been thus explained, though by no means satisfactorily; and the tomb has also given rise to a curious local legend, versified by Barham in the *Ingoldsby Legends*. Sir Robert, it is said, killed a priest who declined to bury a corpse without payment. He then retired to his stronghold in Eastchurch, and remained there until the king passed by the island, when the knight swam off on horseback and obtained his pardon on condition of returning to land in the same way. He accomplished this in safety, but being told by a witch that the horse which had that day saved his life would yet cause his death, he killed it at once to defeat the prophecy. Some time after, in walking on the beach, he kicked against what he took to be a stone, but it was the skull of his ill-requited steed; he had broken it by the blow, a piece of the bone pierced his foot, and he died, only living time enough to direct that his horse should share his monument. In the chancel are the fine *Brasses* of Sir John de Northwode and his wife (Joan de Badlesmere) circ. 1320. Notice that the knight's effigy "has undergone a peculiar Procrustean process, several inches having been removed from the centre of the figure to make

it equal in length to that of his wife. The legs have been restored and crossed at the ankles, an attitude apparently not contemplated by the original designer. From the style of engraving these alterations seem to have been made at the close of the 15th centy."—Haines, *Mon. Brasses.*

At *Eastchurch* (Pop. 1013), 2 m. E. of Minster, is a fine Perp. *Ch.*, built c. 1450, by the abbey of Boxley, near Maidstone. The church was granted soon after the Conquest to the great Cistercian convent of the Dunes, on the coast of Flanders, but was afterwards transferred by them to Boxley, on condition of that house entertaining any of their members who came to England. The present edifice, which is large and in good order, contains the tomb, with full-length effigies, of Gabriel Livesey, lay rector (d. 1622), and his wife. Their son Michael, who was created a baronet in 1627, was one of the regicides. He fled from justice at the Restoration, and died in exile, his great estates in Sheppey being forfeited. A short distance E. of the ch. is *Shurland* (now a farmhouse.) It occupies the site of the stronghold of Sir Robert, the hero of the Minster story mentioned on the previous page. Robert's daughter Margaret married (c. 1320) William Cheyney, and their descendant, Sir Thomas Cheyney, Warden of the Cinque Ports, built the present edifice, c. 1550, in part it with the materials of the ancient castle of Chilham (Rte. 7). The front is of hewn stone, with octagonal gate-towers; the N.W. part of the quadrangle also remains, and shows that it was once a stately edifice, which is still well worth inspection; as is also the old *Vicarage House*, once the mansion of the Liveseys, which stands amid noble trees a short distance S.

Between Eastchurch and Warden is *Rayham*, a great model farm belonging to Lord Harris.

Warden, at the E. end of Sheppey, is a very small village (Pop. 43), with a *Ch.* which Henry III. gave to the Maison Dieu of Dover. About 40 years ago the ch. was almost rebuilt with the stone of old London Bridge, by Delamark Banks, Esq. (son of Sir E. Banks, the engineer, from whom Banks Town, Sheerness, is named), then a considerable landowner in Sheppey. The little ch. is now in great danger of becoming a second Reculver. An extensive landslip carried off a large portion of the ch.-yard in 1859, and continued encroachments having brought the ch. to the very verge of the cliff, it has been found necessary to close it.

2 m. S. is *Leysdown* (Pop. 244), a pleasant spot, with many fruit-farms. The ch. is a new one, which replaced a poor-looking edifice very near the sea. Keeping along the sea-wall, we reach, in 2½ m., *Shellness*, the most easterly point of Sheppey, overlooking Whitstable Bay. On this low sandy point James II. was seized in his endeavour to escape to France in 1688. A rather lofty mound near its extremity is probably monumental, but history is silent respecting it.

Cable Creek divides the isle of *Harty* (Pop. 131) from Sheppey, and Crog Diep separates it from Elmley, but there is a bridge over the former, and there is a ferry to Oare for Faversham (Rte. 3). The *Church*, which is in a sad state of dilapidation, once belonged to the abbey of Faversham. In it is preserved a curious oak-chest, on which is represented a tilting-match between two knights; it is of Dec. character.

Elmley, W. of Harty (Pop. 204) which is almost entirely marshland, had a large brick and tile factory established in it a few years ago, and the ch. (which had fallen into ruin) was rebuilt in good taste by the patrons (All Souls' College, Oxford); its taper bell-turret is a conspicuous object as we cross the rly. bridge

from Sittingbourne. But the factory is now in great measure abandoned, and the isle is losing its busy aspect. There is a ferry hence to the Sittingbourne road, which Lord Macaulay oddly mentions as "Emley ferry, near the island of Sheerness."—(*Hist. Eng.* ii. 569, ed. 1849.)

Considerable plantations have been formed both in Elmley and in Harty, but timber does not appear to flourish now in these marshlands, though that it formerly did so is proved by the enormous size of the trunk of an aged oak still existing in Harty.

ROUTE 14.

COAST OF KENT.—MARGATE TO RYE. [ROMNEY MARSH, DUNGENESS.]

Almost all the coast towns of Kent have communication with London by rly., but they have not in all cases the like facility among themselves. This rte. is therefore meant to indicate the means by which they may most readily be visited, and it will be seen to comprise many places of interest at present "off the line."

From Margate to Ramsgate there is the choice of 2 railways: the S. E. (the shortest), which keeps near the road, and the L. C. & D., which curves round by Broadstairs; but the walk by the cliffs is to be preferred to either (See Rte. 7). There is a Rly. from Ramsgate to Deal (Rte. 4), but the traveller may incline to take the road, which runs by the shore of Pegwell Bay, whence the view to Deal Point is very fine. At 1 m. short of Sandwich he may notice a grove of trees on l. which covers the foundations of the ruined ch. of *Stonar*, explored by Mr. Reader, of Sandwich; or he may be ferried over the Stour at Stonar Cut (a neat inn, the *Red Lion*, provides boats for this, as also for the ferry to Richborough, Rte. 4), and walk over the sand-hills to the coast, among which Roman coins have often been found, though we fear that he will look in vain for any traces of Cæsar's naval camp, which has been placed in this locality. To the W. rises the (restored) Norman tower of St. Clement, Sandwich, and beyond it the hill of Richborough; if it should be low water the Goodwin Sands show like islands, E.; and before we reach Deal we pass 2 coastguard stations, one of which has 2 great guns, and is surrounded by a loop-holed wall; and the other has close to it an unfinished "battery" of the Boulogne flotilla date (c. 1804), so overgrown with wild flowers as to make amends for the rough walk.

For *Deal* and *Walmer* see Rte. 4. From the latter place a road along the beach, 1 m., leads to

Kingsdown (Pop. about 500), a decayed "member" of the Cinque Port of Dover, picturesquely situated under the cliffs, which recommence here. St. John's Chapel, above it, was completed in 1850. Its erection and endowment are entirely due to the late William Curling, Esq., whose residence was opposite. Some indistinct traces of an intrenchment in the valley here are said by Darrell to have been formerly called "Roman Codde," which he is pleased to interpret "Romanorum fortitudo." It is possible that Mr. Borrow's *Romanye* friends may have known more of the

matter. Small pieces of amber are occasionally found on the beach here, and on that of the Isle of Thanet, after a gale.

The scene from Deal and Walmer beach—and yet more so where the cliffs recommence at Kingsdown—is always grand and impressive. The Downs, "the safest and most commodious roadstead in the world," lie in front, generally crowded with merchantmen, and not often without some specimen of those "brave navies"

"From floating cannons' thundering throates that all the world defye."

Beyond is seen the fringe of breakers along the perilous Goodwins; and at night the Calais light and the revolving light at Grisnez are visible, as are those of the North and South Forelands. N. are the cliffs of Thanet, and Pegwell Bay with its memories of Augustine and the Saxons; and opposite stretches away the French coast, from the "Noirmottes" above Calais to the heights beyond Boulogne—the old country of the Morini—with its chalk cliffs of Blancnez and Grisnez; the sight of which brings crowding back on the mind all the eventful story from the day when the oars of the Roman galleys first flashed in the sunshine across the narrow strait, to that (August, 1850) on which the cable of the electric telegraph attached the "fines terrarum" of the Britons to the great world opposite. The coast of the Pas de Calais has undergone at least as much change as that of Kent; but the Portus Iccius, from which Cæsar sailed, certainly lay within sight opposite, and probably stretched up under the Noirmottes as far as St. Omer. Standing on the beach at Walmer, it is not a little interesting to have at once before us the points both of departure and of arrival; for there is the all but universal consent of antiquaries, from the earliest inquirers to the Emperor Napoleon III., that it was on this low coast, between Kingsdown and Thanet, that Cæsar's first landing was made—the first great landmark in the history of Britain, which was thus brought within the pale of the Roman world. It is true that Sir G. B. Airy (*Archæologia*, xxxiv.) has brought forward some arguments for fixing the landing at Pevensey; and that the shore near Folkestone, and the coast of Romney Marsh, have also been suggested—the latter in a very interesting volume by Mr. Lewin; but these theories may fairly be considered as refuted by a paper in *Arch. Cant.*, vol. iii., by the late Rev. E. Cardwell, Prof. of Ancient Hist. at Oxford, who supports the claims of Deal, which, although the coast has much altered, must always have been "in plano et aperto littore."

The *Downs*, between the breakwater of the Goodwins and the shore—the largest natural harbour of refuge existing—are 8 m. in length and 6 wide, containing about 20 m. of good anchorage. No doubt they are "a down bed to repose in," as Defoe suggests; but the name is derived from the *dunes* or sand-heaps of the Goodwins and the shore. They are well protected from E., W., and N., but are unsafe under a high S. wind; and a "Deal gale," such as howled along the Rutupine shores in Lucan's time, generally sends ashore many of the lesser craft. The Downs vary in depth from 4 to 12 fathoms. In many parts are overfalls and sands—as the Brake, the Quern, &c.—dry wholly or partially at low water.

The famous *Goodwins*—"a very dangerous flat and fatal, where the carcases of many a tall ship lie buried" (*Merch. of Venice*)—extending about 9 m. between the 2 forelands, run nearly parallel with the coast. They consist of 2 parts, divided in the middle by 4 narrow channels, about 2 fathoms deep;

one of which, called "the Swash," is navigable in fine weather. E. of the N. Goodwin is a bank of chalk—a more substantial fragment of Earl Godwin's *Lomea* than the sands themselves:—

"Where oft by mariners are shown
(Unless the men of Kent are liars)
Earl Godwin's castles overflown,
And palace roofs, and steeple spires."

Whatever may have been their origin, they are probably older than either Earl Godwin or Tenterden steeple (see note in Rte. 11). There is no early notice of any island in this place, though it is not impossible that more than one change may have taken place here during the many inundations which have swept over this, and the opposite French and Flemish coasts. Sir C. Lyell suggested that the last remains of an island, consisting, like Sheppey, of clay, may have been carried away by the great flood of 1099, recorded by the Saxon Chronicle. (*Principles of Geology*, i. 409.) The sands are completely covered at high water. At low they may be walked upon with safety (cricket-matches have been ventured on them), except in certain ominous, lake-like places, the especial property of the water-nixes.

Seamen assert that if a ship of the largest size were to strike on the Goodwins she would be completely swallowed up by the quicksands in a few days. The bank consists in reality of 15 ft. of sand, resting on blue clay—a fact which seems to prove that it is a remnant of land, and not a mere accumulation of sea-sand.—*Lyell.* Many plans have been proposed for making the sands the basis of a harbour of refuge, the Downs being unsafe in some winds, but the result of what has been undertaken with the more limited view of guiding mariners is not encouraging; a lighthouse, and 2 beacons successively erected, having been carried away by the fury of the waves. Two lightships now mark the N. and S. heads of the sands, and another is fixed in the Gull stream—the main passage into the North Sea.

The most memorable case of shipwreck on the Goodwins took place during the great storm of Nov. 1703, which lasted 14 days; during its greatest violence (the night of the 26th) 13 men-of-war were lost on the sands, and nearly the whole of their crews perished. Many East Indiamen have been wrecked on them; but the number of vessels lost or damaged here bears no proportion to those which pass in safety; and "the improvements in navigation, the use of chain-cables, and the application of steam-power, have rendered these sands much less formidable than formerly." Rockets thrown up from the lightships at the sands are the signals that some vessel has struck on them; and such calls for help are instantly responded to by the boatmen of the coast, who, loungers on ordinary occasions, start into activity at the approach of a storm. The number of lives annually saved by these boats, "admirably handled by their hardy crews," is very great; and there are few among them who might not appropriate the epitaph of George Philpott in Deal Church:—

"Full many lives he saved with his undaunted crew,
He put his trust in Providence, and cared not how it blew."

All along the coast these boatmen are known by the name of *hovellers*; no doubt a corruption of *hobelers*, the ancient name of the light-armed English cavalry, from the *hobby* or small horse ridden by them. Thus the light boats of the Deal seamen were their hobbies. In fine weather the hovellers remain, perforce, idle and inactive; but they are roused to almost incredible exertion by the occurrence of what the old Cornishmen used to call a "providential" wreck. (The names of "Deal crabs," "Ramsgate skinflints,"

"Dover sharks," and "Sandwich carrots," formerly exchanged between the inhabitants of the towns on the east coast of Kent, have nearly disappeared; but the Dover epithet still remains appropriate, as Continental travellers too well know).

(*a*) There being, as yet, no rly. between Deal and Dover, the journey (9 m.) is accomplished by means of coaches, which meet almost every train at Deal. There are but few objects of interest directly on the road, and the tourist will do better to diverge from it here and there as indicated below; or to take instead the coast-line (*b*).

At 2 m. from Deal the road passes through the village of *Upper Walmer*. The chancel arch and S. door of the ch. are Norman, and richly decorated. There is no memorial of "the Great Duke," except the pew which he used to occupy almost every Sunday during his residence at Walmer. This is the large seat immediately in front of the pulpit. The wonderful square addition to the ch. was made in 1826. The churchyard is inclosed by a deep ancient fosse. Near it are some relics of a mansion belonging to the ancient family of Criol. About half-way down Castle-street, in the village, a house is pointed out which was tenanted by the Duke when Sir Arthur Wellesley: it is known as "The Duke's House."

The various intrenchments in the neighbourhood (interesting in connexion with Cæsar's landing), noticed by Hasted, are now difficult of discovery, in consequence of increased cultivation. "A deep single fosse upon a rising ground" is mentioned near Walmer Church, and there are said to be marks of intrenchment at Hawkshill close, near the castle, to the S. There are others N. of Ripple Church, and at Dane Pits, on a farm now called Winkland Oaks. This last is readily found, although much changed since it was figured by Hasted. It is too small for a fortification of any sort, and was probably a "bower" or "Troytown," in which games took place on certain occasions. (Rte. 7; Julaber's Grave, Chilham.)

From the high ground above Walmer a fine view is obtained northward,—Sandwich, with Richborough beyond it; Thanet, and Ramsgate stretching along its cliffs; the Downs on one side, and on the other a wide sweep of undulating chalk country, full of Saxon memorials.

Ripple Church (belonging to St. Augustine's), 1 m. W., to which a footpath leads across the open fields, was rebuilt in 1861. At *Sutton*, 1 m. S.W. of Ripple, is a small Norm. *Ch.* of some interest. It is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, and has nave and chancel, with circular apse. The windows are circular-headed, varying in size, with zigzag ornaments rudely scratched above them. The S. door has an enriched tympanum. The N. door (now closed) is immediately opposite, as at Ripple and Northbourne. The wall of the W. end is said to have been injured by an earthquake, April 6, 1680. It has been rebuilt, but still shows the circular window. All the rest of the ch. remains unaltered. The manor belonged to the family of Criol.

Returning to the main road we reach, at 3 m. from Deal, the village of *Ringwould*. The *Ch.*, dedicated to St. Nicholas, serves as a landmark, and the tower has a very peculiar shaped turret. It stands on high ground, commanding fine views of the Downs. The chancel is E. E., but much alteration has taken place. The raised ground S. of the ch. may perhaps mark an intrenchment like that at Walmer.

At *Oxney*, 1 m. nearer to Dover, are some fragments of a desecrated chapel. *Oxney Court* (W. J. Banks,

Esq.) adjoins. Some distance off the road, W., are the two *Langdons*. The church of *East* Langdon has a late Norm. turret for 2 bells. The pulpit-cloth is made from an ancient vestment of crimson velvet, embroidered with the words "Jesu Maria," and other figures. "It well deserves to be copied."—*Hussey*. At *West* Langdon was a Benedictine abbey, founded 1192, by Will. de Aubeville. Both this and the ch. have disappeared, a few ivy-covered walls of the latter alone remaining. Here Leyton, Cromwell's commissioner (Oct. 1535), after gaining entrance with much difficulty, took captive the abbot's "tender damoisel," her apparel being found in the abbot's coffer (see his graphic letter in *Froude's Hist.*, vol. i.).] A ch. has been built at West Langdon.

1 m. S.W. is *Guston*, where the small plain Norm. ch. presents the original arrangement of the E. end, 2 small windows below and a larger one above in the gable.

A road at the head of Oxney Hill, E., leads to *St. Margaret's at Cliff*, where the Norm. *Ch.*, restored in 1870, must on no account be left unvisited. The nave of 4 bays has circular piers, except one, which is clustered. The bases are best seen at the W. end. A much enriched moulding surrounds the arches. The capitals of the piers have various Norm. ornaments. At the angles, and at the centre of each arch, are heads, and there is a singular mask in the centre of the moulding between the nave arches and the clerestory. The aisles do not extend beyond the nave. The side-windows are small and deeply splayed: in that at the E. end of the S. aisle is a bracket for a figure, probably above an altar. The circular chancel arch is unusually lofty, reaching to the top of the clerestory windows. The chancel, of great length, has at the E. end 3 windows below, and one above. The rest of the chancel windows are circular-headed. The tower arch is pointed. The exterior wall of the nave, rising above the aisles, is surrounded by a rich arcade, which is pierced at intervals for the clerestory windows. There is a low side window (circular-headed) on S. side of chancel. The exterior of the W. doorway is emblematical of the Holy Trinity, and is a very curious piece of work. The cabling in the porch is very perfect, and in the panels above may be noticed a fleur-de-lis, a Scotch thistle, a Greek cross, and an English rose—a curious and unexplained combination. In the vestry there is a stone coffin-lid.

The manor has always belonged to the archbishops of Canterbury, by one of whom (Anselm?) the ch. must have been erected.

Beyond the church, which lifts itself proudly above the little village, a "gate" opens to the sea. The cliffs recede like an amphitheatre; and down their broken sides a road winds to St. Margaret's Bay.

The guillemots which breed in the cliffs here are said by Buffon to be much sought after by the fishermen of Picardy,—as baits for lobsters and other fish, according to Pennant. The finest flavoured lobsters in England, "small, and turning of a remarkably deep red colour," are found in St. Margaret's Bay. Gastronomy, "which owes everything to the Church," is perhaps indebted for their discovery to Abp. Morton, by whom a small pier was constructed below the cliffs, "for the defence of the fishing craft."

From St. Margaret's, the 2 *Lighthouses* on the S. Foreland may be visited. They are ½ m. apart, and have the height of 275 ft. and 380 ft. respectively. This is the nearest point to the French coast, the "Pas" being somewhat shorter from here to

the cliff of Grisnez than from Dover to Calais. The light at Dunkirk is here visible, beside those of Calais and Boulogne. The arrangements of the S. Foreland lighthouses differ from those of the N. Foreland (Rte. 7). The magneto-electric light, now in use at Dungeness (*post*), was first tried at the Upper Lighthouse here. The view from the cliffs—always magnificent—is sometimes rendered more so than usual from the passing of whole fleets of merchantmen—200 or 300 in number—outward bound, after having been detained by contrary winds in the Downs.

The name of "*the Lone Tree*," given to a solitary sycamore by the roadside, 2 m. short of Dover, has reference to a comparatively modern version of the legend of the Glastonbury thorn. A soldier of the Dover garrison is said to have slain a comrade with a staff, and as no one else was present, he struck it into the ground, exultingly exclaiming that he should never be brought to justice until that dry stick took root. He served abroad for many years unsuspected; but when again stationed at Dover, from curiosity he visited the spot, and found, to his horror, that his weapon had taken root, and was a flourishing tree. Conscience-stricken, he at once avowed his crime, and suffered accordingly. The tree is visible from the ramparts at Dover, and the story is a favourite one in the garrison.

The towers of Dover Castle now come into view, and one of the most striking scenes in Kent opens up as we near the town. The valley on E. opening out to the sea, called "the Knights' Bottom," once the place for the joustings of the garrison, is now devoted to rifle practice, and on W. rises the incomplete *Fort George*, or Castle Hill Fort, the fosse of which crosses the high road. Across the valley are the Western Heights and Citadel, and in the valley itself lies Dover (Rte. 2).

(*b*) The beach beyond Kingsdown is studded with rifle-butts for the use of the troops at Walmer, and the carriage road runs close to the cliffs at some distance from the sea. As far as *St. Margaret's Bay*, an exceedingly pretty spot (3 m.), there is no difficulty, but here the South Foreland juts out, and though it is possible to go round it at low water (notice the fresh-water springs which gush from the shingle), the feat is not to be recommended. The white, flint-banded cliffs, nearly 400 ft. high, and all but perpendicular, afford no resting-places, like "Bessie's Apron;" and whoever may find himself beneath them in Sir Arthur Wardour's position, caught by the rising tide, will have but a slender chance of escape. The loose shingle, moreover, under the Foreland, affords by no means a pleasant path, and the road to Dover is lengthened. It will be better to ascend from the beach at St. Margaret's Bay, visit the fine Norm. ch. in the village above, and then either follow an easily traced field-path to Dover (4 m.), or bear off to the left for a coastguard station, called *Cornhill* (the *Lighthouses* may be taken in the way), near to which will be found the "zigzag" leading to the beach, whence a rough path will conduct to the East Cliff at Dover (Rte. 2).

From Dover to Folkestone the *road* should be followed, for the sake of the magnificent view from the cliffs. At 4 m. from Dover is the *Lydden Spout* coastguard station, whence Peter Becker's stairs give access to the beach, and to Folkestone also, if the tourist pleases. (Rte. 2, Exe. (*c*) from Folkestone). Beyond Folkestone the road to Hythe (5 m.) is never out of sight of the sea, and on the hill above is the camp at Shorncliff, for which, as well as for Hythe and Lymne, see Rte. 2.

On the N. bank of the Military

Canal are some small remains of the ch. of *West Hythe*, with traces of very early Norm. masonry.

From Hythe to New Romney (9 m.) the road runs the whole way parallel with the shore; and, for about 3 m. along the crest of the sea-wall, which, more like one of Vauban's bastions than a Flemish *dune*, here protects the marshes. It is kept in repair by a tax levied over the whole district; is about 20 ft. in height, and 20 broad at the top. At the base it widens to more than 300; and its various outworks of jetties, groins, and *faggots*, deserve attention, as well as the vast sluices that regulate the drainage. At 3 m. from Hythe is the *Grand Redoubt*, a massive brick fort, with a deep fosse, and Martello towers occur at short intervals. 2 m. further is *Dymchurch* (Pop. 580), where the small ch. has a Norm. chancel arch. During some works on the sea-wall here in 1844, the remains of a Roman pottery were discovered. Great masses of pottery were found; among them, Samian ware of unusual beauty. The greater part however was a grey ware, resembling that of the Roman pottery at Upchurch on the Medway (Rte. 3). Few coins were found; but some sepulchral deposits, indicating a permanent settlement. Under the pottery were discovered bones of the mammoth and whale; and above it Saxon and mediæval relics;—a singular mixture of ages. Seen from Dymchurch beach, Romney looks very picturesque, the cluster of trees near the town contrasting well with the yellow sand of the *Warren*, where detachments usually encamp in summer for artillery practice. *Romney Hoy* (only navigable for boats) is the representative of the ancient harbour. On its S. shore is *Stone End*, where a heap of stones was long shown, called the Tomb of SS. Crispin and Crispinianus, who, so runs the tradition, having been martyred by the Roman Governor in Gaul and thrown into the sea, their bodies were washed on shore and buried here. (Their legend was also connected with *Faversham*, Rte. 3).

9 m. *New Romney* (Pop. 1129). *Inns:* Ship, New Inn), *Rumen-ea*, the "large island" (*Somner*—but query), the most central of the Cinque Ports, but now 2 m. distant from the sea.

The importance of Romney as a seaport ceased altogether after the storm which changed the course of the Rother (temp. Edw. I.). The general courts of the Cinque Ports, however, were long held here, after their removal from Shepway Cross, near Lymne, and to the present day it possesses, beside considerable landed estates in the Marsh, all the privileges of the Ports that modern legislation has spared (Rte. 2). There were formerly 5 churches (SS. John Baptist, Lawrence, Martin, Michael, and Nicholas), of which only St. Nicholas remains. This is a noble structure, and of great size. It is mainly Norm., a part of the nave being E.E., and has a lofty pinnacled tower, with exterior Norm. arcade. There are a few good monuments, and *Brasses* for Thos. Lamberd, 1514; and Thos. Smyth, his wife and 2 daughters, 1610. Notice in S. aisle the tomb of Richard Stuppeneye, jurat in 1509 (d. 1527), before which the election of the mayor takes place on March 25th in each year. Notice also the painted window which commemorates the wreck of the *Northfleet*, run down off Dungeness, Jan. 22, 1873. New Romney was disfranchised by the Reform Act, in consequence of which it escaped the operation of the Municipal Reform Acts, and preserves many of the old Cinque Ports customs that have died out elsewhere, as the election of the mayor in the ch., and the announcement of the

coming event by sound of trumpet the evening before. The ch. belonged to the abbey of Pontigny, which had a cell here; and there was also a leper-house, dedicated to SS. Stephen and Thomas of Canterbury, but no traces of the latter now remain, and those of the former are inconsiderable. Romney is a kind of capital of the marsh district, and a well-attended fair, at which the hardy, if not handsome, sheep of the Marsh breed may be seen in thousands, is held on August 21.

Old Romney (Pop. 152), about 1 m. W. and higher up the ancient course of the Rother, was once a seaport. The silting up of the river's mouth must have begun at a very early period, since New Romney was established soon after the Conquest. The *Ch.* (St. Clement) stands on a hillock embosomed in trees. It is small, and has a low tower at the S.W. angle; the font is Norm. 1 m. N.E. are some remains of *Hope Chapel.* They are Trans.-Norm.

[Romney is a good point from which to penetrate the rich grazing district of *Romney Marsh*, in which are numerous churches, many of Norm. date, and otherwise of interest, for much of the land formerly belonged to the monks of Canterbury, who, it may be seen, did not neglect their outlying parishes.

Though provided with good roads, the district to the present day is an isolated one, but not to the extent to justify now the old saying of the neighbourhood, that "the world is divided into Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Romney Marsh." Indeed, an act for a rly. from Appledore, through New Romney and Lydd, to Dungeness, was passed 1866. The greater part of this land is of ancient formation, though it has widened considerably within the historic period, owing to fresh accumulations of silt and shingle. An elaborate inquiry into the exact history of the formation of this district will be found in the 2nd ed. of Mr. Lewin's *Invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar* (1862). Mr. Lewin, as before remarked, fixes the landing of Cæsar on this part of the coast. There certainly were Roman settlements on it; and the *Merscwara* (marshmen) of the *Saxon Chronicle* (whose district formed, according to Kemble, one of the small dependent "kingdoms" into which Kent was divided during the early Saxon period) have had their constant successors, though few in number, notwithstanding the malaria, which rendered it, says Lambarde, "bad in winter, worse in summer, and at no time good;" a statement hardly accurate at the present day. It is about 14 m. long, and 8 broad, comprises 20 parishes, with a pop. of about 6000, and is divided into four districts—Romney Marsh proper, N.; Walland Marsh, adjoining, S.; and Denge Marsh and Guildford Marsh, part of which lies in Sussex, S.E. and W. Romney Marsh proper contains 23,925 acres, and the other three 22,666.

Most of the churches stand on a hillock surrounded by well-grown trees, and many of the substantial farmhouses are similarly guarded from the bleak winds, but beyond these there is little timber throughout the district, and the principal divisions are formed by dykes and watercourses. Cattle and sheep are fed in great numbers; the latter a peculiar breed, said to be capable of enduring greater privations from cold and stinted food than any other "lowlanders." The green cattle-dotted plain, with its gleaming water-lines, is not without beauty when overlooked from the adjoining heights—often presenting singular effects of light. The line of the ancient estuary, which, beyond Dymchurch, passed inland as far as Lymne, is readily traceable by the eye, as the sand with which the soil

is filled contrasts strongly in colour with the rich pastures southward.

The whole tract was very early fenced from the incursions of the sea, 24 jurors having been elected from an unknown period for taking all necessary steps towards its preservation. Some complaint having been made by these jurors in the reign of Henry III., the king issued a commission under Henry de Bathe, one of his Justices Itinerant, by whom a session was held at Romney; and the 'Ordinances of Henry de Bathe,' then agreed to, still lie at the bottom of the English law of draining and embanking. The whole of the Marsh was incorporated by Edward IV., under whose charter the government was placed in the hands of a bailiff and 24 jurats. The repair of the walls, and the drainage, is, however, vested in the lords of 23 adjoining manors, called "The Lords of the Levels."

The Marsh is defended from the sea by *Dymchurch Wall*, on its E. side, 3 m. long. But for this barrier the sea would overflow it at once. The interior drainage is effected by a number of divisions called waterings. The *Rhee Wall*, which runs across it from Appledore to Romney, marks the old course of the Rother, from which the river is said first to have been diverted by the results of a great tempest temp. Edw. I. In this old bed an ancient vessel, apparently of Danish build, was found 1824; it was entirely of oak.

From early times this district was a great resort of smugglers, and so powerful were they that several of the churches were made to surrender an aisle or a chapel as a storehouse, the few inhabitants who did not join in the "fair trade" (as it was called) being overawed by the majority who did. Even at the present day the Coastguard are unusually numerous, and some of them are mounted men. In this district, too, the disaffected have often found refuge. Jacobite emissaries at the time of the Revolution, as well as long after, lay hid here; Hurst House, near Bonnington, was their especial rendezvous. Godfrey Cross, an innkeeper of Lydd, was hanged in 1690 for treasonable communications with De Tourville, who gained the battle off Beachy Head (*Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 20); and Sir John Fenwick was captured at New Romney, whilst hiding under the assumed name of Thomas Ward.

The churches of most interest, beside Romney and Lydd, are Brenzett, Brookland, Ivychurch, Newchurch, and Snargate.

The *Ch.* of *Brenzett* (4 m. N.W. from Romney), dedicated to St. Eanswith of Folkestone, has some Norm. portions, and contains some 17th-cent. monuments of the Fogges. It long belonged to the Abbey of Guisnes in Artois.

Brookland, 2½ m. S.W. of Brenzett and 6 m. from Romney, is worth the journey thither. It belonged to St. Augustine's, Canterbury. The bell-tower, built of massive timber, is detached from the ch., and of unusual form. The font is Norm., of lead, and enriched by two rows of minute figures, forming a kind of calendar, with zodiacal signs, which is engraved in *Arch. Cant.*, vol. iv.

Ivychurch, 2 m. E. of Brenzett, is a large, handsome edifice, dedicated to St. Martin. It is E. E. and Dec., with a lofty Perp. tower and 6-sided beacon turret, which is a very conspicuous object, and useful as a landmark in the marshes.

Newchurch, 3 m. N.E. of Ivychurch, is mainly E.E., with tower and beacon turret at the W. end. It contains an octagon font with coats of arms, and several handsome tombs.

Snargate Church (restored), 1½ m. N.W. of Brenzett, is mainly E.E. It has some fragments of painted glass, and also some encaustic tiles. In this ch. a chantry, with 3 good windows, formerly blocked off, and

used as a smugglers' storehouse, has been lately (1866) thrown open. The neighbouring ch. of *Snave* (restored) is of no particular interest; and the ruined chapels of *Midley*, *Blackmanstone*, *Orgarswick*, and *Eastbridge*, are in too dilapidated a condition to repay the trouble of searching them out, though the most distant is not 6 m. from New Romney.]

The road from Romney to Rye (12 m.) passes through Brookland, leaving *Fairfield*, with its very poor little brick ch., on the N., and *Great Cheyne Court*, once a mansion but now a farmhouse, on the S.; it points out the site of a tract of land reclaimed from the sea by Cardinal Bourchier. In due time we pass the still more miserable ch. of *East Guildford*, and soon after reach Rye (*Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 16).

Lydd (Pop. 1936), 4 m. S. of Romney, a member of that Cinque Port, is now of more consideration than its parent. Though 4 m. distant from the sea, most of the boats that pursue the fishery are owned here. The *Ch.*, dedicated to All Saints, is a large cruciform Perp. building, with a fine pinnacled tower. It was once a possession of Tintern Abbey, having been given to it by one of the De Clares. In the N. chancel is the altar-tomb, with effigy, of Sir Walter Meynell, temp. Edw. III.; and there are also the following *Brasses* (some of them loose):—John Motesfont, vicar, 1420; John Thomas, 1429; Thomas Godefray, 1430, and wife; a civilian, c. 1510; a civilian, c. 1530; Thos. Harte and wife, 1557; Peter Godfrye, 1566, and wife; Thos. Bate, 1579; a civilian and wife, 1590; John Berrey, 1597; Clement Stuppeny, jurat and bailiff, 1608; Laurence Stuppenye, 1613.

The districts called *Dungemarsh* and *Dungebeach*, lying E. and S. of Lydd, should be visited, even though the walk or ride over a tract where the stones outnumber the blades of grass is rather a trying one. The land here is considered to be of more recent formation than the rest of the marsh. About 1½ m. S. of the town is a tract called the *Holmstone*, where holly trees grow to some size (as they did in the time of Leland); and stunted elder-bushes in many parts furnish an excellent cover for hares, which abound and afford good coursing. Excellent fishing ground is found off the coast, and in the summer the whole district is gay with the bright colours of the foxglove and other wild flowers, and most of the inhabitants are "bee-masters," the beach-honey fetching a high price in the London market.

At 4 m. from Lydd we reach the long low point of *Dungeness*, surrounded by flats and sand-shoals, and in its aspect contrasting not a little with the bold chalk cliffs of the next headland, Beachy (*Hdbk. Sussex*, Rte. 20). The point is said to have extended nearly ½ m. seaward within living memory. This growth is caused by the accumulation of shingle, which throughout the Channel is in constant motion, generally from W. to E. (Rte. 2). The point of Dungeness is one of the most dangerous in the English Channel and the most difficult for ships to weather. It was stated in the House of Commons, in 1875, that no fewer than 20 wrecks were visible in the East Bay.

At only 260 yards from low-water mark rises the *Lighthouse*, a lofty round tower, with a cluster of dwellings, workshops, &c., around it, the whole inclosed by a strong wall, and painted red by way of distinction as a sea-mark. A lighthouse on this spot was first projected by a brother goldsmith of George Heriot, temp. Jas. I., named Allen. This old light was replaced toward the end of the last century by the present structure, which was built by Wyatt, for Mr. Coke of Holkham (afterwards Earl of Leicester), lord

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THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY have arranged a system of TOURS—about 70 in number—by Rail, Steamer, and Coach, comprehending almost every place of interest either for scenery or historical associations throughout Scotland, including—

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☞ TOURISTS are recommended to procure a copy of the Caledonian Railway Company's "Tourist Guide," which can be had at any of the Company's Stations, and also at the chief Stations on the London and North-Western Railway, and which contains descriptive notices of the districts embraced in the Tours, Maps, Plans, Bird's-eye View, &c.

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GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE,
GLASGOW, 1881.

JAMES SMITHELLS,
General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

THE TOURIST'S ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

IS viâ HARWICH.

THE Continental Express Train leaves Liverpool Street Station, London, for Rotterdam every evening (Sundays excepted), and for Antwerp on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in direct connection with the Fast and elegantly fitted up Passenger Steamers of the Company.

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The Great Eastern Company's West End Office, 28, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, London, W.

COOK and SON'S Tourist Office, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.

GAZE and SON'S Tourist Office, 142, Strand, London, E.C.

O. CAYGILL'S Tourist Office, 371, Strand, London, E.C.

And the Continental Booking Office, Liverpool St. Station, London, E.C.

For further particulars and Time Books apply to the Continental Traffic Manager, Liverpool Street Station, London, E.C.

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BY THE FAST AND POWERFUL PADDLE STEAMER,

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1150 Tons burthen, built in 1875. J. VERBIST, Commander.

This STEAMER, which is elegantly fitted up with spacious Saloons and Private Cabins, leaves London, from IRONGATE and ST. KATHARINE'S WHARF, Tower, every **Sunday** at noon, returning from Antwerp every Wednesday at noon, from 1st October to 1st April, and 1 o'clock (afternoon) from 1st April to 1st October. Passengers walk on board. Excellent Table d'Hôte at 2 o'clock.

Travellers going by this Steamer may proceed by the Railroad *viâ* **Antwerp** and **Cologne** to **Hamburg, Berlin, Leipzic, Dresden,** &c.

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Apply to the Agents:

London.—Messrs. ARNATI & HARRISON, 11 & 12, Great Tower Street, E.C.; and Old White Horse Cellar, 155, Piccadilly, W.

Antwerp.—Messrs. HUYSMANS & BULCKE, 10, Quai Magermna.

Brussels.—M. LELOTTE-TOWN, 88, Montagne de la Cour.

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MIDLAND RAILWAY.

The PICTURESQUE and FAVOURITE ROUTE

Between London and Manchester and Liverpool, and all parts of Lancashire *viâ* Matlock and the Peak of Derbyshire.

The NEW TOURIST and POPULAR ROUTE

Between England and Scotland, *viâ* Settle and Carlisle, is Now Open, and a Service of Express and Fast Trains is run between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow, with connections and Through Booking arrangements from principal Stations in the West of England, Midland Counties, Yorkshire and Lancashire, and principal Towns and Places of Tourist resort in Scotland.

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Run between London (St. Pancras Station) and Edinburgh and Glasgow; and from July to October, between London and Perth; also between London and Liverpool and London and Manchester by the Express Trains of this Company. These Cars are well ventilated, fitted with Lavatory, &c., and accompanied by a Special Attendant, and are unequalled for comfort and convenience in travelling.

At London the Midland Company's Trains start from and arrive at the St. Pancras Station, where the Company have erected one of the largest Hotels in the world, containing upwards of 400 Bed-Rooms, with spacious Coffee-Room and numerous Drawing Rooms, which will be found replete with every accommodation.

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Are Issued during the Summer, from principal Stations on the Midland Railway, to—

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Glasgow,	Buxton,	Isle of Wight,	Leamington,
Scarboro',	Yarmouth,	Bournemouth,	Swansea,
Harrogate,	Lowestoft,	Torquay,	Tenby,
Windermere,	Dover,	Plymouth,	Aberystwith,
Keswick,	Ramsgate,	Exeter,	Llandudno,
Morecombe,	Hastings,	Bath,	Rhyl,
Blackpool,	Brighton,	Ilfracombe,	Isle of Man,

and most of the principal places of Tourist resort in the United Kingdom.

Tickets at Reduced Fares

Are issued during the Season after May 1st to Pleasure Parties of not less than Six First, or Ten Third-Class Passengers, desirous of taking Pleasure Excursions to places on or adjacent to the Midland Railway.

For particulars of Trains, Tourist and Pleasure Party arrangements, and other information respecting the Midland Railway Company, see the Official Time Tables, to be obtained at all Stations, or apply to

JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

BY, *April*, 1881.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LONDON AND BOULOGNE.—The *Dolphin, Rhine, Cologne, Moselle,* or *Concordia.*—Direct from and to Irongate and St. Katharine's Wharf. From London—Almost Daily. From Boulogne—Almost Daily. FARES—London to Boulogne, 12*s.*, or 8*s.* 6*d.*; Return (available for One Month), 18*s.* 6*d.* or 13*s.*

LONDON TO PARIS direct from London, via Boulogne.—FARES—SINGLE (available for Three Days), Saloon, 1st Class Rail, 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Saloon, 2nd Class Rail, 1*l.* 3*s.*; Fore Cabin, 2nd Class Rail, 19*s.* 6*d.*; 3rd Class Rail, 16*s.* 6*d.* Return (available for Fourteen Days), 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; 2*l.*; 1*l.* 15*s.*; 1*l.* 6*s.*

LONDON AND HAVRE.—*Swift* or *Swallow*—From Irongate and St. Katharine's Steam Wharf. From London—Every Thursday. From Havre—Every Sunday. FARES—(Steward's Fee included), Chief Cabin, 15*s.*; Fore Cabin, 9*s.*; Return Tickets (available for One Month), 20*s.* 6*d.* and 14*s.*

LONDON AND OSTEND.—The *Swift* and *Swallow.*—From and to Irongate and St. Katharine's Wharf. From London—Wednesday and Sunday. From Ostend—Tuesday and Friday. FARES; (Steward's Fee included), Chief Cabin, 18*s.*; Fore Cabin, 12*s.* 6*d.* Return Tickets (available for One Month), 27*s.* 6*d.* and 18*s.*

LONDON AND ANTWERP.—The *Hawk, Teal, Falcon,* or *Capulet.*—From and to Irongate and St. Katharine's Wharf. From London—Every Tuesday and Saturday. From Antwerp—Every Tuesday and Friday. FARES (Steward's Fee included), Chief Cabin, 20*s.*; Fore Cabin, 12*s.* 6*d.* Return Tickets (available for One Month), 31*s.* and 19*s.* 3*d.*

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LONDON AND HULL.—The *Heron, Ostrich,* or *Hamburg.*—From and to Irongate and St. Katharine's Wharf. From London—Every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 morn. From Hull—Every Wednesday and Saturday. FARES (Steward's Fee included), Saloon, 8*s.*; Fore Cabin, 5*s.* Return Tickets (available for One Month), 12*s.* 6*d.* and 8*s.*

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For further particulars apply to the Secretary, 71, *Lombard Street, London, E.C.*

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Direct Service, Southampton to St. Malo, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, according to Tide.

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For further information apply to Mr. BENNETT, 3, Place Vendôme, Paris; Mr. LANGSTAFF, 67, Grand Quai, Havre; Mr. ENAULT, Honfleur; Mr. R. SPURRIER, Jersey; Mr. SPENCER, Guernsey; Mr. E. D. LE COUTEUR, St. Malo; Messrs. MAHIEU, Cherbourg; or to Mr. E. K. CORKE, Steam Packet Superintendent, Southampton.

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RHEINECK HOTEL,

AT THE LANDING PLACE.

Finest View on the Seven Mountains.

Rooms from 2 Marks.

Breakfast, 1 *Mark*. *Dinner*, 2½ *Marks*.

COBLENTZ.

Grand Hôtel de Belle Vue.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

With every Comfort. Magnificent View of the Rhine. Moderate Charges.

Proprietor, H. HOCHE.

BONN.

THE GOLDEN STAR HOTEL.

THIS First-rate and unrivalled Hotel, patronised by the English Royal Family, Nobility, and Gentry, is the nearest Hotel to the Railway Station, and to the Landing-places of the Rhine Steamers. The Proprietor, Mr. J. SCHMITZ, begs leave to recommend his Hotel to Tourists. The Apartments are comfortably furnished and carpeted in the best style, and the charges are moderate. Arrangements for the Winter may be made, on the most moderate terms.

BONN-ON-THE-RHINE.

GRAND HÔTEL DE BELLE VUE, "KAISERHOF."

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, delightfully situated on the Banks of the Rhine, near the Landing-place of the Steamboats, and close to the Railway. Large Gardens, and a charming view of the Seven Mountains. Excellent accommodation.

MODERATE CHARGES.

Public Saloons. Reading and Smoking Rooms.

Advantageous Arrangements made for Pension.

BONN.

GRAND ROYAL HÔTEL,

On the Banks of the Rhine. European Repute. 200 *Rooms and Saloons.*

SITUATION without equal facing the Rhine; Seven Mountains and Park. Near the Landing Place and Railway Station. Extensive English Gardens, Reading and ing Rooms, Ladie's Saloons. *Warm and Cold Baths in the Hôtel.*

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

GRAND HÔTEL CHRISTOL & BRISTOL.

First-class Hotel.

Best Situation in the Town. Highly recommended for Families and Gentlemen.

Carriage in Attendance on Arrival of all Trains and Boats.
F. CHRISTOL, Proprietor and Manager.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

GRAND HÔTEL DU NORD ET CONTINENTAL.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICE IN THE HOTEL.
C. LACOSTE, *Proprietor.*

HOTEL PORTER AT ARRIVAL OF ALL BOATS.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

HÔTEL DES BAINS ET DE BELLE VUE.

Opposite the Folkestone Steamers and Railway Station. *Carriages and Commissionnaire attend all Arrivals.* Table d'Hôte at 6 o'clock.
E. & C. MUNTON, Managers.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

FAMILY HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE,

87 & 89, RUE DE THIERS.

Established 1845. *Near the Port. Very comfortable. Moderate Charges.*
Proprietor, L. BOUTOILLE.

BORDEAUX.

HÔTEL DE PARIS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Much frequented by English and American Travellers.

BRIENZ.

BERNESE OBERLAND, SWITZERLAND.—Manufactory of Swiss Carvings and Furniture of J. FLÜCK at the Fluhberg, from Cheapest Articles to Finest Pieces. Paris, 1878, Silver Medal; Melbourne, 1880, First Prize. Rewarded: Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Sidney, 1879. (M 945 Fo.)

BRUGES.

GRAND HÔTEL DU COMMERCE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.—Proprietor, C. VANDEN BERGHE. The largest and oldest Hotel of the Town. Comfort. Moderate Charges.

Special Omnibus.

BRUSSELS.

HÔTEL DE FRANCE.

RUE ROYALE AND MONTAGNE DU PARC.

Proprietor. JOHN BARBER.

THE beautiful situation of this Hotel (adjoining the Park), the Moderate Charges, excellent Cuisine, and greatly improved arrangements for the comfort of Visitors, renders it especially deserving the patronage of Travellers. Reading and Smoking Rooms. English, French, and German Papers taken. English and other principal Languages spoken. Rooms from 3 francs upwards. Table d'Hôte (at half-past five o'clock in Winter, six in Summer), 5 francs.

Arrangements made with Families during the Winter Months.

BRUSSELS.

HÔTEL DE L'EMPEREUR.

63, RUE NEUVE. Patronised by Prince Teck.

THIS old-established First-Class Family Hotel is very conveniently situated near the Station du Nord. Post and Telegraph Offices and Theatre de la Monnaie. The new Proprietor, who speaks English, has repleted it with every modern comfort. 60 Bed Rooms, private Dining and Sitting Rooms. Excellent Table d'Hôte. Choice Wines. Terms Moderate. Arrangements made for a protracted stay. English Newspapers. Attendants speak English. Baths in the Hotel.

N.B.—A speciality is the beautiful Garden adjoining the Hotel.

Proprietor, HENRY DORGELOH,

BRUSSELS.

HÔTEL MENGELLE

(RUE ROYALE).

B. MENGELLE, PROPRIETOR.

THIS large and beautiful First-Class Hotel is situated in the finest and most healthy part of the Town, near to the Promenades the most frequented, and is supplied with every modern accommodation and comfort. Table d'Hôte at 6 and 7.15, five francs. Restaurant à la carte, and at fixed prices, at any hour. Excellent "Cuisine" and Choice Wines.

Baths, Smoking Room, Reading Room, and Carriages.

Arrangements made with Families during the Winter Season.

BRUSSELS.

HÔTEL DE L'UNIVERS,

RUE NEUVE,

Has a Wide Entrance from the New Boulevards, which places it in one of the best and most advantageous positions in the city. A First-class House for Families, to be recommended for its Comfort and Moderate Prices. Table d'Hôte, Restaurant, Smoking-room, Reading-room.

Arrangements made for the Winter Season, or for a prolonged residence.

SCHOËFFTER-WIERTZ, Proprietor.

BRUSSELS.

HÔTEL DE LA POSTE,

RUE FOSSÉ-AUX-LOUPS,

NEAR THE PLACE DE LA MONNAIE.

This Hotel, specially frequented by English and Americans, is situated in the centre of the Town, and near the principal Theatres.

BEST TABLE D'HÔTE. MODERATE CHARGES.

ENGLISH SPOKEN. OMNIBUS AT THE STATION.

BRUSSELS.

GRAND HÔTEL DE SAXE, 77 and 79 RUE NEUVE. Admirably situated near the Boulevards, Theatres, and two minutes' walk from the North Railway Stations. This Establishment, which has been considerably enlarged, possesses now a most splendid Dining-room, and offers to Families and Single Travellers spacious, comfortable, airy Apartments. *Tariffs in every Room.*—Fixed Prices:—Plain Breakfast 1fr. 25c. Two chops or steaks, or ham and eggs, 1fr. 50c. Table d'Hôte at five o'clock, 3fr. 50 c. Private Dinners from 5fr. Bed-rooms, including light, 4fr. 25c.; 3fr. 75c.; 6fr.—for the first night: and for the following night, 3fr. 50c.; 3fr.; 5fr.; and 4fr. Sitting-rooms from 3fr. to 12fr. Attendance 1fr. per night. London "Times" and "Illustrated London News" taken in. Travellers having only a few hours to spend in Brussels between the departure of the trains, can have refreshments or dinner at any hour. The Waterloo Coach leaves the Hotel at 9.30 o'clock every morning. Private Carriages for Waterloo 28fr., every expense included. Table d'Hôte at 6.30 p.m., 5fr.

HENRY KERVAND, Proprietor.

BRUSSELS.

GRAND HÔTEL GERNAY.

Moderate Charges. Ancien Propriétaire de l'Hôtel de Portugal à Spa.

This Hotel is close to the Railway Station for Ostend, Germany, Holland, Antwerp, and Spa, forming the Corner of the Boulevards Botanique et du Nord.

BRUSSELS.

ENGLISH BOARDING-HOUSE, 114, RUE DE STASSART, AVENUE LOUISE. *Founded* 1855. In the most fashionable part of the city. Mr. P. MEULEMEESTER receives English Families at very moderate terms, and for a protracted stay, according to arrangements to be made by Week, Month, or Year.

References to English Families. Letters attended to.

BRUSSELS.

CULLIFORD'S ENGLISH HOTEL.

20, Opposite the Sablon Church, near the Place Royale.

Is highly recommended for its Cleanliness: Moderate Charges, and Home Comforts. *Daily Papers.*

BRUSSELS.

HÔTEL DE SUÈDE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, in a thoroughly central position near the New Boulevards.

EXCELLENT TABLE D'HÔTE. CHOICE WINES.

VAN CUTSEM, Proprietor.

BRUSSELS.

HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE,

PLACE ROYALE.

The Best Situation in Brussels, near the Park, Royal Palace, Boulevards, Museum, and Picture Galleries.

Table d'Hôte.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

BUDAPEST.

HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

JOS. RAINER, Proprietor.

BUXTON.

THE HYDROPATHIC & BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

MALVERN HOUSE.

A COMFORTABLE SUMMER AND WINTER RESIDENCE for Patients and Visitors, overlooking the Public Gardens. Resident Chaplain. For particulars apply to Lady Superintendent.

N.B.—Entirely new Bath Rooms, with all the modern improvements, have now been added.

BUXTON.

CRESCENT HOTEL, DERBYSHIRE.

THIS First-Class Hotel is close to the Railway Stations. Connected by a Covered Colonnade with the Hot and Natural Baths, Drinking Wells, and New Pavilion and Gardens. Public Dining, Drawing, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Suites of Apartments for Private Families. Table d'Hôte at Six p.m. Terms strictly moderate.

JOHN SMILTER, Proprietor.

CAEN.

HÔTEL D'ESPAGNE,

71 & 73, RUE ST. JEAN.

L. CAMUS, PROPRIETOR. FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

Recommended to Families. Moderate Prices.

CARLSBAD.

Hôtel de Hanovre and Dependance, "Villa Helenenhof."

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated in the centre of the Town, near all the Springs. Cuisine, and strictly Moderate Charges. English spoken. Omnibus at the Station.

C. R. ZÖRKENDÖRFER, *Proprietor.*

CAEN.

HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE,

Rue St. Jean, Nos. 77, 79, 81.

Situated in the Centre of the Town. Rendezvous of the best Society.

100 *Elegantly Furnished and Comfortable Bed Rooms and Sitting Rooms.*

BREAKFASTS À LA CARTE.

DINNER AT TABLE D'HÔTE, 4 FRANCS.

SUITES OF APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

ENGLISH AND SPANISH SPOKEN.

L. MANCEL, Proprietor.

CANNES.

GRAND HÔTEL CALIFORNIE.

FIRST-CLASS Hotel, magnificently situated in extensive Pleasure Grounds, with a commanding View over the Bays, combines every comfort with elegance.

Open from the 1st of October to the 1st of June.

CHABASSIERE, Proprietor,

And also Proprietor of the "SPLENDID HOTEL" and of the "CONTINENTAL HOTEL" at the Baths of Royat (Puy de Dôme), France.

CANNES.

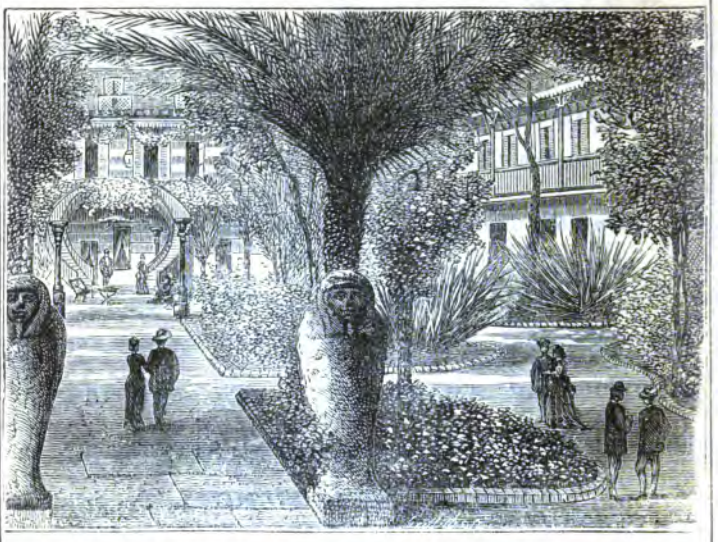
GRAND HÔTEL DE PROVENCE.

Boulevard du Cannet. Proprietress, English.

SITUATED on rising ground, away from the Sea. Well sheltered, standing in its own grounds, with beautiful views of the Town, the Isles de Lérins, and the Esterel. Broad Terrace, and sheltered walks in the Gardens. Lawn Tennis and Croquet Ground. The Hotel combines the comfort and quiet of an English home, with all the accessories of a First-Class Hotel. Good Cuisine. Drawing, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms. The situation is highly recommended by medical men.

An Omnibus meets the Trains

CAIRO — EGYPT.



FRIEDMANN'S HÔTEL DU NIL,

LEANDRE SCHARFNAGEL, *INTERESSÉ.*

SITUATED ON THE MOOSKY

(FRANK QUARTER).

In the immediate Vicinity of all the Curiosities of the Town.

CLEAN; GOOD COOKERY; FREE FROM DUST.

APARTMENTS ROUND A SPACIOUS GARDEN.

English and Foreign Newspapers taken in.

Omnibus and Dragoman at each Train.

PENSION, FROM 15 TO 18 FRANCS.

CANNES.

HÔTEL BEAU SITE.

SITUATED at the West end of Cannes, adjoining Lord Brougham's property; the finest part of the Town. Newly enlarged. 200 Rooms. 20 private Sitting-rooms. Reading and Smoking-rooms, and English Billiard-table.

Sheltered Situation, commanding an unequalled view of the Sea, the Iles Lérins, and the Esterel Mountain. Large beautiful Gardens, Promenades, and Lawn Tennis belonging to the estate. Arrangements made for the Season for Families. Moderate Charges. Bath-rooms and Lift.

Omnibuses at the Station.

OPENED THE 1ST OF OCTOBER.

GEORGES GOUOGOLTZ, Proprietor.

CANNES.

HÔTEL NATIONAL
ET DES ILES.

OPEN all the year. Central position. Southern aspect. MODERATE CHARGES. Arrangements made by the week.

JOSEPH CARDON, Proprietor.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

CANNES.

WINDSOR HOTEL.

THIS First-Class Family Hotel is beautifully situated, not too far from the Town and the Sea, of which, however, it enjoys an extensive view. Baths. Smoking and Billiard Room.

Most Comfortable Apartments and Careful Attendance.

ED. SCHMID, Proprietor.

CHAMONIX AND MONT BLANC.

THE Chamonix Valley, so justly celebrated for the beauty of its Glaciers and of its Mountains, by which it is surrounded on all sides, is visited every year by thousands of Tourists, who come from all parts of the world to breathe the cool and bracing air so beneficial to the inhabitants of large cities, and so strongly recommended by the best physicians.

The Hotel-keepers of Chamonix earnestly wish to do their best to provide Families with every comfort and care, and render their stay in this picturesque valley as agreeable as possible; their prices are far more moderate than in most other Alpine Stations.

Besides the charming walks in the Pine Woods and along the Glaciers, which attract so many strangers to Chamonix, we beg to call to mind the opportunities afforded to make the grand ascents to the Brévent and the Grands-Mulets, and above all, of the Mont Blanc, every year more frequently undertaken. By the aid of powerful telescopes, ascents can be watched as far as the summit of Mont Blanc.

The journey from Geneva to Chamonix is performed in 7 hours, by very good diligences, and for several years Chamonix has been connected with Martigny by a carriage-road, whence Travellers can admire without fatigue the beautiful sights so numerous around the Alpine Giant.

RECOMMENDED HOTELS.

HÔTEL IMPERIAL.

HÔTEL ROYAL.

HÔTEL de LONDRES and D'ANGLETERRE.

HÔTEL de l'UNION, Pension des Voyageurs.

HÔTEL des ALPES.

HÔTEL du MONT BLANC.

HÔTEL-PENSION COUTTET.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES. GUIDES AND MULES FOR EXCURSIONS.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.

the months of July, August, September, Travellers are requested Rooms by letter or telegram.

CANNES.

HÔTEL GONNET.

Magnificently Situated, looking on the Lérin Islands.

COMFORTABLE HOUSE FOR FAMILIES. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

KEPT BY DUMAS, *Proprietor.*

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE.

HÔTEL DE LA CLOCHE D'OR,

ET DU PALAIS ROYAL.

Kept by JAUNAUX ERNEST, Proprietor and Director.

This Hotel has always been recommended for its great comfort.

TABLE D'HÔTE AND RESTAURANT.

PERSIAN SMOKING ROOM. CHOICE WINES.

OMNIBUSES TO AND FROM THE STATION.

CHAUMONT—NEUCHATEL.

HÔTEL DU CHAUMONT, near Neuchatel, Switzerland. 3,500 feet high. Open from the 18th of June till end of September. Kept by C. RITZMANN. Proprietor of the Hôtel Suisse, Cannes. Post and Telegraph Office. Billiards.

Carriages in the Hotel.

COBLENZ.

GIANT HOTEL—HÔTEL DU GEANT.

THE best situated First-Class Hotel, just opposite the landing-place of the Steam-boats and Fortress Ehrenbreitstein. Excellent Cuisine and Cellar. Moderate Charges. Reduction for a long residence.

PROPRIETORS, EISENMAN BROS.

COLOGNE.

HÔTEL DU DOME.

In the front of the Cathedral; three minutes from the Central Station. Fixed but Moderate Charges. (65 Journals.)

THEODOR METZ, Proprietor.

CULOZ.

HÔTEL FOLLIET,

Facing the Station, much recommended, and the most comfortable in Culoz; very convenient for stopping half way between Paris and Turin, with advantage of making all the journey by day.

N.B.—ASK FOR THE "HOTEL FOLLIET."

COPENHAGEN.

HOTEL KONGEN OF DENMARK.

THIS First-Class Hotel, much frequented by the highest class of English and American Travellers, affords first-rate accommodation for Families and Single Gentlemen. Splendid situation, close to the Royal Palace, overlooking the King's Square. Excellent Table d'Hôte. Private Dinners. Best attendance. Reading Room. Hot Baths. Lift. English, French, German, and American Newspapers. All Languages spoken.

Very Moderate Charges. The only Vienna Coffee House.

R. KLUM, Proprietor.

COLOGNE ON THE RHINE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

GEGENÜBER DEM JÜLICH'S PLATZ

(Opposite the Jülich's Place),

PURVEYOR TO H.M. QUEEN VICTORIA;
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
TO H. M. WILLIAM KING OF PRUSSIA; THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA;
THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA;
THE KING OF DENMARK, ETC. ETC.

OF THE

ONLY GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,

Which obtained the only Prize Medal awarded to Eau de Cologne at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

THE frequency of mistakes, which are sometimes accidental, but for the most part the result of deception practised by interested individuals, induces me to request the attention of English travellers to the following statement:—

The favourable reputation which my Eau de Cologne has acquired, since its invention by my ancestor in the year 1709, has induced many people to imitate it; and in order to be able to sell their spurious article more easily, and under pretext that it was genuine, they procured themselves a firm of *Farina*, by entering into partnership with persons of my name, which is a very common one in Italy.

Persons who wish to purchase *the genuine and original Eau de Cologne* ought to be particular to see that the labels and the bottles have not only my name, *Johann Maria Farina*, but also the additional words, *gegenüber dem Jülich's Platz* (that is, opposite the Julich's Place), without addition of any number.

Travellers visiting Cologne, and intending to buy my genuine article, are cautioned against being led astray by cabmen, guides, commissioners, and other parties, who offer their services to them. I therefore beg to state that my manufacture and shop are in the same house, situated *opposite* the Julich's Place, and nowhere else. It happens too, frequently, that the said persons conduct the uninstructed strangers to shops of one of the fictitious firms, where, notwithstanding assertion to the contrary, they are remunerated with nearly the half part of the price paid by the purchaser, who, of course, must pay indirectly this remuneration by a high price and a bad article.

Another kind of imposition is practised in almost every hotel in Cologne, where waiters, commissioners, &c., offer to strangers Eau de Cologne, pretending that it is the genuine one, and that I delivered it to them for the purpose of selling it for my account.

The only certain way to get in Cologne my genuine article is to buy it personally at my house, *opposite the Jülich's Place*, forming the corner of the two streets, Unter Goldschmidt and Oben Marspforten, No. 23, and having in the front six balconies, of which the three bear my name and firm, *Johann Maria Farina*, Gegenüber dem Jülich's Platz.

The excellence of *my* manufacture has been put beyond all doubt by the fact that the Jurors of the Great Exhibitions in London, 1851 and 1862, awarded to me the Prize Medal; that I obtained honourable mention at the Great Exhibition in Paris, 1855; and received the only Prize Medal awarded to Eau de Cologne at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and in Oporto 1865.

COLOGNE, *January*, 1881.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
GEGENÜBER DEM JÜLICH'S PLATZ.

* MESSRS. J. & R. McCRACKEN, 38, *Queen Street, Cannon Street, E.C., are my Sole Agents for Great Britain and Ireland.*

CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE PROPRIETOR of the

HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE

(MISSIRIE),

In view of the great number of Families and Gentlemen travelling in this Capital, has thought it expedient to fit up a Branch for the accommodation of the same, consisting of the

HÔTEL ROYAL,

For some time the residence of H.B.M.'s Ambassador, Sir H. Elliot, His Majesty the Emperor of the Brazils, and lately, for two months, of His Excellency the Marquis of Salisbury. It is needless to say anything in praise of the fine position and splendid view on the Golden Horn. The Arrangements are thoroughly comfortable, and the Furniture first-class. The Hotel is within two minutes' walk of the British Embassy; and the Arrangements have given the greatest satisfaction to the above high personages. The Proprietor begs to inform Gentlemen travelling, that both Establishments are provided with every desirable comfort, Guides, and Attendants; and at Prices calculated to suit passing Travellers, as well as those making a prolonged stay.

F. LOGOTHETTI.

CORFU.

HÔTEL ST. GEORGE.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, very well situated on the best side of the Esplanade, close to the Royal Palace, is fitted up after the English style, affording first-rate accommodation for Families and Single Gentlemen. Excellent Pension, and prices very moderate. A large addition to the Hotel just now finished makes it one of the most comfortable of the Continent, with splendid Apartments, Conversation Saloon, Reading Saloon and Library, Smoking and Billiard Rooms, and Bath Room. Magnificent Carriages and Horses, the whole new, neat, and elegant. All Languages spoken. Ladies travelling alone will find here the greatest comfort and best attendance. The Hotel is under the patronage of King George I., the Emperor of Austria, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh.

S. P. MAZZUCHY, Proprietor.

COWES.

DROVER'S MARINE HOTEL.

PARADE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

First-Class Family Hotel. The Comfort of Visitors carefully studied.

Board on low Terms during the Winter Months.

CREUZNACH (BAD).

PRIVATE HOTEL BAUM.

FIRST-CLASS Family Hotel, best situated. Comfortable Baths. Beautiful garden. Excellent Cooking, Choice Wines. Pension moderate charges. Recommended. F. B. BAUM, Proprietor.

DIEPPE.

HÔTEL ROYAL,

Facing the Beach, close to the Bathing Establishment and the Parade.

IT IS ONE OF THE MOST PLEASANTLY SITUATED HOTELS IN DIEPPE, commanding a beautiful and extensive View of the Sea. Families and Gentlemen visiting Dieppe will find at this Establishment elegant Large and Small Apartments, and the best of accommodation, at very reasonable prices. Large Reading Room, with French and English Newspapers. The Refreshments, &c., are of the best quality. In fact, this Hotel fully bears out and deserves the favourable opinion expressed of it in Murray's and other Guide Books.

LARSONNEUX, Proprietor.

Table d'Hôte and Private Dinners. *** *This Hotel is open all the Year.*

DIJON.

HÔTEL DE LA CLOCHE.

Mr. GOISSET, PROPRIETOR.

QUITE near the Railway Station, at the entrance of the Town. First-Class House of old reputation. Enlarged in 1870. Apartments for Families. Carriages for drives. Table d'Hôte and Service in private. Reading Room. Smoking Room. English spoken. **Exportation of Burgundy Wines.**

HÔTEL GOISSET will be Open in 1883.

DIJON.

HÔTEL DU JURA.

MM. DAVID et MERCIER, Proprietors.

THIS Hotel is the nearest to the Railway Station, the Cathedral, and the Public Garden Saloons. Apartments and Rooms for Families. Table d'Hôte. Private Carriages for hire by the hour. English Newspapers. Omnibus to carry passengers to and from each train. English spoken. The greatest attention is paid to English visitors. Bureau de Change in the Hotel. Considerably enlarged and newly furnished, 1875. The best Burgundy Wines shipped at wholesale prices.

DINARD, ILLE ET VILAINE (Brittany).

GRAND HÔTEL DU CASINO.

THIS First-Class Hotel is the nearest to the Casino and Bathing Establishment. Splendid View from the Terrace adjoining the Garden of the Hotel. Private Dining Saloons and Smoking Rooms. Table d'Hôte at 11 o'clock a.m. and 6 o'clock p.m. Terms from 12 to 15 francs per day. Excellent Cooking. Choice Wines. English Newspapers. Stabling.

L. BIARDOT, PROPRIETOR. BOUDIN FILS, SUCCESSEUR.

DRESDEN.

HÔTEL BELLEVUE.

Situated on the river Elbe, facing the new Opera, the Galleries, the Green Vaults, Cathedral, and Brühl's Terrace. Well-known First-Class Establishment, with 150 Rooms. Families desirous of taking Apartments for the Winter can make arrangements at very moderate prices.

LOUIS FEISTEL, Manager.

DRESDEN.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

THIS First-rate Establishment, situated near the great public Promenade, and five minutes from the Central Station for Prague, Vienna, Berlin, Munich, Frankfort, combines comfort with elegance, and has the advantage of possessing a spacious and beautiful Garden.

TWO SUPERIOR TABLES D'HÔTE DAILY.

PRIVATE DINNERS AT ANY HOUR.

During the Winter, Board and Lodging at very moderate rates.

Mr. WEISS has an extensive Stock of the best *Rhenish, Bordeaux, Burgundy, and Spanish Wines*, and will be most happy to execute Orders at Wholesale Prices.

DOVER.

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

FOR Families, Gentlemen, and Tourists. Pleasantly situated on the Marine Promenade, and near the Railway Stations and Steam-Packets. Well-appointed General Coffee Rooms.

DUNDEE.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

A First-Class Family and Commercial Hotel.

EXETER.

ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL,

WITH FULL VIEW OF THE GRAND OLD CATHEDRAL.

Patronised by the best Families.

MODERN TARIFF.

J. HADON STONBURN, *Proprietor.*

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA.

HÔTEL D'EUROPE.

This well-known Hotel, patronised by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, is situated on the

GRAND PUBLIC SQUARE.

It is highly recommended to English and American Families.

Travellers arriving in ALEXANDRIA will find attentive

DRAGOMAN

and

Omnibus from the Hotel.

Pension:
12 *Shillings per day.*

CAIRO.

GRAND NEW HOTEL.

Patronised by English and American Families.

This magnificent Hotel, with its splendid garden and superb Verandah, has been improved by the Proprietor, who has spared no expense to make it the best and most comfortable in Egypt. It is situated opposite the Park and Opera House. Large and small Apartments, and elegant Bath Rooms to each Floor.

Table d'Hôte with attentive Waiters, speaking different Languages.

Special Saloons and Reading Rooms, with English and Foreign Newspapers.

Omnibus and Dragoman at the arrival of each Train.

Pension:
12 *to* 16 *Shillings per day.*

ENGELBERG.

THE VALLEY OF ENGELBERG (3200 ft. high) with its

KURHAUS AND HÔTEL SONNENBERG,

THE property of Mr. A. LANDRY, also joint-proprietor of the GRAND HOTEL at PEGLI, near Genoa. Summer stay unrivalled by its grand Alpine scenery, as well as by the curative efficacy of the climate against lung and chest diseases, coughs, nervous ailments, &c., &c. Clear bracing air, equable temperature. Recommended by the highest medical authorities. The HOTEL SONNENBERG in the finest and healthiest situation facing the Titlis and the Glaciers is one of the most comfortable and best managed hotels in Switzerland. Lawn Tennis Ground. Excellent and central place for sketching, botanising, and the most varied and interesting excursions. The ascent of the Titlis is best made from here. Shady Woods. Vapour and Shower Baths. Waterspring 5° R. 200 Rooms; Pension from 7 fr. a day upwards. Because of its so sheltered situation specially adapted for a stay in May and June. Resident English Physician. English Divine Service.

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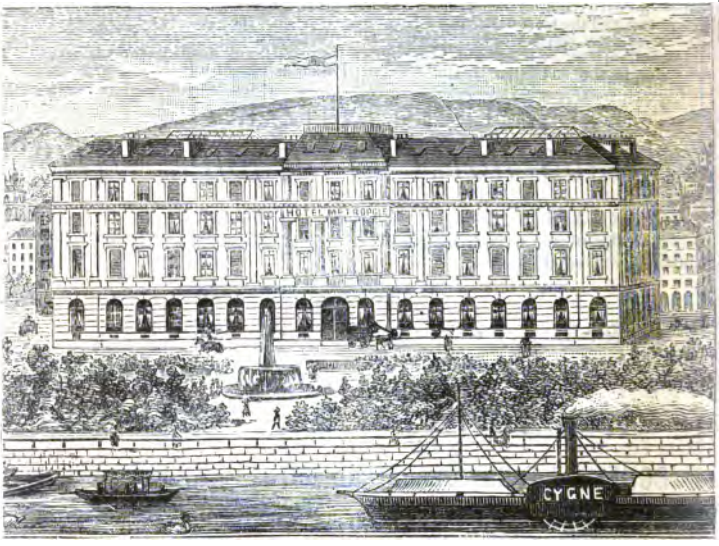

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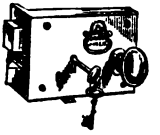


CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS, the most secure from picklocks and false keys, are strong, simple, and durable, and made of all sizes and for every purpose to which a Lock can be applied.

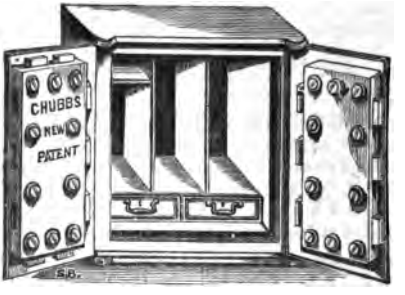
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Travelling Bags, Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, &c., fitted with only the usual common and utterly insecure Locks, can have the place of these supplied by CHUBB'S PATENT without alteration or injury.

TRAVELLERS' LOCK-PROTECTORS and PORTABLE SCUTCHEON LOCKS for securing Doors that may be found fastened only by common Locks.

CHUBB & SON have always in stock a variety of Writing and Despatch Boxes in Morocco or Russia Leather and japanned Tin; the latter being particularly recommended for lightness, room, durability, and freedom from damage by insects or hot climates.

Best Black Enamelled Leather Travelling Bags of various sizes, all with Chubb's Patent Locks. **Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes** of all dimensions.

MAKERS TO THE QUEEN.



MAKERS TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFE,

WITH THICK FIRE-RESISTING LINING AND SOLID WEDGE-RESISTING FRAME.

PATENTED 1874.

Complete Illustrated Priced Lists of Chubb's Locks, Boxes, Safes, and other Manufactures, with testimonials gratis and post-free to any part of the world.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS at the Paris Exhibition, 1878, for SAFES, LOCKS, AND ART METAL WORK.

CHUBB & SON,

128, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, ST. PAUL'S, E.C.;

And 68, ST. JAMES'S STREET, PALL MALL, S.W., LONDON.

Also at 28, Lord Street, Liverpool; 68, Cross Street, Manchester; 104, New Street, Birmingham; and Horseley Fields, Wolverhampton.

LUCERNE.

SCHWEIZERHOF. LUZERNERHOF.

First-Class Hotels.

HAUSER BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS.

BEST SITUATION ON THE QUAY.

With splendid View of the Celebrated Panorama of the LAKE AND MOUNTAINS.

LUCERNE.

GRAND HÔTEL NATIONAL.

SEGESSER BROTHERS and CIE., Proprietors.

THIS large and splendid HOTEL is one of the most comfortable in Europe. Situated in front of the Lake, with the finest Views. Every attention paid to Tourists.

A LIFT FOR THE USE OF VISITORS.

LUCERNE.

Englischer Hof.—Hôtel d'Angleterre.

Proprietor, JEAN REBER-STEFFEN.

THIS First-rate Establishment, very well recommended by the best class of Travellers, is situated close to the Steamers' Landing-place, and *vis-à-vis* the Railway Stations, on the loveliest position of the Lake, with superb views of the Rigi Pilatus, Alps, and Glaciers; contains several Saloons, 62 comfortable Rooms, Smoking and Reading Rooms, where are French and English Newspapers.

OMNIBUS AT THE STATION.

Moderate Prices.

LUCERNE.
SCHWYZ.

LAKE OF LUCERNE

(Switzerland) AND

This magnificent Country, so renowned for unrivalled and attractive landscapes, with its classical recollections and romantic traditions, forms a charming place of rendezvous for Travellers from all Countries. Entrance to the St. Gothard (Italy) and Key to the Grand Alpine Region of Switzerland.

All the comforts of town combined with the attractions of the country. **86 Hotels and Boarding Houses** (7000 Beds) from the plainest chalet to the most opulent and fashionable hotel suited to all requirements. **Invigorating** air and **Climatic Resting Station** in the most varied Situations and Regions from 1433 ft. to 5907 ft. above the Sea level, similar to the climatic conditions of **Montreux** and environs, and the Alpine Stations of **Davos** and the **Engadine. Luxurious Vegetation** of all zones, from the fig-tree (in open air), the chestnut-tree, the nut-tree, to the pine (on the limit of perpetual snow). **Sea-water and other baths.** Mineral-water Springs. Inhalations. **Superior Drinking Water. Milk and Whey.** Grape cure. Eminent physicians. Promenades in pine- and beech-woods. **Natural Parks** everywhere. Boating and excursions in comfortable Steamboats with Saloon and refreshments, interesting Mountain Railways up to the **Rigi.** Fish. Concerts. Fireworks. Aquatic amusements. Interesting fauna and flora. Much to interest geologists. Pure, mild, and bracing air. **Each Station is a centre of excursions** both with regard to the country and for views in the neighbourhood, and for trips into the wild, romantic, sublime **Alpine and Glacier world.** Guides and Bearers. Coaches and Riding horses for short or long excursions. Protestant and Roman Catholic Worship in German, English, and French Churches.

	Alt. in Ft. above Sea level.	Beds.
Lucerne.		
Hôtel Schweizerhof, } Hauser Brothers	1432	450
„ Luzernerhof, } Hauser Brothers		
„ National, Segesser and Co.		250
„ Du Lac, Villiger and Spillmann		160
„ Schwanen, H. Haefeli		155
„ Beaurivage, Ed. Strub		125
„ Rigi, Wwe. Regli		80
„ Waage, G. Bindschedler		80
Pension Neuschweizerhaus, J. Kost		80
Hôtel St. Gotthard, J. Doepfner		75
„ Englischer Hof, J. Reber-Steffen		65
„ Rössli, Marti		60
„ Engel, Gebr. Helfenstein		55
„ Wildenmann, F. Estermann		30
„ zur Post, Wapf		25
„ zur Krone, Danioth		25
„ Kreuz, Kapit. Küttel-Kaufmann		22
Villa Brunhalde, B. Munzinger		
Bierhalle Muth, Special. deutscher Biere		
Café Hungaria, Specialität ungar. Weine		
Gletschergarten, Amrein-Troller		
Meyer's Diorama, L. Meyer		
Stauffer's Museum, Thiere d. Alpenwelt		
'.-Hdlg. Mühleplatz, Bell & Nigg		

	Alt. in Ft. above Sea level.	Beds.
Lucerne—(*Continued*).		
Spec.-Hdlg. Sternenpl., Gb. Sutermeister		
Lithogr. Anstalt, Kappelgasse, Gb. Eglin		
Printer, J. Bucher		
Horlogerie, Reussbrücke, Gbr. Haefliger		
C. P. Preli, Buchhandlung und Antiquariat		
Dampfschifffahrtgesellschaft des Vierwaldstättersees		
Dampfsshiffrestauration, Berner		
Aerzte:		
Dr. med. Alf. Steiger		
L. Suidter		
F. Brun		
Meggen.	1432	
Hôtel & Pension Gottlieben, Fr. Gyger		40
Küssnacht.	1432	
Hôtel & Pension Adler, Brun.		
Weggis. (Hertenstein)	1432	
Hôtel & Pens. Löwen, } Zimmermann		60
„ „ Concordia, } Zimmermann		
„ „ Bellevue, F. Weinmann		50

(VIERWALDSTÄTTERSEE)

ENVIRONS.

(Switzerland)

URI.
UNTERWALD.

	Alt. in Ft. above Sea level.	Beds.
Weggis—(*Continued*).		
Hôtel & Pens. Gehrig, Dr. med. Gehrig		40
Pension Herrenmatt, Wwe. Staebli		20
Hôtel & Pension Lützelau, Dolder	1432	20
H. & P. Schloss Hertenstein, Frei-Meyer		80
Vitznau (Station der Rigi-Bahnen).	1443	
Hôtel & Pension Pfyffer, Wwe. Pfyffer		50
„ „ Kreuz, A. Zimmermann		30
„ „ Rigibahn, Koller-Flück		29
Café zum Alpenröschen, Stalder		
Rigi-Bahn Vitznau-Kulm		
„ Kaltbad-Scheideck		
Rigi.		
Hôtel Rigi-Kulm, Gebr. Schreiber	5907	500
(End-Station der Rigi-Bahn)		
Hôt. & P. Rigi-Kaltbad, Segesser-Faaden	4727	300
(Station d. Bahn nach Rigi-Scheideck)		
H. & P. Rigi-Scheideck, Hauser & Stierlin	5406	280
(End-Station d. Rigi-Scheideck-Bahn)		
Hôtel & Pension Rigi-First, G. Humbel	4743	215
H. & P. Rigi-Staffel, Gebr. Schreiber	5229	200
„ Rigi-Staffel-Kulm, C. Breitinger		
„ Bellevue (Kaltbad), Dahinden		
„ Rigi - Klöst. - Schwert, Z. Schreiber		100
Gersau.	1443	
Hôtel & Pension Müller, J. Müller		150
H. & P. Hof Gersau, J. M. Cammenzind		20
Brunnen.	1443	
H. & P. Waldstätterhof Fr. Fassbind		160
„ Adler, X. Aufdermaur		120
„ Rössli, Schachemann		40
„ Hirschen, Ulrich-Aufdermaur		35
ob Brunnen: **Axenstein**, Hôtel & Pens., A. Eberle	2461	250
ob Brunnen: **Axen-Fels**, „ „ G. Stocker	2155	170
ob Brunnen: **Degenbalm**, „ „ Immoos		40
ob Brunnen: **Stoos**, Kurort Stoos, C. Müller	4232	100
Schwyz.	1685	
Hôtel Rössli, Weber		30
Seewen.	1512	
Hôtel & Bad zum Rössli, Gebr. Beeler		75
„ „ zum Sternen, Fuchs-Kürze		50
Flüelen.	1459	
Hôtel & Pens. Urnerhof, L. Bein		50
„ „ Kreuz, Arnold		35
„ „ Wilhelm Tell, Walker		20
„ „ Adler & Post, H. Müller		20
Altorf.	1465	
Hôtel & Pens. Löwen, Arnold		38
„ „ Adler & Post, Gschw. Jauch		30
„ „ Schlüssel, Villiger-Epp		30

	Alt. in Ft. above Sea level.	Beds.
Amsteg.	1757	
Hôtel & Pens. Kreuz, Fedier		30
„ „ Sternen & Post, Tresch		25
Maderanerthal.		
Hôtel & Pens. Alpenclub, F. Indergandt		52
Wasen.	3018	
Hôtel & Pens. des Alpes, Gebrig		35
„ „ Ochsen, Gamma		25
Andermatt. [bach	4750	
H. & P. Bellevue, Seb. Christen-Kessel-		100
„ „ St. Gotthard, Kesselbach - Christen		35
„ „ Oberalp, Danioth		30
„ „ Drei Könige, Gebr. Meyer		30
Hospenthal.	4869	
Hôtel & Pens. Meyerhof. } Seb. Müller		
„ „ Löwen } Seb. Müller		110
Realp.	5058	
H. & P. des Alpes, F. M. Walker		25
Furka.	7991	
Hôtel & Pension Furka, Seb. Müller		40
H. & P. Tiefen Gletscher, F. M. Walker		10
Seelisberg (Dampfschiffstation Treib).	2629	
Hôtel & Pens. Sonnenberg, M. Truttmann		350
Schöneck (Dampfschiffstat. Beggenried).	2313	
Kaltwasseranstalt, C. Borsinger		130
Beggenried.	1443	
Hôtel & Pension zur Sonne, J. Müller		85
„ Pens. z. Mond, Gransée-Zürcher		60
H. & P. Nidwaldnerhof, Schwarz-Amstaad		60
Maria Rickenbach.	3329	
Hôtel & Pens. z. Engel, J. v. Jenner.		50
Engelberg.	3343	
Hôtel & Pens. Sonnenberg, A. Landry		220
„ „ Titlis, } E. Cattani		200
„ „ Engel, } E. Cattani		200
„ „ Müller, Dr. Müller		80
Stans.	1459	
Hôtel Engel, Odermatt		20
Stanstaad. [Kaiser	1433	
H. & P. Winkelried, Cammenzind-		30
„ „ Rotzloch, J. Herzog-Brunner		25
Bürgenstock.	2853	
Hôtel & Pension, Bucher & Durrer		200
Alpnacht (Station für Pilatus),	1433	
Hôtel & Pension Pilatus, Britschgi		25
H. & P. Bellevue (a.d. Pilatus), Britschgi	6890	35
„ „ Klimsenhorn, (a.d. Pilatus), Britschgi	5975	35

LYNTON (NORTH DEVON).

THE VALLEY OF ROCKS HOTEL.

THIS favourite and beautifully situate First-Class Hotel is built on one of the finest sites in the neighbourhood, and largely patronised by the best Families. It has been considerably enlarged, remodelled, and improved; and combines, with Moderate Charges, all necessary means for the accommodation and comfort of Families and Tourists. The splendid Table d'Hôte and Coffee Room, Reading Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Room, and several Private Sitting Rooms, replete with every comfort, range in a long front, overlooking the Sea, and looking into the extensive Private Grounds of the Hotel. It is most conveniently situate as a centre for visiting all the places of interest in the district. Handsomely-fitted Billiard Room open during the Season for Residents in the Hotel only.

Post-Horses and Carriages; also the very best kind of Modern Stabling.

JOHN CROOK, PROPRIETOR.

LYONS.

GRAND HÔTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

FACING PERRACHE STATION.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

FULL SOUTH.

GROUND FLOOR APARTMENTS.

Railway Tickets Office.

LUCERNE.

SWAN HÔTEL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.

H. HÆFELI, Proprietor.

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GRAND HÔTEL DE FRANCE ET DES ETRANGERS.

First-Class Hotel. Very great comfort. Facing the Station. Well recommended.

MADRID.

GRAND HÔTEL DE LA PAIX.

THE ONLY FRENCH HOTEL IN MADRID.

FIRST-CLASS Hôtel, Boarding-House, in the finest part of the Puerta del Sol, with magnificent views and *full southern aspect*. Table d'Hôte. Private service. Large and small apartments. Bath. Reading-room, with Piano. Foreign Newspapers. Great comfort and cleanliness. *French Cuisine*. Omnibus at Railway Stations. Interpreters.

Grand Hôtel de Londres. Family Hotel. Annex of the *Hôtel de la Paix*, under the same management. Moderate Prices.

T. CAPDEVIELLE & Co.,
Proprietors of both Houses.

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SWAN HOTEL.

UNDER the Management of Miss WHITE, daughter of the late ROBERT WHITE, for 30 years Proprietor. The best centre for visiting Sherwood Forest, "the Dukeries," Welbeck, Thoresby, Clumber, Newstead, Hardwick, Bolsover, &c. "The best plan is to get a carriage from the *Swan* at Mansfield."—*Rambles among the Hills*, by J. JENNINGS. An Omnibus meets all Trains.

MALVERN (GREAT).

THE IMPERIAL.

THE attention of Foreign and Home Tourists seeking a salubrious and charming part of England is respectfully drawn to this Establishment, the largest and principal one in the district—comfortable, well appointed, specially adapted for Family Residence, and the charges strictly moderate.

Terms:—From £3 3s. per Week,

Including Bedroom, Attendance, Meals, and use of Public Rooms.

Special arrangements made with Families intending to reside for some time.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SWIMMING BATH.

Part of a complete system of Baths in course of erection—IS NOW OPEN.

TARIFFS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

MARIENBAD (BOHEMIA).

HOTEL KLINGER.

Proprietor, J. D. HALBMAYR.

FIRST and LARGEST HOTEL in this Watering Place. Preferred on account of its charming situation at the corner of the Promenade and Park, and has a beautiful View. Newly and elegantly furnished with every comfort and in noble style, containing, with the Dépendance, 270 Rooms, Saloons, &c. English spoken in the Hotel.

Carriages in the Hotel. Omnibus to the Railway Station.

MATLOCK.

NEW BATH HOTEL.

TYACK'S, late IVATTS AND JORDAN'S.

THIS first-class old-established Family House, acknowledged to be one of the most homely and comfortable Hotels in the Kingdom, is situated in the most elevated and open part of the valley, surrounded by its own extensive pleasure grounds and gardens, and commands the finest views of the grand and picturesque scenery for which Matlock Bath (the Switzerland of England) stands unrivalled. A public Dining Room and Drawing Room. Private Sitting Rooms. Coffee, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. A large Swimming Bath in the Hotel. Table d'Hôte daily, at 6.30 p.m. Excellent Stabling and Coach Houses, Posting, Fishing, Lawn Tennis, Croquet. A 'Bus to meet each Train.

MAYENCE.

HÔTEL DE HOLLANDE.

KLEEBLATT & STOECKICHT, Proprietors.

(Formerly FERD. BUDINGEN.)

THIS First-class well-known Hotel, much frequented by English Families and Tourists, has been greatly enlarged and improved, and contains now 140 Rooms and Saloons. Cold, Warm, and Shower Baths. English comfort. This Hotel is situated on the River, opposite to the Landing-place of the Rhine Steamers, and near the Railway Station, and affords from its Balconies and Windows splendid views of the Rhine and Taunus Mountains. This Hotel is reputed for its excellent Cooking, exquisite Wines, Cleanliness, and good Attendance. English Newspapers.

Choice Rhine and Moselle Wines, wholesale and for exportation.

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GRAND HÔTEL NOAILLES.

24 RUE NOAILLES (Cannebière Prolongée).

The greatest and most important of the large Hotels of Marseilles, having a large Garden looking south, surrounded by the Dining Rooms.

Hydraulic Lift serving all the Floors.

Omnibus and Carriages enter the Hotel, and are to be found at all Trains.

THE TARIFF OF PRICES ARE HUNG UP IN EVERY ROOM.

M. MAURICE GORDE, Manager.

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HÔTEL DU PAVILLON AND PRINCE DE GALLES.

FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

SITUATED in the healthiest parts of Mentone, and commanding a fine View of the Town and the Sea, and combining every English comfort with moderate charges. Pension 8 francs a day.

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MENTONE. (Alpes Maritimes.)

HÔTEL DES ANGLAIS.

THIS well-known Establishment has been newly improved, and combines every modern comfort with moderate and fixed prices. It is always conducted under the Superintendence of the Proprietors,

Messrs. CLERICY BROTHERS.

MENTONE.

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HÔTEL DE BELLE VUE.

THIS well-known ESTABLISHMENT is beautifully situated in the best quarter of the Town, with a vast Garden, and affords every English comfort.

MENTONE.

HÔTEL AND PENSION DU MIDI.

Situated Promenade du Midi, commanding a splendid view of the Sea.

Pension from 8 francs per day. BIGNON, Proprietor.

MENTONE.

HÔTEL WESTMINSTER.

Central First-Class Establishment.

BUILT and furnished with taste and according to the latest improvements. In a Southern aspect overlooking the Sea, and a beautiful Garden giving access to the public "Promenade du Midi." Public Saloon *and Reading Room.* Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

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OMNIBUS TO AND FROM THE RAILWAY STATION.

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GRAND HÔTEL DE MILAN.

200 Rooms and Saloons, with every comfort and requirements of the present day.

Pension in the Winter Months.

*** THE ONLY HOUSE AT MILAN WHICH HAS A HYDRAULIC LIFT.

J. SPATZ-WÜRMS.

MILAN.

HÔTEL DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE

E REICHMANN.

Proprietor, J. LEGNANI.

THE House is situated in the centre of the Town, near the Cathedral and all other Places of interest. Good Table d'Hôte. *The Times*, &c. Several Languages spoken. The House is only two Storeys high. Five minutes' walk from the English Church.

Omnibus at the Station to meet all Trains.

MOFFAT HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT AND SANATORIUM, DUMFRIESSHIRE, N.B.

Resident Physician, Dr. R. THOMSON FORBES.

THIS Establishment, which occupies a beautiful situation on the western slope of the beautifully wooded Gallowhill, and within a short distance of the far-famed "Moffat Well," is replete with every comfort for visitors and patients. The public rooms, halls, and corridors are universally recognized as unsurpassed by any similar Establishment, and the baths are of the most varied and perfect construction. Moffat has long been a favourite resort for those seeking health and pleasure, and in the Establishment, there is the additional attraction of good society and varied amusements.

C. NAU, Manager.

Lake of Geneva. Switzerland.

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Comprising **CLARENS, VERNEX, BONPORT, TERRITET,** and **VEYTAUX**; that is to say, all the District situated between the Castle of Chillon and the Castle of Crêtes, on the shores of the Lake of Geneva, and known as the

NICE OF SWITZERLAND,

in consequence of the incomparable softness of its climate.

THE CLIMATE of all others recommended by all the medical celebrities for persons suffering from weakness of the chest, of the nervous system, and convalescents. Excellent resting-place for persons returning from hot countries.

LUXURIANT VEGETATION, SALUBRIOUS AIR, tempered in summer by the breezes from the lake and mountains, *completely shaded from the cold north winds.*

Central position for a large number of **EXCURSIONS** in the **ALPS.**

KURSALL, containing Theatre and Concert Room, Drawing Rooms, large Winter Garden and extensive Park, situated in the most delightful position in the country. **OPEN SEPTEMBER 1st.**

ALKALINE SPRING, similar to those of EVIAN and CONTREXÉVILLE.

THREE RAILWAY STATIONS. Clarens, Vernex-Montreux, and Veytaux-Chillon, and three landing-places for Steamers.

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Numerous **VILLAS** and **APARTMENTS.**

WORSHIP in the respective Churches—French, German, English, Scotch, and Catholic.

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GLYON. Height 700 mètres (Hotels du Righi Vaudois, and Hotel Victoria).

LES-AVANTS. Height 1000 mètres (Grand Hotel des Avants).

VILLARS-SUR-OLLON. Height 1275 mètres (Hotel du Grand Mouveran et Pension des Chalets).

These three last Stations, in the neighbourhood of Montreux, offer every comfort, and are in Summer the rendezvous of many Tourists and Foreigners.

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BAVARIAN HOTEL. HÔTEL DE BAVIÈRE.

OTTO PLOECKER, Proprietor. Excellent First-class Hotel. Finest and healthiest situation on the Promenade Platz, near the Royal Theatres and Galleries. Every modern Comfort Baths and Carriages in the Hotel. Best Cooking and Wines. Moderate Charges. Personal management by the Proprietor.

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WIMMER & CO.,

GALLERY OF FINE ARTS,

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Invite the Nobility and Gentry to visit their GALLERY OF FINE ARTS, containing an Extensive Collection of

MODERN PAINTINGS

by the best Munich Artists.

PAINTINGS ON PORCELAIN AND ON GLASS.

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FIRST-RATE HOTEL.

Incomparable situation facing the Sea and overlooking the Bay and Mount Vesuvius.

Great Bath Establishment.

A. BRUSCHETTI, MANAGER.

NICE—(CARABACEL).

JULLIEN'S HOTEL.

Highly Recommended.

CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

JULLIEN, Proprietor.

NICE.

HÔTEL DE FRANCE—Quai Masséna.

Mme J. ZUNDEL, Proprietress.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL of universal reputation, commanding a fine View of the Sea, and in best central position, close to the Public Garden and the Promenade. House Patronised especially by English and American Families.

Table d'Hôte, having the Reputation of being the best in Nice. Charges very moderate.

NICE.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE.

HÔTEL DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE.

Best Position of the Town, facing the Public Gardens, where Concerts are given Daily, and overlooking the

PROMENADE DES ANGLAIS AND THE SEA.

New Reading and Smoking Rooms. South.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL

(late Chauvain's).

Enlarged, Restored, and entirely Refurnished by the New Manager.

Reading, Ladies' Drawing, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms.

SPLENDID GALLERIE PROMENOIR.

FOUR LIFTS.

HÔTEL DE L'ELYSÉE,

59, PROMENADE DES ANGLAIS.

Admirably Situated in a Vast Garden.

Splendid View of the Promenade and the Sea.

Reading, Ladies' Drawing, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms.

Full South. Arrangements made for a Protracted Stay.

N.B.—These three well-known First-Class Establishments are situated full South, and heated by "Calorifères." Bath Rooms on every Floor. Excellent Cuisine. Choice Wines. Moderate Charges.

J. LAVIT, Directeur-Gérant.

NUREMBERG.

HÔTEL DE BAVIÈRE.

PROPRIETRESS, MRS. G. P. AUINGER.

THIS First-class Hotel is situated in the middle of the Town, close to the River. It is highly patronized by English and American Families. Every comfort and Moderate Charges. Hot and Cold Baths in the Hotel.

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ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE HELD EVERY SUNDAY IN THE HOTEL.

OSTEND.

HÔTEL FONTAINE.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. ARRANGEMENT WITH FAMILIES.

TABLE D'HÔTE at 5:30. OMNIBUS AT THE STATION.

Reading Room. The Salle à Manger contains a Collection of Paintings of the Masters.

OSTEND.

MERTIAN'S

FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY HOTEL AND PENSION.

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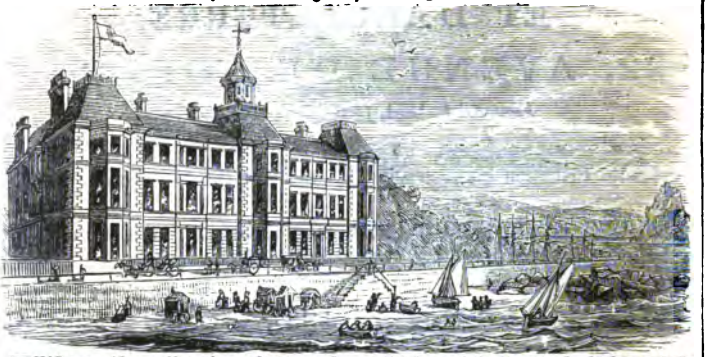

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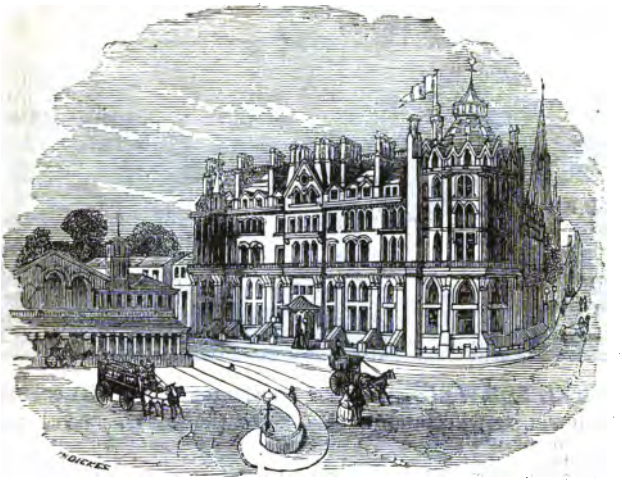

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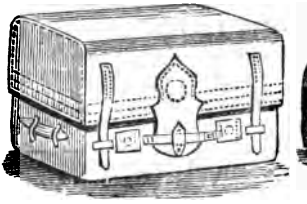

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